



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

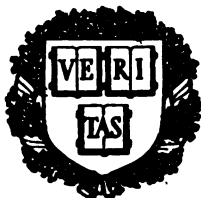
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



3 2044 011 322 468

Harvard College
Library



FROM THE BEQUEST OF

Mary Osgood

OF MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS



.



100



—

THE HUMANE MOVEMENT

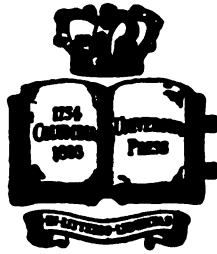
THE HUMANE MOVEMENT

A DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY

PREPARED ON THE HENRY BERGH FOUNDATION
FOR THE PROMOTION OF HUMANE EDUCATION
IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

BY

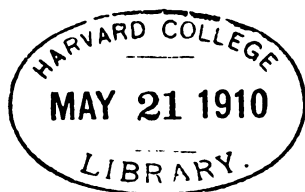
ROSWELL C. McCREA



New York
THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
1910

All rights reserved

500 22 55.9



Mary Osgood

Copyright, 1910

By THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

Set up, electrotyped and printed, February, 1910

Press of
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER, PA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1-4
Chapter I. History and Organization.....	5-29
Chapter II. Legislation for the Protection of Animals	30-58
Chapter III. Practical Activities of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	59-119
Chapter IV. The Work of Allied Humane Organizations	120-134
Chapter V. The Prevention of Cruelty to Children	135-146

APPENDICES

	PAGES
I. Biography of Henry Bergh.....	147-156
II. List of Humane Societies	157-170
III. List of Humane Education Organizations ...	171
IV. List of State Humane Federations	172
V. Directory of Officials and Organizations Con- cerned with Bird and Game Protection.....	173-199
VI. Charter of the American Society for the Pre- vention of Cruelty to Animals.....	200-202
VII. By-laws of the American Society for the Pre- vention of Cruelty to Animals.....	203-211
VIII. Law for the Incorporation of Humane Socie- ties in Ohio	212-215
IX. Law Creating the Colorado Bureau of Child and Animal Protection	216-217
X. Constitution of the American Humane Educa- tion Society	218-220
XI. Certificate of Incorporation of the American Humane Association	221-222
XII. Illustrative Statutes for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	223-236
XIII. Statistical Inquiry Blank Used by American Humane Association	237
XIV. Illustrative Statistical Report	238-241
XV. List of Illustrative Cruelties to Animals.....	242-246
XVI. History of the Audubon Movement.....	247-255
XVII. Instructions to Agents in Dealing with Neg- lected Stock. (Colorado)	256-257
XVIII. Recommendations on Slaughtering of Commit- tee of American Humane Association.....	258-259
XIX. Circular of Boston Work-Horse Parade.....	260-264
XX. Sample Educational Leaflets, Giving Special Instructions	265-271

APPENDICES

vii

	PAGES
XXI. Letter on Vivisection, Written by Henry Bergh, Treas. of the American Society for the Pre- vention of Cruelty to Animals.....	272-273
XXII. Letter on Vivisection, Written by Professor William James	274-275
XXIII. Course of Lectures on Humane Education, Pro- posed by Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer.....	276-278
XXIV. List of Special Periodicals.....	279-281
XXV. Bibliography: Books and Pamphlets, Articles in Periodicals, Special Leaflets	282-319

TABLES

	PAGES
Table I. Summary of State Laws for the Protection of Animals.....	321-387
Table II. Summary of State Laws for the Protection of Children	389-431
Index	432-444



INTRODUCTION

In 1908, I was directed by the President of Columbia University, to prepare "a report on and bibliography of the subject of humane education and the prevention of cruelty to animals and children."

In determining the scope of this report I have sought to bring it within manageable proportions by confining it to those phases of humane activity that have received the least descriptive treatment. Child-caring and child-helping agencies have been described at length by many writers, and at the present time the Russell Sage Foundation is pushing exhaustive inquiries in this field. I have therefore confined this aspect of my report to a brief summary of the varying viewpoints that characterize the work of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, and to a concise tabulation of laws for the protection of children.

In the field of animal protection on the other hand, although there is much scattered literature—in the shape of reports, leaflets, pamphlets, articles and addresses—there is no description of activities that summarizes this material. I have therefore made it the main purpose of this report to afford a descriptive survey of the work of humane societies, primarily in the field of animal protection, and of the laws under which they act. And in this, the description has been confined largely to the United States. Unfortunately, no organization in this country has undertaken the task of collecting and preserving in a

library the literature of the humane movement, and it has been impossible by correspondence to accumulate to any large degree the reports and other literature of foreign organizations. This being the case, and a foreign tour of investigation being out of the question, the situation abroad has been neglected in this report. However, from such evidence as has been gathered, there is every ground for the statement that there are no fundamental differences between the activities of foreign and American societies.

In the survey of the activities of American societies for animal protection all that is attempted is to cite illustrative activities and practices, more or less widely in vogue. There exist no sources of information upon which any quantitative statements of even approximate accuracy can be based. The American Humane Association figures are the only ones that have been collected, and these are the roughest possible index of the scope of humane work in the United States. Even the number of active societies given indicates little. Many of these—how many it is not possible to say—are active in the sense of maintaining a form of organization rather than of carrying on an active campaign of animal protection. Some societies have fallen into the hands of routine, lazy, self-seeking men. Many are inefficient in the extreme. On the other hand, quite a different picture might be painted with respect to others. The descriptive portions of this report must be regarded simply as an attempt to itemize and sympathetically to describe activities, not to separate efficient from inefficient organizations. It may merely be said at this point that all might at least do what the best do. The organization and management of the Audubon movement

might well serve as a model for future activity in the older field of the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Success or failure in building up strong local organizations for animal protection has been largely dependent on conditions which were well analyzed by the President of the American Humane Association in his annual address at the New Orleans meeting:

"First. A public sentiment friendly to a reasonably effective work, especially as far as the better class of citizens are concerned.

"Second. That one or two devoted enthusiasts do all the work of supervising and financing the society. If the society is small they usually also add the further duties of all inspection and correction.

"Third. That indifferent financial support is commonly due mainly to poor methods and inadequate results, or to lack of system or persistence in soliciting funds.

"Fourth. That the members most interested in this work are at times impracticable (sic) though earnest persons, who are indifferent to reasonable legal requirements in enforcing laws, and who show poor judgment and neglect ordinary business principles. These are the most common causes of failure.

"Fifth. That the societies which are most successful usually have well-trained, paid employees, and a management persistent, energetic and aggressive in raising money.

"Sixth. That the matter of hostile justices or magistrates is a mere incident in the history of an anti-cruelty organization. If the work is *properly* and regularly conducted, even at the sacrifice of some-

body's time and private interests, it will surely win popular approval, and the magistrates will fall into line or make way for better men."

If only it were known how generally applicable are the strictures contained in this analysis, the pages that follow might have something more than illustrative value. In lack of such definite quantitative information, one may safely venture only an expression of the conviction that very few organizations have developed a program of action, or contemplate one, that goes as far as the catalogue of activities contained in Chapter III.



CHAPTER I

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

(a) *History*

The organized movement for the prevention of cruelty had its origin in England in 1824. When the Martin Act was passed in 1822, there was no adequate machinery for its enforcement. The state did not move to deal with the matter in a direct capacity. The situation approximated the familiar one in which the public conscience is sufficiently stirred to pass a law, which, however, is ineffective perhaps by intent.¹ Under these circumstances, through the activity of deeply interested private citizens, there was devised a scheme of delegated responsibility which has since characterized effort for the prevention of cruelty to animals and to children. The formation of a society with police powers was the solution of the difficulty. The founders of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals met on the 16th of June, 1824, appointed a committee and framed the following plan of operation:

1. The circulation of suitable tracts gratuitously, or by cheap sale, particularly among persons intrusted with cattle, such as coachmen, carters, and drovers.
2. The introduction into schools of books calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity to inferior animals.
3. Frequent appeals to the public through the press,

¹ See Gray: *Philanthropy and the State*, p. 211.

awakening more general attention to a subject so interesting, though too much neglected.

4. The periodical delivery of discourses from the pulpit.

5. The employment of constables in the markets and streets; and

6. The prosecution of persons guilty of flagrant acts of cruelty, with publicity to the proceedings, and announcement of results.

This combined scheme of law enforcement and of humane education covers all of the more important lines of activity practiced by humane societies to the present time. The Society worked from the start by these means. At the start practical difficulties were many, owing largely to a hostile or sneering attitude on the part of the public. But the influence of the founders grew, and a marked improvement was slowly shown in the treatment of animals. Beginning with the Queen in 1835, distinguished patronage added to the prestige of the Society from time to time, until in 1840, by command of Her Majesty, the Society was honored with the prefix "Royal," a designation which it has since borne. "Since that period its progress has been regular, and its achievements encouraging, and now it is regarded as a permanently established institution, which has outlived ridicule, and secured for its founders the esteem of good and practical men of this and succeeding generations."² Through its agency, bull-baiting and running, badger-baiting, cock-fighting and other brutal sports, as well as cruelties of other types, have been prohibited or abated. In 1835, the Society obtained an amendment of Martin's Act, and subsequently, many

² Seventy-first Annual Report of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, p. 10.

further additions to the law (noted elsewhere in this report)² were secured through its activity.

The government of the Society is in the hands of a Council of noblemen and gentlemen. The departments of literature and education are conducted by a Committee of ladies. A prospectus issued in 1870 sufficiently indicates the work of this Committee:

"The Society, though actively engaged for many years past in the prosecution of offenders, has not hitherto sufficiently devoted its energies and funds to the promotion of humane education. . . . It will be sufficient to state generally that the Ladies' Committee purpose extending their operations beyond London by means of Provincial Branches, which will be formed upon receipt of an approved application to that effect. Such branches will find abundance of work adapted to the taste of its various members. They will cull and forward to the Central Board humane literature suitable for leaflets, or for *The Animal World*, and suggest means for circulating that Journal. They will introduce humane principles at Penny Readings and Lectures, and induce clergymen to advocate the same in the Pulpit. They will subsidise Tract Distributors, Sunday School Teachers, Scripture Readers, District Visitors, Newspaper and Magazine Writers. They will carry papers into schools, village libraries, clubs, reading rooms, public-houses, railway stations, hospitals, workhouses, prisons, and cottages; so that butchers, drovers, carmen, grooms, coachmen, farm servants, railway servants, domestic servants, and especially mothers and fathers and children of all classes, may be reached. Or they will collect money in support of the general operations of the Institution."

The seventy-first annual report (p. 12) says further of this work:

² See pp. 29-41.

“Many hundred thousands of small publications have been circulated; lectures have been delivered to cabmen, servants, children, and others; sermons and addresses preached; notices issued by placards throughout the nation; schools visited, and books, tending to cultivate tenderness and compassion to animals, given to children after suitable addresses and examinations; and Her Majesty’s Inspectors, who visit nearly all the large schools in England, have been elected Honorary Members of the Committee (under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education). It has recently organized the Band of Mercy Movement, which consists of Societies of children and young persons who meet monthly to receive instruction relating to the claims of animals on mankind, and to read literature bearing on the objects of the Society.”

On the punitive side of its work the Society has found diminishing occasion for intervention as its activities have expanded.

Branch organizations with local secretaries have been established from time to time, until the London suburbs, the counties and numerous towns in England and Wales have been covered. Kindred societies, supplementing the work of the Royal Society by carrying out its objects in different fields, have received the cordial sanction of the parent organization. Among these should be mentioned the following, the names of which are sufficiently descriptive: The Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, the Home of Rest for Horses, the Society for the Protection of Birds, the London Cart Horse Parade Society, and the Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association.

After its establishment in England, the movement for

animal protection spread rapidly. Societies have been organized in all parts of Europe, in the United States, in South America and in most of the British colonies. The Royal Society publishes a list of more than seven hundred such general societies in different parts of the world for the protection of animals. This list omits many societies in the United States included in the list prepared by the American Humane Association. Roughly speaking it is safe to say that there are in different parts of the world more than eight hundred societies devoted to the prevention of cruelty to animals, in addition to a variety of organizations devoted to the improvement of the lot of animals in various special directions. To be sure, many of these are very feeble organizations; some exist little more than in name. But they represent a movement, in most places little more than a half-century old that has done and is doing vast good in furthering the better treatment and care of animals.

Various of the German kingdoms were the first after England to feel the impulse to organization. Of existing societies, that in Dresden, formed in 1839, was the first of the German organizations. A now defunct Stuttgart society was probably formed before that date. Other important societies were founded in Berlin (1841), Munich (1843), Leipzig (1875). The international organization for the protection of animals against vivisection, through its German branch, is responsible for the formation of forty-three German societies. Prominent among these are those formed in Leipzig in 1879, in Hamburg in 1880, in Dresden in 1881, and in Berlin in 1887 (founded by D. H. Beringer). But the large proportion of the German societies (of which there are in all two hundred and

sixty main organizations, and fifty branch societies) are organized on the older, conventional lines, and show no fundamental opposition to vivisection.⁴

The beginnings of work in the United States are further antedated by the movements in France and in Austria, which originated with the forming respectively of the Paris Society in 1845, and the Vienna society in 1846. It has quite regularly been the practice in Europe to gain prestige by enlisting the support of royal personages as office holders. In England, for instance, the Prince of Wales is president of the Royal Society. In Russia the mother of the Czar is protector of the Russian Society. In Austria, Archduke Rainer is protector of the Vienna Society, and in Germany, Prince Friedrich Leopold, the Prince-regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Hesse and others are protectors of societies in various jurisdictions.

The first society for animal protection organized in America was The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Its founder and first president was the late Henry Bergh,⁵ to whom the cause of animal protection in this country owes its first impulse. While serving as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Mr. Bergh at considerable risk of violence to himself felt called upon on a number of occasions to interfere in cases of cruelty. The atrocities practiced upon animals turned his attention decisively to the subject of humanity in its rela-

⁴I am indebted for these facts on Germany to "Der Tierschutz und die Tierquälereien" by Dr. Karl Walcker, Sondershausen, 1905. The formation of "new" societies, whose prime purpose is the suppression of vivisection is to be noted throughout Europe and in the United States. More will be said of this later.

⁵For a brief account of the life of Mr. Bergh and of the early history of the American Society, see Appendix I.

tions to animal creation. In 1865 on his way home from St. Petersburg he stopped in London, and there met John Colam, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Colam gave him much valuable information respecting the activities of that Society. "On Mr. Bergh's arrival at home, he found that no similar society existed in this country, and he immediately devoted himself to the establishment of a society for the United States. At the outset the proposition met with little encouragement, and, without the assistance of the press, it might probably have failed. On February 8, 1866, Mr. Bergh delivered a lecture in Clinton Hall, in which he pleaded his cause with such force of argument and such warmth of eloquent conviction, that expressions of sympathy and offers of assistance were freely made by persons in attendance. The press then lent its powerful aid; the lecture was published in whole or in part in all the great cities of the country; public sentiment in favor of Mr. Bergh's movement was quickly aroused, and on April 10, 1866, 'The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals' was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York. Among the original charter members of the Society were many of the most eminent citizens of the City and State of New York."⁸

Practically contemporaneous with the early activity of Mr. Bergh was that of Mr. George T. Angell of Boston. His early interest, particularly in arousing public sentiment favorable to the kindly treatment of animals, is attested by the following clause in a will drawn up by him, and executed on August 22, 1864:

⁸ Forty-second Annual Report of American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, p. 123.

"It has long been my opinion that there is much wrong in the treatment of domestic animals; that they are too often overworked, overpunished, and, particularly in winter and in times of scarcity, underfed. All these I think great wrongs, particularly the last; and it is my earnest wish to do something towards awakening public sentiment on this subject; the more so, because these animals have no power of complaint, or adequate human protection, against those who are disposed to do them injury. I do therefore direct that all the remainder of my property not hereinbefore disposed of shall, within two years after the decease of my mother and myself, or the survivor, be expended by my trustees in circulating in common schools, Sabbath schools, or other schools, or otherwise, in such manner as my trustees shall deem best, such books, tracts, or pamphlets as in their judgment will tend most to impress upon the minds of youth their duty towards those domestic animals which God may make dependent upon them."

On February 22, 1868, there was a great horse race between Brighton and Worcester, in which two fine horses were driven to death. This aroused Mr. Angell to the need for systematic intervention. He issued a call for action through the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. Mrs. William Appleton appeared at once in response, and reported to Mr. Angell that she had already conferred with Mr. Bergh and that she and some influential friends had signed a paper agreeing to become patrons of a new society draughted on the New York model. Mr. Angell took up the matter, and with the aid of a number of Boston's most prominent citizens the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was incorporated and organized in March, 1868. Almost a year before this date the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals was instituted; but it was not incorporated until April 4, 1868. Among the names of original charter members appear those of A. J. Drexel, George W. Childs, Jay Cooke, M. Richards Mucklé (now president), and others of equal prominence. One day before the Pennsylvania charter became law (April 3, 1868) the bill of incorporation of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals became effective. Among the incorporators it is interesting to note the names of Theodore Runyon—who drew up the articles of incorporation—and of R. Watson Gilder. The act permitting the organization of district (county) societies was approved on March 21, 1873. The history of active work on a broad scale in New Jersey began with the Hudson County District Society, which was the first to extend its labors to other matters than the prosecution of offenders. It first introduced into the State the ambulance, the shelter, the hospital, the uniformed patrol, and educational departments. The San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is another that must be added to the April list of societies founded in 1868. Organized on April 8, and incorporated on April 18, it has been a very active organization from the beginning. In March, 1869,⁷

⁷ Curiously enough Mr. Angell, in his "Autobiographical Sketches" referring to his labors in aid of the forming of the "Illinois Humane Society" says: "On November 8 (1870) I engaged the back office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. . . . From this time to March 9 (1871), when I started for Boston, I was constantly engaged, assisted by Mr. Dore and other citizens, in the founding and establishing of the 'Illinois Humane Society,' receiving also great aid from the press. . . . To attempt to give in detail the experiences of those months in Chicago, resulting in the formation of the 'Illinois Humane Society,' with Hon. John C. Dore and other prominent men as its directors, and Edwin Lee Brown as its first president, would require a small volume. . . . Returning to Boston, March, 1871, etc."—"Autobiographical Sketches," pp. 28, 29.

the Illinois Humane Society⁸ was organized, and in October of the same year, the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty was established. Both of these organizations include children as well as animals in the scope of their work.

During more than forty years of effort and growth that have elapsed since the founding of the American Society, local societies have been incorporated on the lines of the parent organization in every section of the United States. In its report for the year ending December 31, 1907, the parent society reported the number of existing societies as two hundred and forty-six. A number of these, of course, are "humane societies" which do a double work of child and animal protection. It not infrequently happens, too, where this double function is performed, that the work either for children or for animals practically crowds out the other type of work. It is, therefore, impossible to give a definite figure for the number of societies actually engaged in the prevention of cruelty to animals. But as an index of the spread of the anti-cruelty crusade in the United States, it is fitting to use figures that include protective work for both children and animals; for organized activity in the prevention of cruelty to children grew out of the similar work for animals and was part of the same rising wave of humane sentiment and activity. According to a report of the American Humane Association for 1909, five hundred and forty-three societies have been formed in the United States for the prevention of cruelty. Of these, one hundred and ninety-five are presumably dead or inactive, as no reports of their work could be obtained. Of

⁸ Until 1877, the "Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

three hundred and thirty-four active organizations supposed to exist in 1908, one hundred and eighty-five were humane societies, one hundred and four were animal societies, and forty-five were children societies.⁹ From two hundred and eighty-five societies reporting activities during 1908, and three hundred and forty-eight reporting in 1909, the returns aggregate as follows:

	1908	1909
Number paid employees (men).....	669	728
Number paid employees (women).....	138	224
Number voluntary agents.....	4,957	7,199
Number members and contributors.....	54,563	64,879
Amount received from contributions....	\$299,133.51	\$351,853.19
Amount received from fines.....	62,148.13	53,350.51
Amount received from States.....	32,262.34	56,507.66
Amount received from counties.....	29,472.13	44,008.28
Amount received from cities.....	129,081.00	140,977.36
Amount received from endowment.....	96,517.44	195,719.73
Total receipts from all sources.....	947,313.95	1,215,290.73
Total disbursements.....	903,601.21	1,069,366.69
Number societies owning buildings....	36	39
Number of buildings.....	63	78
Valuation of buildings.....	\$1,300,573.20	\$1,417,081.45
Number children involved in work....	166,264	174,613
Number animals involved in work....	762,004	1,048,913
Number prosecutions.....	32,094	35,390
Number convictions.....	26,013	28,618
Number large animals killed.....	27,644	16,610
Number small animals killed.....	184,803	274,409
Total population involved (estimated)..	44,104,791	42,353,041

The figures are necessarily inaccurate. Few societies are at all careful in the keeping of accounts and of statistics of work. This, added to the incompleteness of returns, gives the figures only the roughest possible ap-

⁹ The report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for 1908 would indicate that there are fifty-five such societies devoted exclusively to child protection.

proximate value. As such they do serve, however, to give some notion of the scope of anti-cruelty work in the United States. Of more important aspects of uplift work for children, the figures of course take no account, except in so far as several important societies for the prevention of cruelty to children have shaped their activities in those directions. Nor do the figures cover a variety of special organizations dealing with particular aspects of the care or treatment of animals, *e. g.*, The Boston Work-horse Parade Association, The Bide-a-Wee Home of New York, the various anti-vivisection organizations, Audubon Societies, etc. The totalized income from the various sources above mentioned does not agree with total receipts, for the reason that many societies failed to give any information beyond total receipts and total disbursements.

(b) Organization, Management and Finances of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

In the organization and management of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, there is substantial uniformity of outline. The early New York model with its English prototype has been pretty closely followed. With the exception of a few States, in which there is a larger element of public participation in management than in the majority, the organizations are private corporations, exercising delegated police powers. The earlier societies were created by special charter,¹⁰ conferring upon the charter members all of the rights, franchises and powers of a corporation, usually with some specific limitation as to the value of real estate that might be held. The objects

¹⁰ See Appendix VI for charter of American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

and powers of the society were set forth in the charters. Among these powers were usually included the right to appoint and employ agents, to purchase, print, publish, and circulate literature fitted to promote the objects of the society, and to erect and maintain fountains and other conveniences for the comfort of dumb creation. Power to regulate the internal management through the election of officers and the adoption of a proper code of by-laws is likewise conveyed in such charters; and the regular local police are required, as occasion demands, to aid the society, its officers, members and agents, in the enforcement of any laws that may be in force for the protection of dumb animals. Provision is not infrequently added that fines, in whole or in part, collected through the instrumentality of a society for violation of the law, shall go to the society involved.

More recently, societies have been quite regularly incorporated under the provisions of general law. The organization and powers in these cases¹¹ remain the same in general outline as in the earlier instances of creation by special charter.

Under the general grant of powers, thus conveyed by charter or act of incorporation, by-laws,¹² or a constitution and by-laws, are adopted. These prescribe more minutely details of organization and the manner of conducting a society's business. The constitution usually covers such items as the following: the grades of membership, with fees to be received from each grade; provision for officers and directors, with a statement of qualifications for such and of the method of their election; the

¹¹ See the Ohio law for independent local organizations, Appendix VIII.

¹² See by-laws of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Appendix VII.

manner of formation and powers of an executive committee, in whose hands rests the real governing and appointing power within the society; and further provision for periodical meetings (usually annual) of the society.

By-laws deal with more detailed, formal matters connected with the conduct of the society's affairs. These usually prescribe: the times of meeting of the board of directors and of the executive committee; the order of business at such meetings; the appointment of special committees dealing with particular lines of activity; the duties of the various officers, and of the various committees; and the method of amending the by-laws.

The direct activities of all societies are practically confined to the borders of the states within which they operate; and in most instances these activities are actually restricted to some more local area. In some states, the local societies are independent; in others they are, nominally at least, branches of a parent state organization. In still other instances, the two plans operate together within the same state. In some cases, as in that of the Massachusetts Society, local agents work under the direction of the central organization. As a rule but few local agents are paid; the large majority are volunteers. With other societies, as in the case of the Pennsylvania Society, local "representatives" or "honorary agents" are supposed to have oversight over conditions in their respective localities. In such cases the bond between the society and the local representatives is a loose one. This at least is suggested by the fact that in more than a single instance names of representatives are still on local lists in cases where the individuals concerned have been dead for years.

In some states, such as Colorado, Minnesota, Montana,

West Virginia and Wyoming, the enforcement of anti-cruelty laws is more largely a matter of public administration than in the instances above described. The case of West Virginia is peculiar in this respect. By law of February 21, 1899, a State Board was created to be known as "the West Virginia Humane Society." This board is made up of four reputable citizens, appointed by the Governor, one from each of the four Congressional districts of the state. This board is given the same broad powers for the protection of "children and the helpless aged, and the prevention of cruelty to animals," as are usually conferred upon private societies incorporated for humane purposes. The public character of the organization is further emphasized by an annual appropriation of \$3,000,¹³ and by the added requirement that the board shall biennially make a report to the Governor "of their transactions, of the receipts and expenditures . . . , and generally, all such facts and matters tending to exhibit the effects, whether beneficial or otherwise of said society." Of the other states mentioned, the Colorado arrangement is sufficiently illustrative to serve practical purposes. In Colorado, the law¹⁴ of 1901 provided for the transformation of the Colorado Humane Society into a State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. In this Bureau, the interest of the State is represented by the ex-officio membership on the board of directors of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Attorney General. The objects of the organization are "to secure enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and

¹³ Judging by the financial report of the society, this sum would seem to be \$7,000.

¹⁴ For copy of law see Appendix IX.

dumb animals; to assist the organization of district and county societies and the appointment of local and State agents, and give them representation in the State bureau; to aid such societies and agents in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and dumb animals, which may now or hereafter exist; and to promote the growth of education and sentiment favorable to the protection of children and dumb animals." Annual reports to the Secretary of State are required, and the distribution of copies among state officials and legislators is prescribed. There is a State appropriation. At this writing it is probable that a similar form of organization has been adopted in Texas.

In Indiana a close bond between public administration and private activity is sought by the following provision:¹⁵

HUMANE OFFICER—SALARY—DUTIES—174. In every city of this State there shall be appointed a member of the police force who shall be known as the Humane Officer of such city, and whose duty it shall be to attend to the detection and arrest of persons violating the humane statutes of the State. He shall receive the same pay as other police officers of the City and shall be subject in like manner to the control and discipline of the police authorities. Whenever there shall be an incorporated Humane Society in any City, such Humane Officer shall attend the stated and special meeting of such Society and shall report thereto at least once a month, on all matters relating to his duties under the law for the previous month; and whenever a humane statute of the State, or a humane provision of any ordinance, has, to his knowledge, been violated, he shall, if directed by the President of such Humane Society, file his affidavit before any Magistrate of the City charging the person so violating the law with such violation.

¹⁵ Burns' Revised Statutes, Supplement, 1905, Sec. 3598.

In the enforcing of humane laws the agents of organizations for the prevention of cruelty are regularly clothed with powers as peace officers, within the scope of the laws for the prevention of cruelty. Officers of the regularly constituted police force are also commonly obliged to make arrests when any of these laws are violated. This obligation has especial force when the attention of an officer is called to an infraction of the law by a member of an anti-cruelty society. In some states, as in California, members may also be clothed with special powers of arrest, under the discretion of the heads of societies for the prevention of cruelty. Scantiness of funds as a rule precludes the employment of many agents in a regular professional capacity. But this deficiency is in part met by the commissioning of volunteer agents. Their efficiency is highly variable, but granting a reasonable endowment of judgment and discretion, where their interest is a live one, the duties to be performed are so relatively direct and simple that such volunteers can accomplish much.

As regards the financial management of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, little can be learned from a study of their reports. Some reports include no financial statement, and many that do, afford information that is either scanty or confused. For instance, not a few confine the financial report to a bare statement of aggregate receipts and disbursements. Nothing is said of sources of income, objects of disbursement, property holdings, endowment or of other significant items. On the other hand, some are so diffuse and unclassified that for specific information one must scrutinize an alphabetical list in which aggregate salaries are placed on a parity with payments for axle grease and neat's foot oil. But in this respect, humane societies are probably no more derelict

than are philanthropic institutions and organizations in general.

The "Anti-cruelty Statistics"¹⁶ of the American Humane Association for 1908 and 1909 afford no indication of relative disbursements for various purposes by the humane societies of the United States. Scrutiny of various individual reports would indicate, however, that by far the largest single outlay is that for salaries and wages. This of course is to be expected of work in which personal service is the most important element. More can be said about sources of income. According to the returns for 1908 of the American Humane Association, which of course include societies for the prevention of cruelty to children as well as to animals, the total receipts were strangely enough, some \$43,000 in excess of disbursements. Of the total sum, \$947,313.95, the largest single item was for membership dues and other contributions. This sum, \$299,133.51, was received from 54,563 persons, making an average contribution of more than \$5 per person. This reflects the fact that the member and contributor are the main reliance and means of support of most societies. Of the amount received from endowment—\$96,517.44—the larger part went into the treasuries of relatively few of the older organizations in the larger cities. The same may be said of the saving of rent attributable to the ownership of 36 buildings owned by societies, aggregating in value, \$1,300,573.20.¹⁷ This situation of course magnifies the dependence of the smaller, weaker organizations on the dues of members and the contributions of other interested parties. Of the amount received from public sources—State, county and municipal—\$190,815.47 in

¹⁶ For blank on which these were obtained see Appendix XIII.

¹⁷ This is a very conservative figure.

the aggregate, a portion was in the shape of general subsidy. But probably the larger part was paid, ostensibly at least, for the rendering of specific services. And more than one half of the total sum—at least five sixths of the aggregate of municipal appropriations—must have been paid by the City of New York to the two large organizations¹⁸ in that city. Fines are a common source of income. The amount derived from this source varies with the activity of an organization in prosecuting offenders. This in turn depends somewhat on the policy of a society in this regard—whether warning and education are preferred to the deterrent effect of prosecution and the payment of a fine. The aggregate income from this source—\$62,148.13—was derived from 26,015 convictions resulting from 32,094 prosecutions, an average of less than \$2 per prosecution. The average is considerably larger than this in cases of prosecution for cruelty to animals in many of the large cities of the country. For purposes of illustration the following figures have been taken from recent reports that make such figures available:

Year.	Name of society.	Number of prosecutions. ¹⁹	Amount of fines. ²⁰	Average amount per conviction. ²¹
1906	Illinois Humane Society.	225	\$977.00	\$4.34
1906	Erie Co. (N. Y.) S. P. C. A.	34	185.00	5.44
1907	San Francisco S. P. C. A.	74	695.00	9.39
1907	American S. P. C. A.	1,015	7,674.50	7.56
1907	Pennsylvania S. P. C. A.	522	2,635.00	5.04
1908	Women's Pennsylvania S. P. C. A.	480	1,930.00	4.02
1907	Washington (D.C.) Humane Society.	1,720	7,722.36 ²²	4.49
	Totals.	4,070	\$21,818.86	\$5.36

¹⁸ The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

¹⁹ For cruelty to animals.

²¹ This includes a small amount of forfeited collateral deposits.

It has already been said that the main financial reliance of a society for animal protection is the private contributor. It therefore becomes an important aspect of the work of every society to spread a knowledge of its work and to gain favorable publicity. This will not merely justify such public subsidies as may come to it, but will at the same time increase the number of members and contributors and the volume of bequests.

The newspapers regularly serve publicity purposes. Especially in the smaller municipalities, where organizations are too weak to issue printed statements and reports of their work, local newspapers are used as a medium of communication. The annual reports of such societies often appear in this way only; and monthly statistics, reports of periodical meetings, personal items, etc., are given similar publicity. In large cities, aside from the importance attaching to the work, the social prominence of many connected with existing organizations obtains fairly free access to the columns of leading newspapers. Aspects of the work are freely discussed, and the claims for financial support well advanced. The very prominence of interested parties of course often gives undue notoriety to happenings that might better be suppressed. The recent struggle for control between competing factions in the Baltimore society is an instance in point. But on the whole the public is in this way quite fairly and favorably advised of the activities of the various societies. A much wider publicity campaign is carried on by the American Humane Association, and other of the larger independent organizations, by which particularly noteworthy literary contributions to the humane cause, news items of particular significance, and statistics of the

work find their way contemporaneously into many newspapers in different parts of the country. The "syndicate forms" of small local news-sheets contain much matter of this description. These insertions are primarily educational in their aim. In so far as they succeed in this respect, however, they add to the financial support of anti-cruelty organizations in the localities involved.

The expansion of the membership list is the most practical way in which the work of a local organization can be advanced and the funds for its work supplied. To this most societies have directed their main efforts in the matter of obtaining increased support. Membership arrangements have been differentiated to meet widely varying possibilities, and the element of flattery involved in the personal mention of a classified membership list, infinitesimal though it may be, is exploited to the utmost. There is an element of truth in the characterization of the annual report of a humane society as "a few pages of statistics, several half-tone cuts and a copy of the Social Register." The backbone of the membership of every society is of course the roll of active members, each of whom pays an annual fee ranging from one to five dollars. Beyond this it would take a considerable list to exhaust prevailing variations of forms of membership. In addition to a not infrequent list of honorary members, the other most commonly found grades of membership are the following: life members, with a single initial fee usually of \$100; associate members, with a small annual fee; junior members, made up of young people, with a small annual fee for which the receipt is likely to take the form of a badge or button. An interesting additional form of membership is the animal list devised by the

Erie County (N. Y.) Society. This is made up of "the friends of the Society whose pets contribute each twenty-five cents annually towards the work of the Society for the benefit of their less fortunate friends. Anyone desiring a pet animal's name added to the list can do so" by paying the necessary fee. In 1908, 161 pets were listed by name in this way.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Humane Society has a list of junior members, which are grouped according to the city schools they happen to attend. All membership fees from this source are devoted to the erection of drinking fountains.

The following varying types of membership in the Illinois Humane Society are illustrative of the prevailing differentiation:

Type of membership.	Membership fee.	Annual dues.
Governing Life Members	\$200	None.
Governing Members.....	25	\$15
Honorary Members.....	None.	None.
Annual Members.....	None.	\$5
Life Members.....	\$100	None.
Branch Members.....	None.	\$2

Governing life members, governing members and honorary members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of director. In most other instances this right extends as well to regular annual members.

The annual report besides serving as a record of the year's work, is a special vehicle for financial support. Complete lists of the names of members and contributors, usually classified according to grade of membership and amount of contribution, as well as "in memoriam" lists of deceased members, tend to hold the support of those

already attached. Special gifts, bequests and added memberships are sought by appending special blanks which may conveniently be filled out by prospective donors or members. A special appeal usually precedes these blanks. The San Francisco Society in its report appends detachable mailing cards of application for membership, which may be used with a minimum of inconvenience. This Society, which operates the only ambulance in the city for the removal of disabled animals, also holds forth an added inducement to membership. To a member the ambulance service is free, for any animal for which he is the sole owner. To all others a fee of five dollars is charged. Some societies advertise the need for members, or for funds, by special mention at the bottom of every page of the annual report. The Nova Scotia Society, for instance, on every page issues a call to "REMEMBER THE NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN YOUR WILL"; and the Erie County (N. Y.) Society in the same way re-iterates the call: "WANTED—MORE MEMBERS."

Contributions are further courted by a differentiating of funds for special purposes. Of this type are: the fund for the publication of the annual report of the Erie County Society, as well as its Humane Education fund; the Ambulance Fund of the San Francisco Society, the City Pound and Shelter Fund of the Women's Pennsylvania Society, the Anti-Docking Fund of the Rochester (N. Y.) Society, and others that might be mentioned. The Century Fund of the American Society is a general fund made up of annual contributions of \$100 each. Many societies do not seem yet to have learned the income-getting advantages of special funds, having more than

transient existence, and regularly devoted to the pursuit of some special end.

A few societies derive some income from the publishing of advertising matter in the annual report, as well as in special publications. The annual report of the Erie County (N. Y.) is a good example of what can be done along this line.²¹ Among other devices for deriving income are many familiar ones: benefit performances by singers and actors, entertainments, fairs, "horseshoe" teas, balls, the sale of special souvenir literature, and the inevitable annual "tag day."

(c) *Federation*

Federation and unification of methods and policies of humane work in the United States is sought through the American Humane Association. This organization was founded in 1874, and was incorporated under Federal laws in 1903.²² It has from the start held annual conventions at various points in the United States, and once in Toronto. The annual reports of these conventions are perhaps the most valuable single source of information we have concerning the progress of the humane movement in this country. The present activities of the Association may be summarized as follows:²³

1. It is conducting an active campaign for humane education. This is done by addresses and by issuing literature, as well as by promoting the passage of State laws making humane education compulsory.

²¹ The recent reports of this Society are worthy of examination as illustrating what seems to be efficient work along the lines here discussed.

²² For Certificate of Incorporation see Appendix XI.

²³ Summarised from a circular issued by the Association.

2. It is actively organizing new anti-cruelty societies in sections of the country where there are none.

3. It is conducting an annual conference for the benefit of the active humane societies of the country. This annual meeting serves as a clearing house for humane ideas and methods, and spreads broadcast the best plans for work, inspiring the weaker societies by the example of the stronger ones.

4. It is fighting special abuses that exist on a large scale where local anti-cruelty sentiment is not strong enough to cope with prevailing evils. The sufferings of range stock from starvation and exposure, methods of transporting live stock, methods of slaughtering cattle, and bull-fighting in Mexico have been objects of concern along this line.

5. It is promoting humane legislation in Congress and the enforcement of federal humane laws.

6. It offers medals and prizes open to national competition, for conspicuous humane acts and for humane writings.

7. It seeks to promote a proper public estimate of the dignity and importance of the anti-cruelty crusade, by articles in periodicals and by the circulation of humane leaflet literature.

8. It promotes anti-cruelty exhibits at worlds' fairs and collects statistics of humane work.

In addition to this national organization, the societies in five states have federated along similar lines into state organizations. These are in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, California and Indiana.²⁴

²⁴ For list of addresses see Appendix IV.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

Less than a century ago (1811) Lord Erskine stood up in the British House of Lords to ask for justice to the lower creatures. At that time there was practically no law for the protection of animals, and no machinery for enforcing any law that might have been on the statute books. The mocking treatment of Lord Erskine when he made his plea for mercy, and the open derision of his argument in favor of the rights of animals to humane treatment are a fitting index of the prevailing indifference of the period. Ignorance, heedlessness, and wanton brutality contributed to a situation that caused much animal suffering, and the few who openly protested against this cruelty were regarded with scorn and indignation. Among the working classes there was open disregard of the bodily sufferings of cattle and of draught animals on highways and streets; and among the wealthier, as well as with the poorer classes, cruel sports were very common.

The first legislative dealings with this situation were in 1822, when Parliament passed "An Act to Prevent the Cruel and Improper Treatment of Cattle" introduced by Richard Martin,¹ an Irish member. Two years later the

¹ It is said that when Mr. Martin returned to his seat after depositing the bill at the clerk's desk a long, loud, tremendous wall broke out in the rear of the house. It was intended to imitate the cry of a cat, and was directed at the introducer of the bill. Martin quietly arose from his seat, and, with fire in his eyes, he turned about and slowly, but ominously, exclaimed, "Will the gentleman who has just spoken please stand up?" There was no response, and no one stood up. Then Martin, turning to

founding of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals provided by delegated authority the machinery for enforcing the new law. But the Society and the country (i. e., the wealthier class, for at that time the working classes did not count politically) were caught in a dilemma:² how to protect the horse and other cattle without checking the sportsman. Martin's Act had excluded the protection of the bull and the dog from its provisions. This suited the temper of the country, but was obnoxious to the founders of the Society. They accordingly put in the front of the Society's program the obtaining of amendments to the law of 1822. These were secured in 1835. The bull, dog and lamb were now recognized as "cattle," and the baiting or fighting of dogs, bulls, bears, badgers and cocks was prohibited. In 1845 there followed an amendment of the law for regulating Knockers' Yards; in 1849 a new and much improved Act for the more effectual Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; in 1854 an Act prohibiting the use of dogs as beasts of draught or burden throughout England; and numerous more recent acts covering among other things, the following objects: for the regulation of experiments on live animals; for insuring for animals carried by sea (both foreign and domestic) a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing; for protecting them from unnecessary suffering during passage and on landing and during inland transit; for regulating the

the chair, gravely remarked, "Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman who insulted me will please send his card up to the clerk's desk, I will retire to a committee room and explain the bill to him." Martin was greeted with loud cheers as he sat down. His bill was passed, and the "Martin Act" (1822) thereupon became the first law of its kind to be established in any part of the world.

² See Gray: *Philanthropy and the State*, p. 212.

marking of animals; for regulating the conduct of slaughter houses; for the placing of poisonous matter in open places; and for the protection of wild birds. There has been a constant expansion of the sphere of animal protection, until with the enactment of 63-4 Vic. c. 33 (1900) wild animals were included. The Act was then made to apply to all animals in captivity, but not under all circumstances. It did not apply to animals being killed for food, nor to those vivisected under the terms of the Act of 1876, nor to tame animals turned out to be coursed or hunted, unless they had previously been mutilated to facilitate their recapture. There has since been considerable effort still further to extend the application of the law; but no vital amendments have been made. Particularly in the matter of the law covering vivisection, the pressure has been very strong. Very detailed evidence was gathered by the Royal Commission on Vivisection during 1907, and presented to Parliament. But the status of the law has not been changed.

Similar laws have been adopted from time to time, largely as the outcome of the activity of societies for the prevention of cruelty, in Germany, France, and other European countries. In the British colonies the English example has been closely followed in most instances, particularly in Canada and the Australasian states; and protective laws exist and are more or less vigorously enforced in the more important South American countries.

In the United States, there were protective laws on the statute books of certain states before Henry Bergh began his campaign of animal protection. Noteworthy among these was the following Pennsylvania law of March 31, 1860: "If any person shall wantonly and cruelly beat,



LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF ANIMALS 33

torture, kill, or maim any horse or other domestic animal, whether belonging to himself or another, every such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, or either at the discretion of the Court."

But the first effective piece of legislation in this direction, accompanied by sincere and adequate machinery of enforcement, was the New York law of April 19, 1866, passed nine days after the incorporation of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Similar laws were soon passed in the following few years in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and in other New England, middle, and middle-western states. Other states have since followed, details of legislation have been refined and amplified, until today there is not a state nor territory without some statutory provision for animal protection.

Proceeding to a more detailed description of State laws, the most common provision is that which provides against the overloading, over-driving, unnecessary or unjustifiable beating, killing, mutilating or maiming of animals, and the failure to provide necessary and proper food, drink and shelter, and against any other act of cruelty to an animal. The New York law is representative in this connection: "A person who overdrives, overloads, tortures, or cruelly beats or unjustifiably injures, maims, mutilates, or kills any animal, whether wild or tame, and whether belonging to himself or to another, or deprives any animal of necessary sustenance, food or

drink, or neglects or refuses to furnish it such sustenance or drink, or causes, procures, or permits any animal to be overdriven, overloaded, tortured, cruelly beaten, or unjustifiably injured, maimed, mutilated, or killed, or to be deprived of necessary food or drink, or who wilfully sets on foot, instigates, engages in, or in any way furthers an act of cruelty to any animal, or any act tending to produce such cruelty, is guilty of a misdemeanor." It might seem that provision so broad as this would cover possible acts of cruelty in such way as to render more extended statutory provision unnecessary. This provision is not in derogation of any principle of common law. Indeed, unless an act partakes of the nature of a public nuisance, cruelty to animals is not an offense at common law. Public cruelty, however, such as the beating to death of an animal in or near a public street, or the excessive beating of a horse by a cartman in the act of driving along a public street is a misdemeanor at common law.³ The statute merely extends this principle and adds a further harmonious element. The courts in consequence have interpreted broadly, and have been inclined to extend the scope of this provision to many particular offenses that have nevertheless been made subjects of special enactments. While an act must be wanton or cruel to make it a misdemeanor under the statute relating to cruelty, all persons are charged with an intent to do what necessarily follows as the result of a wanton or

³ *Beamer v. State*, 21 Ohio Cir. Ct. 440; 7 L.R. N.S. 89, 90. U. S. v. Jackson 4; Cranch C C, 483, and other cases. Still, decisions are found holding that cruelty is an offense at common law. See *State v. Briggs*, 1 Aiken (Vt.) 226, and *Ross's Case*, 3 City Hall Rec. (N. Y.), 191. That the courts look unfavorably upon cruel treatment may be seen from the language in *People v. Stakes* (1 Wheeler, Cr. Cas. 111): "Cruelty to a brute cannot be justified, and in all cases of wanton cruelty the court will severely punish the offender."

cruel act. If, therefore, the act causing the cruelty is wanton or cruel, the person committing the act is in the eyes of the law guilty of cruelty.⁴ In *People v. Brunell* (48 How. Pa., 435, 443), the court says: "The question really is not, whether they intended to torture the horse; the question really is, whether they wilfully caused certain things or acts to be done, which necessarily did torture the horse."

This being the attitude of the courts, more specific statutes have been needed for two reasons. In the first place there has been the situation which perplexed a meeting of the English Society in 1832. The difficulty is expressed by the Chairman who pointed out how hard it would be to draw up an "Act which while it punished cruelty did not give too much power to the magistrates to infringe the rights and liberties of the subject. . . . If they made a general law that any cruelty to any animal with life was an offence, then room was given for an arbitrary power which might even be extended to a man fishing or fox-hunting." The carnivorous appetite, the extension of science, the providing of exercise for an idle class, have been regarded as weighty enough to justify exceptions in the law of the land.

In the second place, it has seemed expedient for administrative as well as for legal reasons to amplify the details of many specific prohibitions. In the matter of target-shooting at live birds, for instance, the general statute has been recognized by some courts as prohibiting this practice.⁵ A permissive act was required in New York (1875) to legitimize the practice under restriction. This

⁴ Bishop on Stat. Crimes, sec. 1118.

⁵ E. g., See *Palme v. Bergh*, 1 City Court Reports 160, affirmed on appeal by the higher courts.

in turn was repealed in 1902, and now pigeon-shooting is illegal in New York State without a specific enactment to that effect. Target-shooting of this description goes on in other states, however, under such precautions as are necessary to avoid the prescriptions of the general anti-cruelty law. In Pennsylvania, for instance, the shooting is done with double-barrelled guns, the second barrel of which is discharged immediately after the first to guarantee the speedy killing of birds that may merely have been wounded. But whatever precautions are taken, abuses have arisen, and nearly one third of the states have seen fit to guard against possibly ambiguous practices by definitely prohibitive statutes.

Similarly in the matter of docking horses' tails, the practice is generally considered to be within the scope of the statute against cruelty. Convictions for the offense on this ground in minor courts have not been uncommon.⁶ But, here again, granting the utmost to this view, the burden of proof would rest with prosecuting agencies; and the attaching of the offense to particular parties would often be a difficult matter. Specific statutory provision avoids this difficulty as well as others that might arise. Two types of statute have been developed in this country. The more common of the two is well represented by the Minnesota law of 1905, by which docking is specifically forbidden, and the mutilated condition of a horse's tail with wound unhealed is *prima facie* evidence of violation of the law by the person having the docked horse in his possession.⁷ The second type is more radical, and is found in only a

⁶ See *obiter dictum* in *Ford v. Wiley*, 23d B. D., 203.

⁷ See also laws of Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, Washington.

few states.⁸ The Colorado law is typical of these. It required, on its passage, the registration of all docked horses in the state. Thereafter, "the driving, working, keeping, racing or using of any unregistered docked horse," was to be deemed "*prima facie* evidence of the fact that the party" so using the horse docked its tail. The importation⁹ of docked horses into the state was also forbidden except so far as concerned native bred stallions and mares brought into the state for breeding and exhibition purposes only.

The fighting or baiting of animals obviously comes within the general statutory prohibition of wanton cruelty. Yet the majority of the states have passed specific laws against the practice. These usually include in the category of offenders not merely the immediate promoters of fights, but also the trainers and owners of fighting animals and paraphernalia, owners and lessors of premises used for fights, and spectators. Fighting animals and accessory property are usually seized, whether the laws specifically provide to that effect or not. Peace officers are commonly given the right of entry and search, where violation of the law in this respect is suspected. This is often permitted by law without the issuance of a warrant; but it is more common for the law to provide that peace officers may enter any building or enclosure, where animals are supposed to be kept for unlawful purposes or anti-cruelty laws to be violated, only after a warrant to that effect has been issued by a magistrate or local police justice.

Many minor offenses require no such administrative

⁸ California, Colorado, Michigan.

⁹ This has been declared unconstitutional as an interference with interstate commerce. *Stubbs v. People*, 90 P. 1114, 40 Colo. 414.

detail. In consequence, they are usually left uncovered by law, except by the general enactment. The use of dogs as draft animals is a good example of this. Only two states have specific enactments covering this matter. It is, of course, almost a negligible practice at any rate. The New York law, assuming that under proper supervision the use of dogs in this way is not necessarily cruel, specifically permits the practice on taking out a license the number of which must be painted on any vehicle drawn by dogs. The New Jersey law, on the other hand, summarily forbids the practice, and provides that any cart so attached shall, with its contents, be subject to seizure. The other states recognize the matter only as they would in the case of a horse, mule, or other large draft animal, overloaded or maltreated.

The use of live animals for purposes of scientific experimentation has been treated in like fashion. Except where specific exception has been made,¹⁰ the general anti-cruelty law covers abuses involving cruelty to vivisected animals. It is usually assumed, however, that experiments conducted under the authority of a regular medical school or college are so carried on as to avoid unnecessary suffering. Such institutions are therefore largely immune from interference in this connection. Isolated instances of vivisection under private auspices are those in which abuses are most likely to occur. Against these the general law very well applies. This being the case, several states have taken the step of permitting such experiments "only under the authority of the faculty of some regularly incorporated medical college or university of the state" in question.¹¹

¹⁰ See for instance the Nevada law.

¹¹ See the laws of California, New Jersey, New York and Washington.

In Illinois, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Washington, vivisection, as well as the exhibition of vivisectioned animals, is forbidden in schools, other than medical and dental. The most restrictive of any of the state laws is probably that of Michigan, passed in 1907. This law specifies a considerable list of experiments, presumably of more or less serious or painful type, all of which are forbidden except under anaesthetics. The English law is more detailed and more restrictive in its provisions than any of these. Its administration is such, however, that effective supervision is a matter of difficulty.¹²

The main provisions of this Act, passed August 15, 1876, and entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to Cruelty to Animals," are as follows:

Section II. Prohibits painful experiments on animals, except under conditions imposed by the Act, and enacts a penalty of Fifty Pounds for the first offence, and One Hundred Pounds for the second offence.

Section III. Imposes the following conditions, without observance of which no person may perform experiments on animals calculated to give pain—the operator must be licensed by the Home Secretary, the object of the experiment must be the discovery of knowledge for prolonging life or alleviating suffering, and not for the attaining of manual skill; the animal must be wholly

¹² The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says of this (71st Annual Report, p. 165): "If all experiments were of necessity made at one place; or if no experiment could be made except in presence of an impartial Inspector, that defect would be cured; at present the experimenters send returns of experiments, performed by them under the permission granted by the Home Secretary, to an Inspector, who reports thereon to the Home Secretary. It is true that the Secretary of State is responsible to the House of Commons, and any infringement permitted by him of the law would be seriously dealt with; but under the arrangement described the supervision is so imperfect that no one has the means of proving that abuses do exist or any case on which to arraign the experimenter, much less the Minister, even if one existed."

insensible during the operation, and must be killed before sensibility returns, if it be probable that pain would be felt should sensibility return; no experiment shall be performed as an illustration of lectures in medical schools, hospitals, colleges, or elsewhere of a kind likely to cause pain by a teacher who has not applied for and obtained a certificate, and even then he must not cause pain; painful experiments may be performed by persons who obtain licenses from the Home Secretary authorizing them under conditions he may impose to perform such experiments for discovery or demonstration of alleged discoveries.

Section IV. Prohibits the use of curare as an anaesthetic.

Section V. Gives a special protection to dogs, cats, horses, asses and mules against painful experiments, which may not be used if any other animal be available.

Section VI. Absolutely prohibits exhibitions of painful experiments to the public, under heavy penalties, and forbids under a smaller penalty the advertising of a projected exhibition.

Sections VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII. Empower Home Secretary to have places of experimentation registered, to impose conditions on licenses, to demand reports of experiments, and provide inspection; and legalize experiments ordered to be made by a Judge for the elucidation of criminal cases heard by him.

Section XIII. Empowers Magistrates to grant a search warrant when reasonable ground exists that painful experiments are being performed by unlicensed persons.

Sections XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XX relate to routine of procedure.

Section XXI. Forbids the prosecution of a license without the assent of the Secretary of State.

Section XXII. Limits the action of the statute to vertebrates.

There is no limitation of time provided during which proceedings must be taken; therefore Section XI, of 11

& 12 Vic., cap. 43, will apply—viz., information must be laid before the expiration of six months.

Aside from the general provision against cruelty, none is more common in the laws of the states than those providing against neglect in its various forms. Failure to provide proper food, drink and protection against the weather for domestic animals is a misdemeanor in most of the states. In nearly one half of these the law is worked out in sufficient detail not merely to prescribe proper penalties for offenders, but to suggest as well lawful methods of relieving the distress of another's neglected beast. It is provided in these cases that after the lapse of a reasonable time (usually twelve successive hours) an outsider may make necessary provision for a neglected animal. It is lawful for such person to enter another's premises from time to time with this end in view without incurring liability to any action for such entry. The reasonable expense of food and water so provided is chargeable to the offending owner of such an animal. In default of payment, the animal is subject to levy and sale upon observance of usual legal processes. In some states the owner's rights are very carefully safeguarded by detailed provisions covering the execution of liens on animals cared for. The Colorado law, for instance, requires that before enforcing a lien on an animal or other property seized by sale at public auction, written notice must be given the owner, if he be known, of the time and place of sale at least five days in advance, as well as by posting three notices to the same effect in three public places within the county, affording the same interval. If the owner is not known, notices must be posted at least ten days prior to sale.

There are minor variations from these provisions in a number of instances. In several states officers or agents of duly incorporated societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals are especially named as those who may interfere in behalf of neglected animals.¹³ In one state (Idaho), instead of the usual twelve hour lapse before interference, the law prescribes a longer interval: forty-eight hours for an animal without food, twenty-four hours

¹³In attempting to give the needed powers to humane officers or other officials whose duty it is to protect the interests of the helpless, the interests of those who may be coerced or interfered with by the statute are not always carefully guarded. Several cases have arisen in which such statutes have been contested on the ground of unconstitutionality. They agree for the most part in holding that the constitutional guaranty of due process of law is violated in permitting officials to take animals and charge the owner for their keeping, or otherwise to dispose of them, unless provision is made for notice to the owner and an opportunity to be heard in the case. The various decisions on the subject are reviewed in a note to the case of *Jenks v. Stump*, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 554. That case, decided by the supreme court of Colorado, was a replevin suit for cows. The defendant alleged that the owner abandoned, neglected and cruelly treated them, and that they were seized solely to prevent their suffering and death from hunger, thirst, and neglect. The court reviews some of the authorities, and concludes as follows:

"Applying the foregoing well-established principles to the case at bar, we find the statute seeks to clothe the humane society and its agents with extraordinary powers. By its terms the agent is the sole judge of whether an animal is neglected, abandoned, or ill-treated, and whether it has sufficient food, nourishment and shelter. The truth respecting the matter cannot avail, because the agent is clothed with power to take possession of the animals, regardless of their condition. No tribunal, or any hearing, is provided to determine the facts. The agent may, in his discretion, take possession and create a charge which becomes a lien upon the property without notice or hearing. The owner may have no knowledge that his property is being taken. No provision is made for the payment of any residue over and above the charge of the agent and the expense of the sale to the owner, and such payment is not required by this law, and this is one of the tests of its constitutionality. There is no penalty for failure to return the proceeds of any sale to the owner, and the only redress is by an action to recover the same, and the party aggrieved must himself initiate the action to have his day in court. We think such powers are inhibited by the Constitution, and must hold that the statute is in contravention of Article 2, § 25, Colo. Const., and of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, that it authorizes the taking of property without due process of law, and is not a valid exercise of the police power of the state."

for an animal without water. In Massachusetts the continuous period of care by an outsider is limited to sixty days.

In the carrying of animals, whether locally or over long distances, laws for the protection of live-stock have had considerable development along specific lines. The general statute would obviously apply here without further specification. But the difficulties of the case are such that definite requirements have proved to be a necessity. In the first place, the commercial incentive is so largely involved that in many instances of treatment producing baneful effects on animals, the question of intent is very much obscured by other considerations. There is a seeming economy in over-crowding and in a minimum of care during transportation, in which it is difficult to find any element of wanton cruelty. Then too, especially in railroad transportation, the field for discretion in determining proper standards is so broad that adequate restrictions can be provided only by specific statutory enactments of a rather detailed type.

In the transportation of live stock by rail or on watercraft the common standard is one that provides against overcrowding and guarantees a five-hour period for rest, feeding and watering at the end of every twenty-eight consecutive hours in transit. Exception is usually made when delays are caused by storm or accident, or in cases where car facilities are such that there is adequate space and opportunity for rest and feeding during transportation. In estimating the period of confinement it is the rule to include the time during which animals have been confined without rest on connecting roads from which they have been received. The obligation to provide for animals

in this way rests first on the owner of such animals. But in lack of such provision on his part, the obligation must be assumed by the transportation agency. If the owner, or his agent in charge, fails on demand to pay for the care or feeding of the animals, the carrier may charge such expense to the owner or consignee. Until paid, it constitutes a lien on animals cared for.

There are various departures from this standard. California, Illinois and Nevada have a thirty-six hour rule; Washington has one of forty-eight hours. Maine goes to the other extreme with a twenty-hour provision. Minnesota, Nebraska and New York also follow a twenty-four hour rule, and Florida one of twenty-six hours. In California the rest and feeding period is one of ten hours, and in Washington but two hours. A number of states seek to regulate the speed of trains carrying cattle. In Iowa this must be the "highest practicable." What this may be is left to the determination of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. In Kansas the rate of speed must be not less than fifteen miles an hour, not including stops for feeding. In Nebraska the minimum is eighteen miles an hour, except on branch lines less than 125 miles in length, where the minimum is twelve miles an hour. South Dakota requires a still higher minimum average speed, one of twenty miles an hour. In Maine the highest practicable speed is sought by giving cars containing animals in transit the preference over other freight, and a time limit for unloading is imposed.

The shipment of cattle, however, is so likely to be an interstate matter that state regulations alone would in perhaps a majority of instances leave abuses untouched. This situation was early met by the federal Act of March

3, 1873, which provided a standard twenty-eight hour arrangement. This was modified in 1906 (R. S. 1906, ch. 3594)¹⁴ at the instance of cattle owners in such manner as to give them much wider latitude. The amendment provides that upon written request of the owner or person in custody of a shipment, the time of confinement may be extended to thirty-six hours, not including the time spent in loading and unloading. Sheep need not be unloaded in the night time, but may be carried further to a suitable place within the thirty-six hour limitation.

Various minor details might be noted in the different states. In Maine, for instance, as in a few other states, it is provided that animals of one kind only and of approximately the same maturity, may be loaded together in the same compartment, except that sucklings must be given free access to dams. There is also a requirement that cars be boarded shut to afford protection during the cold winter months. The Vermont law requires that railroads supply covered yards for live stock, with running water, between May and November.

The Canadian law is a standard twenty-eight hour law, with the additional requirement that except in freezing weather the floors of cars must be cleaned, and covered with clean saw-dust or sand before re-loading.¹⁵ The English provision is more elaborate. Separate specifications are made for transportation by rail, by vessels carrying foreign animals, and by vessels carrying animals other than foreign. In the matter of railway transportation large discretion is left with the Board of Agriculture.¹⁶ This Board determines at what stations water, or water

¹⁴ See Appendix XII, 4 (b) for text.

¹⁵ R. S. C. ch. 172, secs. 8-12.

¹⁶ See 57 and 58 Vic., cap. 57.

and food, shall be provided. There is a twenty-four hour rule for watering, but the Board may prescribe any other period not less than twelve hours. Orders of the Board of Agriculture likewise cover in detail the two varieties of transportation by vessel. These deal with the parts of vessels that may be used for this purpose, with the character and dimensions of pens and fittings and of passageways, with the matters of ventilation, light, feeding, watering and attendance, with the treatment of injured animals, and many other details.

In the matter of the short distance, local carrying of animals, there is considerable uniformity in the details of statutory provision. In a number of instances the only specific reference is a brief clause in the general anti-cruelty paragraphs of state laws dealing with these matters. Such, for instance, is the West Virginia provision which merely includes the following in a general section covering a long list of offenses: "or shall carry in or upon any vehicle or otherwise, any such animal in a cruel or inhuman manner." In still other cases there is distinct provision in simple general terms, such as the following in New York State: "A person who carries or causes to be carried in or upon any vessel or vehicle, or otherwise, any animal in a cruel or inhuman manner, or so as to produce torture, is guilty of a misdemeanor." The third type is more detailed and specific. Of this the Minnesota law is a good illustration: "Every person who shall carry, or cause to be carried, any live animals upon any vehicle or otherwise, without providing suitable racks, cars, crates or cages in which such animals can both stand and lie down during transportation and while awaiting slaughter; every person who shall carry or cause to be

carried, upon a vehicle or otherwise, any live animal having feet or legs tied together, or in any other cruel or inhuman manner . . . shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

In the matter of diseased, disabled or superannuated animals statutory enactments are numerous. Abandonment of animals past useful service is forbidden with particular frequency. In some states, abandonment is simply forbidden under penalty. No further provision is made in these states covering the disposition of abandoned animals. More frequently, however, there is additional stipulation that such animals shall be humanely killed. To guard against possibly unjust or hasty destruction of property in this way, simple judicial machinery is usually provided for by the law, to pass on the question of killing an abandoned animal. In Delaware, for instance, a justice of the peace must order the killing and removal of such an animal. This act is almost invariably performed by a police officer or the agent of a local humane society. In Nevada and in Washington an officer may kill on his own initiative. But in several instances, as in Georgia, Nebraska and Pennsylvania, any suitable person may be named to carry out the magistrate's order. In Georgia, such person is still liable for damages to the owner of an animal killed by him or on an order procured by his initiative. The most common arrangement, however, is one in which peace officers are empowered to destroy any animal which, in the judgment of two reputable citizens given by written certificate called to view the same, appears to be "injured, disabled, diseased past recovery, or unfit for any useful purpose."¹⁷ The Indiana law calls

¹⁷ This of course covers more than mere abandonment.

for three "reputable citizens"¹⁸ as judges, one of whom must be a "reputable veterinary surgeon," and the Wyoming law for two, with the requirement that one of these shall be a veterinarian. In West Virginia the owner may choose one of the judges, and in Virginia if the two disagree, they must choose a third whose judgment is final. Several states follow the example of Massachusetts by restricting the killing of seemingly useless, abandoned animals to such as the emergency judges attach a value of less than five dollars. In such cases, the humane society involved must reimburse the owner of such an animal, unless abandonment was wilful or cruel. And the society must pay in addition the appraisers' fees. In a number of states there is the further stipulation that any vehicle or other property left with an abandoned animal shall be taken up by the police officer involved in the case and delivered into proper custody. The owner is chargeable with expenses incurred in this connection; and such expenses are a lien on the vehicle and other property.

Legislative provisions forbidding the sale of animals afflicted with contagious diseases are quite commonly incorporated in state laws dealing with the subject of animal diseases and their prevention. These obviously have a humane bearing; but their prime purpose is the defence of the public health. They have been noted in this report only when they have seemed from an administrative standpoint to be placed on a common footing with the anti-cruelty laws. The prevention of the sale of worn-out animals, however, is entirely humane in its scope and purpose. There is perhaps no statute which, in the present state of humane legislation, can do more than this

¹⁸ As does the Mississippi law.

to minimize needless suffering on the part of draught animals. Yet, such laws are to be found in relatively few states. Massachusetts and Louisiana forbid the sale at auction of such animals. When the Massachusetts law was passed, it was feared that a more sweeping law, covering private sales as well, would not stand the constitutional test. A more recent law makes provision for the humane killing of such animals, after a hearing which determines their unfitness for humane use, the value to be reimbursed the owner by the society whose agent made the application for process, in pursuance of which the animals were killed.¹⁹ These two laws, enforced by a powerful and energetic humane society, might well rid the state of its worn-out beasts of draught. A very recent Pennsylvania law is the most sweeping of any existing state law. Under its provisions it is unlawful to sell a horse which for any cause "could not be worked in this Commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals."²⁰ This is thoroughgoing. If it is not unconstitutional, with vigorous and judicious enforcement it should cover the ground of the two Massachusetts laws. In other instances the forbidding of the sale of diseased animals, although often included in the category of penal offenses on cruelty grounds, does not cover the sale of horses in cases where their days of comfortable and economical service are past. The provisions that are to be found in a number of states requiring the killing of animals beyond useful service,²¹

¹⁹ See Appendix XII.

²⁰ See Appendix XII (8). A recent New Hampshire law makes very brief provision to the same effect, "sale or exchange" both being forbidden.

²¹ This could apply, of course, only in case of manifest cruelty. Only in such case could the police power cover such an invasion of property rights.

and, in others, forbidding the use of animals when unfit for labor, in a measure cover this lack. But these are likely to apply only in isolated instances of sporadic ill-treatment. The other, forbidding the sale of worn-out animals, reaches the root of the matter and prohibits abiding cruelties.

The protection of property in animals has been a matter of large legislative concern; and many resulting laws have decidedly humane bearings. This is particularly true of the numerous laws forbidding the poisoning of animals and the malicious killing or maiming of another person's animals. The same may be said of the prohibition placed on the throwing of glass, nails or other refuse in public places, by the laws of New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. This is a matter, however, usually left to municipal prescription. Exception is often made of dogs in the extending of protection to animal property. Dogs are frequently regarded as a public nuisance, and the right to keep such is quite commonly contingent on the payment of a tax, and often of a municipal license. Dogs that are a nuisance or a menace by reason of vicious habits or of a tendency to worry or kill other domestic animals (particularly sheep) may quite regularly be killed by injured parties. The administration of dog licensing regulations is usually a purely municipal matter. There is one instance, however, in which the whole process has been delegated to a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Under "An Act for the Better Protection of Lost and Strayed Animals, for Securing the Rights of the Owners, etc.," the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is empowered to license cats and dogs in New York City, and

"to receive and retain all fees therefrom to cover costs and as compensation for enforcing this law and maintaining a shelter for stray dogs, and for enforcing such state laws as relate to the humane work in which the Society is engaged." A similar law applicable to cities of less than 800,000 inhabitants was passed in 1896 (ch. 448), but this was declared unconstitutional (*Fox v. Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society*, 25 App. Div. 26, 1898, affirmed in 165 N. Y. 517). A subsequent law (1902, ch. 294) provided that the mayors of cities of the second class may contract with incorporated societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals for the licensing, impounding, etc., of dogs. Compensation must not exceed the income from license fees. The administration of the law is subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Safety in each city. The impounding, killing of stray animals, etc., in other states is not infrequently let out by municipalities to animal societies. Doubts of the constitutionality of the statute applying to the American Society are frequently expressed. Typical of these are the comments of Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court of New York City, uttered on October 15, 1908, in connection with a decision continuing an injunction restraining the society from killing an unlicensed dog. Among other things he says:

"I do not see how the object intended by the Legislature is accomplished by the tag. If muzzles or a leash were required, it would appear to be a more effective method of protecting the public. If a dog bites, the fact that it is tagged or not tagged does not appear to be important. A dog tagged and roaming the streets may become infected as well as a dog having an owner and a home, but unlicensed.

"But if it be said that these matters are within the domain of the Legislature, I still think there is grave doubt whether the amendments to the statute cited have removed all of the objections referred to by the Court of Appeals in *Fox v. Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society* (156 N. Y. 517). In that case a similar statute was declared unconstitutional for various reasons referred to in the opinion of Judge Cullen, writing for the court. The statute was thereupon amended with the purpose of avoiding the unconstitutional provisions commented on by the court. I have read with interest and with great respect the opinion of ex-Chief Judge Andrews, given to the defendant, in which he holds that the action in its present form obviates the objections sustained in the *Fox* case, and undoubtedly this has been done as to most of these objections.

"But there remains one objection to the act in question pointed out by Judge Cullen at page 524 of the opinion, which I think remains. I suggested it on the argument and I cannot see that it is disposed of. I do not believe that the Legislature can vest any such power as is sought to be conferred here in a private corporation. The agents who go into the streets of the city and seize these animals, are not public officers. They are selected by the defendant and responsible to it. They have power to take these dogs by force from the owners and deliver them to the defendant. It is a misdemeanor to interfere with these persons; they are described in the act as officers and agents of the society.

"They are vested with powers greater in some respects, than public officers bound by oath and responsible to the public. I think the public health should be protected by the State or the municipality, acting through their duly designated representatives. There can be no question as to the power of the Legislature to provide for the licensing of dogs, or for the protection of the citizen by appropriate regulations and rules governing the keeping of dogs, but great danger may result from delegating to these private

corporations duties which belong to the public and which should be performed by public officers. The Legislature may delegate duties to individuals which cannot be delegated to corporations.

"Without questioning the good that has been done in many cases by such associations, when it comes to interference with the person or property of the individual, I doubt whether the principle is right. It seems wrong that, in this case, the plaintiff's dog should be kept from him and put to death unless he pays money to the defendant corporation, which as far as I can see, is not subject to report to the State or municipality, or to control in its work by any branch of government. I think these questions should be deliberately tried out and decided before the plaintiff's dog is killed."

By way of furthering humane education, state legislation has done little beyond recognizing humane societies, Audubon societies and other organizations as agencies for its promotion. A succession of New York laws provide for an agreement with the American Museum of Natural History in New York City by the terms of which materials, specimens, etc., are provided for free instruction in natural history in normal and other schools for the preparation of teachers, and in free common schools. Further lectures are also provided for, to be given on holidays and at other suitable times to artisans, mechanics and other citizens. In Illinois, California and some other states the law provides for an annual "Bird Day" in the schools. The law of Colorado requires that two lessons per week (not less than ten minutes each) be given in the schools on the humane treatment of animals. The law of North Dakota prescribes a like period for "a system of study of the humane treatment of animals," as do the laws of South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming.

The latter three, however, specify "a system of humane treatment as embodied in the laws" of the respective states, and do not prescribe a definite period of instruction. In California, humane education is compulsory in all primary and grammar schools having more than one hundred census children in the district. This instruction may be oral, and the purchase of text-books may not be required of pupils. In Oklahoma the law prescribes instruction in schools to the amount of not less than one-half hour per week on the "humane treatment and protection of dumb animals and birds; their lives, habits and usefulness, and the important part they are intended to fulfill in the economy of nature." The Illinois law is similar; but is more extended.²² The Pennsylvania law provides for not more than one-half hour per week on the "kind treatment of birds and animals," and those of Maine and Washington for not less than ten minutes. The law of Texas prescribes that "suitable instruction shall be given in the primary grades once each week regarding kindness to animals of the brute creation and the protection of birds and their nests and eggs." The New Hampshire statute provides for "a well prescribed reading course dealing with the principle of the humane treatment of the lower animals." Idaho and Utah have been reported as having compulsory requirements; but I have been unable to find any specific enactments to that effect.

Of miscellaneous provisions for the prevention of cruelty that have not already been noted, several merit attention by way of illustrating how legislation may adapt itself to peculiar local requirements. In Maine and Vermont, specific provision is made for mitigating the cruel-

²² See Appendix XII, 5, for text.

ties incident to the trapping of fur-bearing animals. In the former, it is provided that traps set for animals must be visited at least once in each twenty-four hours so that trapped animals may be removed. In Vermont, the time limit is forty-eight hours.

In the severely cold weather that prevails in some states during winter months, especial precautions would seem to be necessary to protect draught animals from suffering. Minnesota law seeks to guard against the carelessness of owners in this respect by prescribing that between November 1st and May 1st clipped horses must be blanketed when standing in unsheltered places. Peculiarities of local situations, however, are much more likely to be met by the administrative ingenuity of local anti-cruelty societies than by legislation. Specific provisions such as those noted in Maine, Vermont and Minnesota are exceptional. The blanketing of horses, for instance, is usually met by the "protection from the weather" clause of the general statute. Such is the case with animals transported by ferry to and from Manhattan Island points.

Viewing the field of legislation as a whole, it will be seen that there is no state nor territory lacking some general provision under which cruelty to animals may be prosecuted and punished. In most of the states the law has undergone considerable differentiation in detail; and in such states as California, Colorado, Massachusetts and others, the law leaves little to be desired on the score of completeness. It is unquestionably true that the degree of detail with which the law of any state has been worked out is a fairly satisfactory index of the past activity of its humane organizations. But from the standpoint of

efficient dealing with contemporary local conditions, the extent of legislative detail may reveal little. An active organization operating under a general anti-cruelty statute may readily do more for the prevention of cruelty than a more perfunctory, perhaps more pretentious, organization equipped with the utmost detail of delegated administrative authority. This fact, however, does not minimize the desirability of more comprehensive provision in many instances. In addition to general statutes covering the more wanton offenses, special laws might well be added to those already on the statute books of most of the states. The inane practice of docking horses' tails should be specifically dealt with. A satisfactory law covering the sale of worn-out animals should be found in every state, as should the model law of the Audubon Societies. And in addition to an adequate federal law, covering the transportation of live stock, every state should deal with the matter in such manner as to cover intra-state shipments.

Note. In Table I, the more important laws dealing with the prevention of cruelty to animals have been summarized. Nothing has been said of the penalties attaching to different offenses, and little attention has been given to administrative detail. Offenses against animals are usually of the class of misdemeanors, and the penalties are those usually connected with that type of offense: a small fine, a short term of imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. Details of administration have been briefly considered elsewhere in dealing with the activities of societies for the prevention of cruelty. Attention as a rule has been confined, furthermore, to general as dis-

tinguished from special or local laws. Local laws do not lack importance; but a complete survey of these, or of municipal ordinances, would be a study of such independent magnitude that it has been omitted here. The general laws are at any rate quite representative of the situation in the states to which they apply. Game laws have likewise been omitted from consideration. They are important only in the light of very detailed local applications, and are in consequence not conveniently nor helpfully summarized. They are likewise subject to very frequent modifications, as fluctuating local conditions may require. For purposes of reference, the summary of game laws issued by the Biological Survey of the United States is serviceable.²³ A variety of laws dealing with various other subjects, many of which have humane implications, have not been treated here. Among them may be mentioned the following: estrays and trespassing animals, animals afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, the use of barb-wire fences, hunting with dogs, buggery, the use of cattle guards on railroads, the cleaning and disinfecting of cattle cars, and State bureaus of animal industry.

Some of these subjects bear quite as fully on the proper treatment of animals as does that of food and shelter for cattle. Attention has been given to the feeding of cows, however, merely because such provision has so frequently been combined in State law with the other provisions for the humane treatment of animals.

In the column allotted to provisions for the incorporation of societies for humane purposes, omissions do not

²³ Game Laws of 1906, by T. R. Palmer and Henry Oldys. *Farmers' Bulletin 236*, U. S. Dept. of Agric.

indicate that no provision has been made for the formation of such societies in the states concerned. In such instances, societies are created either by special charter, or are formed under the general law providing for the incorporation of religious and charitable societies, or of membership corporations in general.

In compiling the summary of humane laws contained in Table I, it has not been possible in many instances to obtain session laws later than those for 1907. Every effort has been made, however, to obtain copies of laws that may have been passed in sessions held during 1908 and 1909. But even so, there are doubtless many omissions. The same may be said of earlier years, where in instances scrutiny of the statute books may have been imperfect. The author would welcome the calling of attention to such errors of oversight as well as to those of misinterpretation or misstatement.



CHAPTER III

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

From the beginning, the activities of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals have grouped themselves along three main lines: (1) the prevention of cruel acts by warning or prosecuting offenders; (2) the developing of better conditions surrounding animal life, particularly in cities; (3) the educating of the public to higher standards in the care and treatment of animals.

1.

Under the first of these heads conditions have undergone marked change since the earlier days of anti-cruelty work. The grosser forms of cruelty are now exceptional. When they do occur, perpetrators speedily encounter a hostile public attitude. Before Henry Bergh began his crusade, revolting forms of cruelty were unchecked and almost unnoticed. "Festering sores caused by some neglected disease, or by the chafing of harness, or perhaps the result of a beating; excruciating lameness; tottering infirmity, were common sights. Our streets were hourly the scene of the savage beating of some weak horse which had stopped from sheer exhaustion, unable to drag the heavily-loaded vehicle to which it was attached. In such cases it was a common thing for the driver to seize a rung from the cart or a cobble stone from the street and beat

the poor animal in the most horrible manner, while a crowd would gaze on the demoralizing spectacle without offering to go to the assistance of the victim or even remonstrating with the brutal master. To the present generation the picture will appear overdrawn. But there are thousands of citizens who will readily recall incidents which could not be enacted on our streets to-day without prompt interference on the part of bystanders. *Now* the offender would be instantly seized, and if he escaped rough usage at the hands of the spectators, he would be taken into custody by an agent of the Society or a police officer, and receive in a court of justice the sentence due to his brutality; while the suffering horse would be as tenderly cared for as a human being in like distress. This changed condition is the result of the flood of humane sentiment which has swept over the country during the last thirty-eight years.”¹

The cruel use of horses on street-railway lines was likewise a cause of great suffering. The overcrowding of cars and the overdriving of animals produced strain and exhaustion. At present few cars in cities are drawn by horses; but the condition of those that are still so used is immeasurably better than it was forty-three years ago when the effort began to check overloading and the use of animals unfit for service. The indiscriminate salting of the street-railway tracks was likewise a source of distress to horses, through its effects on their hoofs. This the American Society stopped in New York by successful appeal to the legislature; although the evil still arises sporadically in other places.

¹ From “The Protection of Animals”—booklet published by the American S. P. C. A.—p. 16. This booklet affords an excellent illustrated review of many past and present abuses.

One of the greatest reforms has been brought about in methods of transporting animals. In the early days it was a common practice for poultry dealers to go through the streets carrying fowls by the legs, letting their heads drag along the sidewalk. Poultry is now regularly carried in crates, under restrictions which cover size of crates, number of animals in a compartment, ventilation, feeding, watering and other general treatment.

Another common abuse was the carrying of calves with their legs tied closely together. In this cramped condition animals would be thrown into the bottoms of carts and conveyed over country roads or city streets. Calves are now conveyed in a standing position in fitting quarters or in wagons of special type.

It was not an uncommon practice, too, for young calves ("bob veal") to be shipped into cities from more remote sections, with their mouths tightly bound with cords. This practice produced the double suffering resulting from the use of the cords and from lack of nourishment. The object of the practice was to keep the calves from their mothers. The latter would thus have full udders on arriving in the city, and might be placed on sale as valuable milk cows.

In the fighting of animals for purposes of sport, the following with reference to New York city is typical of the general situation:

"Thirty-five years ago dog and cock fights took place almost nightly in the lowest resorts of the city, and were attended by the most depraved characters, and such fights frequently occurred in the more respectable neighborhoods under the auspices of some sporting or social club, patronized by men whose names were prominent in the sporting, political, financial and social life of New York. Our

illustrations (see pages 36 and 47)² show a cock and dog fight at Kit Burns' Sportsmen's Hall, a famous resort in its day and the scene of many fierce battles between animals. Rat-baiting, one of the most brutal and demoralizing of the so-called sports of the day, was carried on here without interruption (see page 15).² Men who were arrested by the Society's agent while witnessing such disgusting spectacles to-day fill responsible offices, and are widely known and respected. The list includes members of the English nobility who were visiting this country, and whose hosts considered it a proper thing to show them a rat-bait, or a dog or cock fight, at 'Kit Burns.'"²

Owing to the vigilance of the Society these brutal sports are very rare now, even in the rural districts where the risk of interference by the Society's agents is not so great. Information usually reaches the Society in time to prevent an exhibition.

Other fashionable abuses that have disappeared are the use of the bit burr, which developed "spirit" in horses, and rabbit coursing, a popular amusement forty years ago. The feeding of cows on distillery waste, while kept in dark unventilated cellars, is likewise a thing of the past. The famous "swill milk" cases will be recalled in this connection. The American Society played the leading part in suppressing this practice in which "the poor animals would breathe vitiated air until they became incurably diseased and so decrepit as to lose the use of their limbs, making it necessary to keep them in slings in order that they might be milked. Long confinement under such conditions frequently caused the tails, horns, and hair of the animals to drop off, and the unwholesome, poisonous milk

² "The Protection of Animals." American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

which they yielded spread disease and death, the infant mortality from this cause being very large. . . . Stables and places where animals are confined are now regularly inspected by agents of the Society and unsanitary conditions are not permitted."³

The abandoning of crippled, diseased, or worn-out animals to die of starvation or exposure, the use of dogs as draught animals, the barbarous slaughtering of cattle in small establishments, the plucking of live fowl or plunging into boiling water while still alive, are evils connected with commercial uses of animals that have been reduced to a minimum. Barbarous sports, such as shooting at live fowl tied to stakes, have been suppressed. Pigeon shooting is likewise no longer practiced in many states, and in others is carried on under precautionary arrangements that prevent suffering by wounded birds.⁴

In a word, the more revolting, more conspicuous cruelties of a generation ago are now uncommon, and the sporadic instances in which they do occur are speedily dealt with by watchful organizations. The relatively small part that prosecution plays in the activity of a present day society is illustrated by the statistics of all of the large societies. For instance, the American Society in 1907 made 1,015 arrests and prosecutions for cruelty as the result of 6,567 complaints of cruelty that were received and investigated. Of the complaints investigated, the larger number required only a warning or judicious advice and help from agents to remedy the objectionable acts or

³ "The Protection of Animals." American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, p. 30.

⁴ For a typical list of cruelties dealt with in the history of the Hudson County (N. J.) District Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, see Appendix XV.

practices. By far the larger end of the preventive work of the society had to do with other matters than prosecutions or the investigation of complaints of cruelty. "Seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (7,861) horses suffering from slight lameness, sores, or otherwise disabled, were turned out of harness and suspended from labor, and afterwards kept under surveillance to prevent their use until able to work. Many drivers were compelled to reduce their loads or obtain additional horses. Thousands of horses were stopped by our agents and examined as to their fitness to perform the labor required of them. The ambulances were brought into use 1,054 times. This service has been made more effectual by the purchase of an improved derrick for rescuing horses and other animals from drowning, sewers, excavations, etc. It was found necessary to mercifully destroy 4,419 horses which were old, worn out, or injured past any useful purpose."⁵ Small animals were also destroyed in large numbers (108,619), and 43,937 calls were made for unwarranted, sick or injured animals.

The statistics of other societies shown on opposite page illustrate the same point.

It is thus seen that the police activities of the various societies lead to no large proportion of prosecutions. Liability to prosecution doubtless has some deterrent effect; but offenses against animals are so largely the result of ignorance or of carelessness that careful investigation of complaints, followed by advice or warning, is likely in the large majority of cases to yield desired results. So that even the "police" end of a society's work may

⁵ Forty-second Annual Report of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, p. 6.

Name of society.	Year.	Number of animals involved in work.	Number of cases investigated.	Number of cases remedied without prosecution.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of convictions.
R. I. S. P. C. A.....	1907	3,896	4,508	Not specified.	128	117
Washington Humane Society.....	1907	26,331	Not specified.	24,611	1,720	1,688
Cleveland Humane Society.....	1907	4,321	Not specified.	Not specified.	283	271
San Francisco S. P. C. A.....	1907	23,317	2,932	Not specified.	74	Not specified.
Pennsylvania S. P. C. A.....	1907	Not specified.	Not specified.	13,490	523	Not specified.
Women's Pennsylvania S. P. C. A....	1908	7,140	1,831	Not specified.	490	447
Erie Co. S. P. C. A.....	1908	Not specified.	1,340	1,073	34	27

well be more largely educational than penal in its tendency; and most of the larger organizations are inclined to give it this bent.

A more detailed examination of the character of offenses with which societies have to deal indicates that prevailing cruelties are mainly those associated with the commercial uses of animals. There are arrests for cruel sport, for wanton beating, for brutal ill-treatment of animals; but such cases are few, indeed, compared with acts of neglect, or ignorance or thoughtlessness, connected with the everyday use of animals for legitimate commercial ends. The Pennsylvania Society, for instance, in 1907 performed 29,712 separate acts by way of preventing suffering to animals. This number includes those cases (522) that were so wanton as to warrant prosecution. Of the total number, 5,157 acts were those of blanketing horses during cold weather, 5,295 the adjusting of pads to prevent the rubbing of sores, 2,006 the relieving of poultry from overcrowding in coops, 609 the feeding and watering of cattle; an aggregate of 13,061. In addition to this number, 1,472 horses were ordered from labor for various causes, and 610 animals were humanely killed. Warnings, admonitions and minor orders by which minor abuses were remedied, were given in 13,480 instances of improper treatment approximating those already specified. This work was the result of the visits of agents to building excavations, dumping grounds, wharves, poultry districts, parks, stock yards and suburban towns. Of the cases of prosecution, the improper use of draught animals covers the larger portion.

These figures illustrate what may be said of the general

work of most societies.⁶ In those cases where considerable emphasis is laid on work for small animals—*e. g.*, where societies undertake shelter work for dogs and cats, the disposition of stray animals, etc.—the volume of activities in this direction is likely to be large. The American Society, for instance, in 1907, in addition to the licensing of dogs in Greater New York, humanely destroyed 108,619 small animals, homeless or disabled past recovery. But, as already indicated, the backbone of the general preventive work of this, as of other societies, has to do with the prevention or the mitigating of abuses connected with the use of animals in the everyday pursuit of industry and commerce. These abuses have to do most largely with overloading and overdriving, with the use of galled, lame or disabled animals and with the various conditions surrounding the transporting of animals by vehicle or otherwise. Aside from the matter of underfeeding and neglect of shelter the other forms of ill-treatment of animals, as revealed by statistics of work, are individually of minor importance.

To be sure, the activities of local societies are of necessity shaped in more or less distinctive fashion by peculiar local conditions. A number of illustrative examples will serve to reveal this situation. In Maine, for instance, the Society for the Protection of Animals has done a unique work in suppressing cruelties practiced upon sheep on islands along the Maine coast. During past decades, sheep have been placed on many islands, often to care entirely for themselves, as a source of profit to their owners, mostly non-residents. Investigations on the part of the Society showed a wide divergence of treatment.

⁶ For a sample statistical report of work done, See Appendix XIV.

Excellent conditions were found on many of the wooded islands. But there was utter neglect on many smaller islands. These were often so bleak and windswept that not even hardy shrubbery could survive; and in these instances, no further provision was made for food, water or shelter of any kind. On such islands the sheep depended for subsistence upon the kelp, seaweed and mosses available at low water. Despite the rigors of winter, the lack of shelter, of protecting care, and of nutritious food, the stronger animals survived and were a source of profit to their owners. From 1891 to 1900, the Society confined its remedial efforts to Monhegan Island, where conditions were particularly bad. But in 1900, a small yacht was fitted out, suitable for repeated visits to islands of all sizes, and attention has since been given to islands all along the coast. After conditions had been noted, circulars were sent to owners of sheep on the most barren and desolate islands, asking that suitable protection and care be afforded the animals on such islands, or that they be removed to more protected spots prior to December 15 of that year. Similar notices were printed in local newspapers of the eastern counties.

In response to this activity, the sheep were removed from some islands, and shelters—more or less stocked with food—were provided on some others. But in most cases, there was no immediate change in prevailing conditions, and a general air of defiance was noticeable among the sheep owners. Some test cases were instituted in the court of Washington County, but the Grand Jury failed to find indictments. The Society, however, persisted in its efforts, and in 1904, indictments were secured, to which the sheep-owners pleaded guilty. On the promise to pro-

vide proper food and shelter for their flocks, under the supervision of the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals the court continued the cases for sentence, from term to term. By 1907, the principal opponents of the Society's action surrendered and declared their intention to abide by the laws of the State. One of the most defiant of these said that he had come to believe that the campaign had not only brought good to the sheep, but had been of benefit to the sheep-owners as well. The evil has been reduced to isolated violations, against which the patrol maintained by the Society is fairly effectual.⁷

In the western States devoted to cattle ranging, similar evils have arisen. Particularly in Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, the humane societies have been active in combating prevailing practices and in lessening suffering on the part of neglected cattle. The American Humane Association has likewise taken a prominent part in calling attention to existing abuses and in directing a campaign for their removal. Of the states mentioned, Colorado has been the scene of the most strenuous controversy between stockmen on the one hand and the advocates of humane practices on the other. The activities of the latter have centered largely in the Colorado Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.⁸

"At the present time the greater part of western grazing is badly overstocked. Some of the ranges are so crowded that the stockmen are experiencing difficulty in getting sufficient grazing for their herds. Many herds have been cut down in order to meet these conditions, while in some instances, rather than run the risk of an

⁷ For a complete account of the history of this work, see "The Case of the Island Sheep," Portland, 1907.

⁸ See this Society's "Instructions to Agents in Dealing with Neglected Stock," Appendix XVII.

unusually hard winter or a period of drought, stockmen are going out of business entirely.

"When the first stockmen drove their herds on the western range lands there was a great abundance of feed, and it was generally believed that this feed would never be fully utilized. As a consequence these men increased their herds as much as possible, so as to use all the feed they could. Others seeing the prosperous condition of these men, began to bring in large herds, that they also might get their share of the free grass. Thus it was only a few years until the range was carrying more stock than it could properly support.

"During the past few years there has been a heavy immigration of settlers to several parts of these grazing lands. These settlers have taken up large bodies of the very best grazing lands for farming purposes. The men ranging their stock in these areas were for the most part crowded back to the ranges of other stockmen, thus greatly aggravating the already crowded condition of the range. As a necessary result of all this overcrowding the range began to deteriorate.

"The rate of this deterioration has been governed somewhat by accessibility, a range that is easily accessible being much more likely to be overstocked than one that is difficult to reach. It has, however, been governed much more largely by climatic conditions. In the northern range states, where the severe winters and the liability of a heavy fall of snow acted as a check, and where the rainfall is sufficient for the growth of a good crop of grass, the deterioration of the range has been rather slow until the past few years. In the south, where the stock can be grazed the year round with perfect safety, the range has been stocked to the highest number it would carry during favorable seasons. When a period of drought has occurred, with a consequent shortage of grasses and other forage plants, the same number of animals has been still on hand to be supported. This has resulted in severe grazing of the native grasses and other forage plants, pre-

venting the vegetation from yielding seed with which to reproduce itself, thus greatly lowering the carrying capacity of the range. This carrying capacity is, of necessity, governed largely by the amount of rainfall. In years when there are ample rains there is an abundance of vegetation for grazing, but in the periods when the rainfall is light the growth of vegetation is much less. Much damage has been done to the ranges through the inability of the stockmen to reduce their herds during periods of drought.

"With the exception of the western portions of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, the carrying capacity of the range is much lower at the present time than it was in the early days, or even a decade ago. Reports from various stockmen indicate that the majority of the ranges are not carrying one half as many animals as formerly. Ranges which formerly required from 8 to 12 acres to support a single steer throughout the entire year now usually require from 20 to 35 acres. Instances are cited in Arizona where from 50 to 100 acres are needed to support a single beef animal. In western Nebraska the carrying capacity of the range is considerably higher than formerly. This is because the stockmen of that region have protected their ranges from the ravages of prairie fires.

"Overcrowding the public ranges has caused considerable friction. In many sections there have been bitter fights between the sheepmen and the cattlemen. The majority of these fights were eventually settled by a division of the range and the establishing of deadlines. There have also been serious difficulties between the stockmen and the homesteaders. In some instances the stockmen tried to keep the settlers out; in other places the settlers have taken up the watering places or settled on land adjoining them, and have kept the stock from watering in their accustomed places, either by building fences or by driving them away."⁹

⁹ From a report on "Range Management" by J. R. Cotton, Assistant in Range Investigation, Farm Management Investigations. Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The stockmen have tried in many ways to adjust themselves to these conditions. Some have obtained virtual control of their ranges by buying up or leasing all the watering places. Others have been able to buy railroad land and deserted homesteads or to lease school lands, and thus bring their ranges under direct control. For the cattle and sheep that are kept under these conditions, the winter months must be a period of great suffering. Verbal, written and photographic information confirms this. It is a natural inference, corroborated by considerable data, that in Montana, North Dakota and in the province of Alberta, as well as farther south, great numbers of cattle die every winter from freezing and starvation.¹⁰ Thus far, no great headway has been made against the evil. The attempt to enforce federal laws and to give publicity to abuses cannot solve the difficulty, even though this must be part of the solution. And in this, humane organizations can do much. But improvement must come largely from other directions: in the conserving and storing of water, in the opening of additional forest ranges and in the re-seeding of many worn-out ranges, in the fencing and alternation of pastures, in the introduction of higher grade stock, in added effort to eradicate diseases, and in the leasing of the public domain with restrictions as to winter feeding.

Stockyard abuses are likewise objects of concern with various local societies in centres of cattle shipment and in receiving centres. In Buffalo, for instance, the following report of the Erie County Society is significant:

¹⁰ See "The Prevention of Suffering of Live Stock on Ranges and Railroads" by Clarence M. Abbott. Published by American Humane Association.

October, 1906 to October, 1907.

Cars observed, loaded and unloaded.	Crippled and dead animals found in cars inspected.	
	Crippled	Dead
Cattle	150	47
Hogs	4,546	3,408
Sheep	890	1,350
Mixed Stock		
Calves	204	411
Horses	1	3
Total	<u>5,791</u>	<u>5,219</u>

Killed by S. P. C. A.	Warned	291
Cattle	Ordered fed (head) ...	2,465
Hogs	Ordered watered	100
Sheep	Ordered killed	50
Calves	Ordered medical care...	70
Horses	Out of town cases.....	40
Total	Complaints investigated.	39

Total stock received October, 1906, to October, 1907.

Cattle	489,895	Horses	53,800
Hogs	6,346,100		
Sheep	2,081,800	Total	<u>8,971,595</u>

Total Crippled Stock.

Cattle	288	Horses	2
Hogs	8,884		
Sheep	1,960	Total	<u>11,134</u>

Total Dead Stock.

Cattle	161	Horses	5
Hogs	8,953	Calves	726
Sheep	4,450	Total	<u>14,295</u>

Percentage of dead and crippled stock a little less than three tenths of one per cent.

A somewhat similar work is done at Portland, Maine, a point of export for live stock. The animals are brought

from the west on the Grand Trunk Railway and are taken to England by ships of three different lines. The trains on arrival unload in stockyards, where they remain from five (the minimum) to thirty-six hours. During this period they are entirely under the control of the United States Inspector, who is at the same time a veterinarian of the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals. This official likewise has control of the conduct of the men employed in loading and unloading. The smallness of mortality rates among live stock at this point as well as on shipboard is attributable in part to the care with which supervision is exercised. This extends to the character of accommodations on shipboard and to the work of the men assigned to the care of animals. Similar work of oversight in dealing with live stock in transit is performed by the societies in St. Paul, Detroit, Toronto and in other cities near state boundaries.

The Anti-Cruelty Society in Chicago, since its organization, has coöperated with the Consumers' League in combating objectionable practices in the Union Stock Yards of Chicago. Investigations have been made, and cruelties have been brought to the attention of packers and of the proper State and federal authorities. The result has been that individual slaughter houses have already "taken steps looking to a reasonable reform of slaughtering methods."

An interesting and unique experiment in rural work is that carried on by Dr. J. H. Rollin under the auspices of the Farmington Humane Society of Maine. Under the Maine laws the Governor is empowered to appoint State agents, with authority in all parts of the state, to enforce the laws regarding cruelty to animals. In 1907, on recom-

mentation of the Farmington Society, Dr. Rollin—a man of life-long experience with horses, who was available for this work because his health demanded an outdoor life—was appointed in this capacity. He devotes his whole time to the work, visits any place in Maine where his services may be needed, and receives from the Society an annual salary and travelling expenses. The money is derived almost wholly from the contributions of summer residents of Maine.

The cruelty inflicted upon animals in New England country districts, especially upon remote farms, in logging camps and among the degenerate class, is said to be large by those familiar with the facts; and poverty is not a cause in most instances. But it is only in extreme cases that Dr. Rollin prosecutes; where a warning will suffice, a warning is given. Special efforts are made also to assist poor men in the care of their horses and cattle by medical and surgical treatment, by gifts of blankets and hay, and in other ways. The success of the scheme has been striking. In less than two years Dr. Rollin has made 200 visits of warning and advice in different parts of the state, has humanely killed 198 painfully lame or wornout horses, and has prosecuted 43 gross offenders. Of the horses killed, all but four were killed by consent of the owner. All of the prosecutions resulted in convictions.¹¹

An illustrative local adaptation is to be noted in Rochester, New York. The Humane Society of that place gives attention through its inspectors to the examination of horses used on the Erie Canal. Rochester and Brockport are important centers of this work.

¹¹ See "Travelling Agents for Humane Societies," by Henry C. Merwin. Leaflet issued by American Humane Association.

An interesting example of intelligent dealing with a peculiar local situation is that afforded by the S. P. C. A. in Cairo, Egypt. The beating of horses by cab drivers is there a common practice. This is chiefly due to the bad condition of the horses, which are unable to move without excessive stimulus. Prosecution can obviously do little to remedy this situation. The Society recognizes this, and deals with conditions on the basis of an analysis of causes. In the view of its officers the bad condition of the horses is due to "two causes: the first, an indifferent constitution on the part of the horses, the second, want of suitable and sufficient food. With regard to the latter cause, the poverty of the owner and the present high price of forage is (sic) largely responsible. The Cairo cab driver probably represents the only class of Egyptian laborer, which has not really derived profit from the financial prosperity of recent years. Whilst the wages of his fellows in the unskilled and skilled labour markets alike have doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled, the wages of the cabman have remained almost stationary."

With this situation in mind the officers of the Society ask for a more liberal attitude on the part of the public toward the cab-drivers. At the same time, an infirmary for horses, a small forge for the proper shoeing of animals on leaving the infirmary and other devices have served to mitigate some of the worse hardships of the situation.

2.

The tendency illustrated by the work of the Cairo society, just cited, is to be noted in the cases of American societies. Prosecution of offenders is resorted to only as an extreme measure, especially by the older and more

experienced organizations. A repressive attitude is necessarily serviceable only after the event. It meets cruelties only after their commission. The abiding causes of cruel practices, except for the deterrent effect of fear of consequences, are as potent as ever to break out at the first stimulus. More is to be hoped for in the other two directions already indicated: in removing and improving conditions that cause suffering on the part of animals, and in educating the people to a proper attitude toward the dumb creation. It is difficult to separate the three phases of anti-cruelty work. Even in the instances of repressive work already outlined, the other two elements are present in larger or smaller degree. But beyond these, there are distinctive activities, the object of which is to deal directly with conditions that lead to animal suffering, as well as to provide a better living and working environment for animals. Activities of this description are becoming more common as organizations grow in wealth and in influence. Some typical illustrations may be cited.

No line of work of this general description is more common than the erection and maintenance of drinking fountains and watering troughs. The importance of having watering places on the streets of cities was early apparent in the history of protective work for animals. Experiments were made by way of search for types of fountain that would be serviceable and economical, simple in construction and practical for city use. Various fountains are in use that satisfy these requirements. The Illinois Humane Society has developed a satisfactory type of which fifty are maintained by the Society in the city of Chicago. Most of these are not used in winter. Many such are in use in cities of the middle west, as well as in

Pennsylvania and on the Pacific coast. The cost of casting, equipping, erecting and putting in commission such a fountain is about \$125. But the equipment generally in use varies of course from simple wooden troughs to the ornate granite or bronze memorials often to be found in larger cities. The Women's Pennsylvania Society, for instance, maintains twenty-two fountains in Philadelphia. Of these, twenty are of granite, and are located mainly on plots at street intersections. But in addition to these the Society maintains a number of wooden and iron troughs, and supervises the use of others, not maintained by it. In the city there are 413 wooden troughs, 242 iron ones, and 61 of stone.

In New York the inexpensive but practical types of fountain that have been much used in the past have more lately been disapproved by the Art Commission of the city. In consequence the American Society instituted a competition for drinking fountain designs such as would be acceptable to the Commission. Three designs were accepted. During 1907, forty-five submissions were made for locating the three selected designs. Sixteen of these were approved by the Commission. Simple, inexpensive drinking troughs of cast iron have been restricted to the purely commercial districts of the city, and their erection on public property, such as parks and open squares, has been prohibited. The Society trusts to individual donors for funds to erect fountains. Forty-two permanent watering places are now maintained in the city by the Society. Sanitation in the use of the fountains is provided for in all of those maintained by the Society, water continually entering the basin both day and night, winter and summer. Some fountains owned and maintained by the city

are equipped with a ball check valve which permits fresh water to enter only when the level of that in the basin has sunk below a certain point; but this is objected to by the Society as unsanitary. The amount of water used or wasted at fountains has been the source of some complaint by the Water Department. The Society recently received a letter from the chief engineer of the Board of Water Supply, stating that 414,000 gallons of water a day went to waste at the Society's forty-two fountains. How many horses drink at a fountain in one day is not known; but at the stations maintained by this Society during hot weather, where water taken from hydrants is supplied to horses in buckets, as many as 500 horses have been supplied in one day. Assuming as an outside limit that 500 horses drink each $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, a day, it appears that only about one tenth of the water entering the basin can possibly be drunk. Whether or not the balance is actually wasted is a question of sanitation.¹² The Washington (D. C.) Society maintains more than 100 fountains at city expense. The San Francisco Society maintains seven troughs, the expense of supplying water for which falls on the Society. This amounts to \$35 per month.

Quite as important as fountains, which are maintained by societies in cities other than those above mentioned, are the watering stations (referred to above) maintained by various societies during the summer months. This work is done with the consent of the city. Pails and tubs are filled from fire hydrants. From these the horses not merely drink, but are drenched as a precaution against overheating on hot days. In 1907, The American Society had forty-two men engaged in this service during warm

¹² See "Our Animal Friends," April 24, 1909, p. 183.

weather. Such water stations are superior to permanent fountains, as more horses can be accommodated in a more sanitary way; but the expense is much greater. During the four warm months of 1908, the Women's Pennsylvania Society maintained twenty such stations. The work done was as follows:¹³

Horses watered:

During June	47,464
" July	80,442
" August	72,984
" September	21,768
Total	<u>222,658</u>

Small animals watered:

During June	2,249
" July	2,005
" August	2,514
" September	713
Total	<u>7,481</u>

Persons drinking at stations:

During June	21,417
" July	38,849
" August	38,730
" September	9,306
Total	<u>108,302</u>

This represents an average per station for horses alone, of something less than one hundred per day.

Another line of work that is adopted by every society as soon as its finances will warrant such outlay, is the maintenance of an ambulance service. The American Society was the first to adopt this device; and it now employs in the service three large ambulances for the removal of

¹³ Figures are taken from the Fortieth Annual Report of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, p. 28.

injured, sick or disabled large animals, and six smaller ambulances, two tricycle carriers and three motor ambulances especially constructed for the moving of sick, homeless or disabled small animals. Appliances are likewise carried for the rescue of drowning animals and of those that may have fallen into excavations. Less elaborate equipment is maintained by societies in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Providence, and some other larger cities. The two large ambulances maintained by the San Francisco Society are equipped with a tripod and over-head trolley device which is particularly serviceable in loading disabled animals. Ambulance service is far from self-supporting; although some revenue is derived from this source.¹⁴

The matter of street paving is one to which anti-cruelty organizations in cities have given thought and effort. There are various types of paving, such as wooden blocks and asphalt, that afford a superficial aspect of satisfactory quality to the inexperienced observer. From the standpoint of drivers, team-owners and others who use the streets, however, these types of paving are far from satisfactory. Even in dry weather the wooden block pavements are a menace to horses, and in wet or in cold and stormy weather both wooden blocks and the street covering of asphalt are a source of danger. Various societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals are very watchful, in consequence, when new pavements are to be laid within their jurisdictions. In Philadelphia, for instance, the question of a fit paving for the busiest section of Market Street has been under consideration during the past year.

¹⁴ In 1907, the American Society received \$3,990.63 for ambulance services. The expense of maintaining the ambulance houses in New York and Brooklyn was \$6,409.12.

The Mayor apparently favored the wooden block type of paving. Opposition developed, and petitions signed by team-owners and business men were presented to Councils, protesting against the installation of this variety of paving, and recommending the use of granite blocks. The two local organizations for the prevention of cruelty to animals were particularly active in the protesting group, which included the National and the Philadelphia Team Owners' Associations.

The American Society has been influential in New York in promoting similar activities, as well as in dealing with conditions on streets where objectionable paving has already been laid. The Society has urged the practical remedy of sanding smooth pavements when slippery, but the city officials have failed to apply this remedy because of lack of authority and of money. It is the view of the Society that if the city assumes the responsibility of adopting a pavement which menaces life and limb, its authorities should provide the means of making it safe for horse travel. In three sessions of the Legislature the Society has been influential in introducing a bill providing for the sanding of the streets, and putting the matter of sprinkling the highways (now in the hands of a private corporation) under the control of the Department of Street Cleaning. This has failed of passage. The Society has had many of the more dangerous grades sanded at its own expense; but this work has been too costly to be carried to any large extent. Experiments have also been made with "emergency overshoes" to be worn by horses on slippery pavements. Some of these have been hopeful; but the extended introduction of a device of this description would be attended with no little difficulty.

Another matter to which attention has been given, particularly by the American Society, is that of the humane killing of cattle for food purposes. The methods in use in most of the abattoirs of this country are reputed to be ineffectual from the standpoint of a painless death for animals. The requirements of high speed in killing not infrequently result in unintended cruelties which might be avoided if speed were lessened or if more highly perfected killing devices were introduced. Committees of the American Society and of the American Humane Association¹⁸ have investigated conditions in this respect both in this country and abroad. It seems that conditions in Europe are better from a humane standpoint than in the United States. In Germany, the government (as in the United States) undertakes the supervision of all abattoirs. Specialists of distinction have been appointed to various posts created for safe-guarding both men and the dumb creatures. Skilled veterinarians serve in an advisory capacity, and strict observance of the laws is compelled. Among other inventions the "Behr pistol" has been brought forth as an instrument for quick and humane destruction, and this weapon is now generally employed throughout the German empire.

In France, where government supervision is now equally strict, what is called the "Bruneau mask" is placed over the head of the animal to be slain, buckled behind the ears, and a blow from a mallet drives a chisel held in the mask into the animal's brain, causing instant and painless death.

In Spain the spine of the animal is severed with the

¹⁸ See Appendix XVIII for recommendations of the committee of the American Humane Association.

thrust of a spear, and this is the method in Cuba and other Spanish speaking countries, except that a dagger is sometimes substituted for the spear.

In Great Britain, where the matter of a reform in abattoir methods was agitated some years ago by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an admiralty commission was appointed to make an investigation, and in due time this commission reported in favor of the pole ax, which is also employed in Austria-Hungary. The American Society has offered a prize of \$500 in competition for a humane slaughtering device.¹⁶ Models and drawings of numerous inventions have been submitted, many from Europe, and a complete and careful trial is being given them before a final report is made. Among these was the Maxim noiseless gun, about which so much interest has been aroused in military circles. The United States government is likewise interested in humane slaughtering. Our consular offices were requested by the Department of Commerce and Labor to prepare reports on methods of slaughtering animals for food in foreign countries. Some action is likely to follow these investigations.

Hospitals and homes of rest for horses have been established for profit in this country by private individuals; but anti-cruelty societies have thus far done little along this line. However, the few ventures in this direction merit attention.

¹⁶ The competition was instituted in these words: "painfully conscious of the cruelties inflicted upon animals by the present methods of slaughtering, and desirous of preventing, as far as possible, the sufferings of animals at the moment of giving up their lives for the benefit of mankind, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, through its board of managers, offers a reward of \$500 for the device or apparatus not now in use which will best accomplish the humane destruction of animals for food purposes."

The idea originated in England of a place where old horses could be pensioned, and tired or temporarily disabled horses belonging to poor men could receive rest and care for small compensation. Such a home was established in 1886, in Acton, W., a short distance out of London.

In 1888, a bequest of \$70,000 by Mrs. A. W. Ryerss of Philadelphia led to the establishing at Fox Chase of the Ryerss Infirmary as a resting place for old and tired horses. It is now under the management of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. No charge is made for rest or care. The Animal Refuge Association of Baltimore has a similar rest farm of forty acres for poor workingmen's horses. Twenty-five acres are in clover and timothy; there is stabling for forty horses, and an experienced man, with residence on the property, is in charge. The venture was made possible by popular subscription throughout the state of Maryland.

There are but two other homes of rest for horses at present in this country. At Pine Ridge, a Home of Rest established by the Animal Rescue League at its Country Annex in Dedham, nine miles from Boston, the principal object is to give free of all expense rest and care to horses belonging to workingmen who are not able to pay the board of these horses when they are tired out or disabled. Occasionally horses are taken that will never be fit for further service and given a period of rest and comfort before they are killed. No horses are loaned from this Home or given away.

Red Acre Farm, in Stow, Mass., twenty-three miles from Boston, is the other. It is used principally for

pensioning old horses, although horses are also boarded at a low price or free of charge. Horses are loaned to farmers where guarantee of kind usage is given.

The methods of conducting these homes of rest differ in some points, but the two main purposes are to give a vacation to working horses, and to pension old horses. Of these two purposes the former seems the more useful, as it benefits a larger number of horses. A home of rest can be very quickly filled with horses that are too old to work. The question naturally arises whether the comfort that such old horses can get out of life when they are laid aside from all activity is enough to justify a charitable institution with limited accommodations and limited means in filling its stalls with pensioners that are likely to live five or ten years with good care, and in shutting out weary laborers that might be greatly helped by even a few weeks of rest? The answer would seem easy: that the vacation horse should be the rule, and the pensioner the exception.

To be sure the rest and attention given run-down animals is of little avail unless those that go back to their owners are visited from time to time. Only when judicious oversight is exercised in this way can proper after-care of a rested animal be assured. Another form of supplementary work is done on a small scale by some of these organizations. Many old decrepit horses are kept at work by cheap expressmen and junk peddlers. Even where the law provides, as in Massachusetts,¹⁷ for the humane killing of animals unfit for humane use, it is not easy to dispose of a very large proportion of cases that arise. An alternative, but even less generally applicable measure is

¹⁷ 1907, ch. 363.

that of buying and humanely killing such animals. In 1907, for instance, the Animal Rescue League bought 105 such horses. This is worthy work, but the expense involved prohibits its considerable use. Under the Massachusetts law, just referred to, the appraised value of destroyed animals must be paid by the prosecuting society. This too, of course, involves expense. But it is likely to be less than that incurred where the purchase price of an animal is a matter of bargain with a prospective seller.

The work of sheltering or disposing of homeless cats and dogs is one that has been assumed by humane societies in many cities. The Animal Rescue League of Boston, The Bide-a-Wee Home of New York, the Morris Refuge Association of Philadelphia are types of organizations that take homeless small animals and care for them until proper homes can be found, or until other disposition is made. In many cities, the work of impounding and of humanely killing stray cats and dogs is turned over to local societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. In most instances this has been a gain at least from the standpoint of the humane disposal of neglected small animals. In New York City, for instance, prior to 1894 the old city dog pound was a place of horror. Dogs were destroyed by drowning, and by the supplementary use of clubs in case of escape from the water. Now the American Society maintains shelters, the equipment of which is modern and complete. Spacious and well-ventilated kennels, with running water supply, are provided for the dogs. Sanitary arrangements are good; the food is wholesome, and medical treatment is given when necessary. Most of the dogs received are street outcasts, without homes and without the prospect of obtaining such, and many are diseased

past recovery. Cats and other small animals are provided for in similar fashion. Animals that are not claimed by owners or given homes by others, are painlessly destroyed by asphyxiation in an air-tight chamber into which illuminating gas is introduced. In 1907, 108,619 small animals were thus destroyed.

In Philadelphia, a similar work is done by the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Here, however, killing is done by carbonic oxide gas. This is regarded as superior to illuminating gas on the score of humanity and efficiency. The following figures summarize the work for 1908:

Dogs captured by dog catchers.....	4,641
Dogs called for by our men.....	669
Total	5,310
Dogs redeemed	625
Dogs given back to owners by City and Society.....	38
Dogs humanely killed.....	4,647
Total	5,310
Goats captured	29
Goats redeemed	24
Goats humanely killed	5
Total	29
Cash paid City for redemption of Dogs.....	\$1,250
Cash paid City for redemption of Goats.....	48
Total	\$1,298
Cats humanely killed.....	175

Similar activities are carried on by societies in other sections of the country; but in no state are they more common than in New York.

The illustrations that have already been given serve to indicate the main lines that have been followed by humane societies in the direct endeavor to supply conditions for

minimizing suffering or promoting the comfort of animals. These activities are mainly of the Good Samaritan type. The blanketing of horses that stand in the cold, the furnishing of food or of water to famished or to thirsty animals, the humane removal of those that have fallen, are characteristic activities. Efforts to influence the character of street paving in cities, or to alter the methods of cattle slaughtering are types of work that have yet been little undertaken by humane societies in the country at large. The improving of conditions surrounding animal life in the large is a work that has been left mainly to governmental agencies such as the Biological Survey, the Bureaus of Plant and of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the similar bureaus in many of the states. By these the work is being efficiently forwarded. Humane societies may well coöperate with these bodies, as well as supplement them by their local activities.

3.

It has long been recognized by workers in the humane field that an important aspect of their work, if not its most important one, is that of humane education. Directly repressive activities are necessary; remedial work and the improving of the physical conditions surrounding animal life are highly valuable; but nothing is so well within the possible range of a humane society's activities as that of educating the public in such a way as to give "practical knowledge about the care and protection of animals, to prevent the suffering of animals and to train in thoughtfulness, sympathy and mercy for the prevention of all cruelty." This is being increasingly recognized.

There are seven distinct humane education committees or societies¹⁸ at work in the United States, and regular societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, through special committees or departments, are giving attention to this aspect of humane work in increasing numbers. Three phases have developed: the training of children along humane lines, the instruction of teamsters and others along special lines in the care of animals, and the informing and stimulating of the general public—through press and pulpit, through special literature and through exhibitions—to a more humane attitude.

Children.—In dealing with children instruction is given chiefly in private groups. Compulsory humane education has made little headway in this country. Humane workers, however, emphasize the need of such instruction in the schools; and despite the small number of states in which a minimum of such instruction is compulsory, the subject is presented in a good many schools by interested teachers in connection with other subjects, such as nature study, reading, composition and language work. Indeed, it seems that most educators believe that the best results can be gained by carrying on the instruction in connection with the various other studies, indirectly and by co-relation. Little has been done by way of special preparation of teachers for this work, although lectures, institute talks and reading have accomplished something. There is no satisfactory text-book for such instruction¹⁹ but there is an

¹⁸ For list see Appendix III.

¹⁹ A text-book by E. K. Whitehead, Secretary of the Colorado Bureau of Child and Animal Protection has just come to hand. It is entitled: "Dumb Animals and How to Treat Them." Intended as a text-book for use in schools, it emphasizes the needs of animals, their services to mankind, the importance of kind treatment as a condition of receiving satisfactory service, special characteristics of different animals, special

abundance of leaflet literature and of illustrative material such as is of value in the instruction of children and of foreigners not familiar with English.

A special bulletin²⁰ was issued in 1906 by the State Normal School of San Diego, California, giving suggestions for a course of study in humane education for elementary schools. Its purpose is to aid teachers in carrying out the provisions of Section 1665 of the Political Code of California, prescribing instruction in humane education. Despite inaccuracies of statement, this suggested course of study is organized on sound and serviceable theoretical lines.

"The general purpose of humane education must be the same as that of the traditional branches, otherwise it should not be included in an already overcrowded course of study. This purpose, we take it, is to contribute to the highest and most enduring happiness of the human race. The temporary desires and pleasures of the inferior animals are to be taken into consideration, rather in view of the effect of their recognition upon human character, than from the standpoint of the positive rights of the animals themselves. There is no such abstract principle as the 'rights of animals,' even if applied to man himself. The doctrine of 'natural rights,' as formulated by the eighteenth century writers, has long since been discarded. The only right anything possesses is the right to be useful. All living

phases of the handling and use of the different species of animals, and other equally important topics. These matters are all treated in simple language, with illustrations, questions, object lessons, and instructions to teachers such as make the book a very serviceable one for use in lower grades. The Colorado Society, to stimulate the work in Colorado Schools, offers twenty gold medals for the best essays on the subject:

"How ought you to treat every living creature, whether human or belonging to the lesser animals, and why?"

The Medal of the Iron Cross is offered for conspicuous acts of courage in the interest of fellow creatures.

²⁰ Bulletin on Humane Education. Issued by the State Normal School, San Diego, California. Sacramento, 1906.

beings must subserve some beneficial purpose or finally be eliminated in the process of evolution. In the long run, the weak, the useless, and the harmful must perish. This is the inevitable law of nature. So far as man aids consciously in enforcing this law, for the sake of the reflex influence upon his own nature, it should be done mercifully. The most important question at this point is the interpretation of the phrase 'beneficial purpose' as used above. To whose benefit is the world of nature finally to contribute? There can be but one answer. Man, standing at the head of the hierarchy of animal species, rightfully claims sovereignty over this great kingdom, and demands that the brute creation, as well as plants, from the lowest to the highest, should, in the long run, subserve his ends. This bald statement, however, is subject to modification. A study of biology shows such infinitesimal gaps between species, and even between the higher anthropoids and man, that no one dares positively to declare where the one ends and the other begins. The rule of nature is that the lower generally serve the ends of the higher. Rights, then, being relative, not positive, the question of *useless* and *cruel* suffering and destruction inflicted by the stronger upon the weaker forms a legitimate subject of study for the scientist and the economist as well as for the poet and the sentimentalist. The committee holds that training in the care and uses of animals, to be permanent and to serve its highest purpose, must be based on rational principles, derived from a correct understanding of the place of the animal in the world of nature. The economic or utilitarian value of animals has, therefore, been emphasized throughout the course. The supremacy of man is fully recognized, yet it is not permitted to become obtrusive. The committee realizes that sympathy is one of the strongest motives in human action, especially among the younger children, and care has been taken to suggest topics for instruction and to refer to literature suitable to awaken and develop this powerful motive force along proper lines. The organization of bands of mercy

and allied societies, if rightfully managed, may be made very profitable to this end. The sympathy so aroused should not be spasmodic nor overwrought, but should be based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the structure, habits, and functions of animals. Cases of extreme cruelty and great suffering should rarely be dwelt upon. In short, the positive side of humanity—what ought to be done—rather than the negative—what ought not to be done—should be emphasized. Throughout the whole course the attempt has been made to establish this fundamental proposition, viz.: that unnecessary and wanton injury or destruction of either plants or animals is uneconomical, positively injurious to society, and reacts detrimentally upon the character of the offender. This view gives room for the introduction of all the instruction along aesthetical, ethical, and sentimental lines that is justifiable in our public schools."

It is scarcely necessary to state, in view of the foregoing, that the nature-study side of humane education has been made prominent by the committee that prepared the syllabus.

The committee was careful to exclude from the bibliographies that class of literature "which borders on the purely sentimental, whose appeal is wholly to temporary and spasmodic emotions."

A work not intended as a text book, but containing matter of high value for purposes of instruction is Martin Hiesemann's "How to Attract and Protect Wild Birds." This is a thoroughgoing account of the principles and measures advocated and practiced by Baron von Berlepsch for the preservation of useful birds. Besides being very informing, the devices and measures suggested for the feeding and care of birds are such as not only impress humane ideals in most practical ways, but also carry with

them economic and aesthetic results of large significance. The English translation of this work has been given publicity in the United States by the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Thus far, more has been directly accomplished through instruction given in small private groups, than through the public schools. Various titles are given to such groups. "Junior Humane Society" is sometimes applied; "Young Defenders" is the name applied in the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; but the "Band of Mercy" groups are much the most numerous and their activities are typical of scope and method, by whatever names groups may be known.

The first Band of Mercy was established by Mrs. Caroline Smithies at Wood Green, England, in 1875. At her death the movement was continued by her husband and daughter, and later, in 1883, a union of all bands in the Kingdom was formed with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at the head. Under the arrangement the Royal Society became the governing body of the Union, but the Bands retained their freedom of direction and responsibility in all local matters, including financial independence. Uniform cards of membership, members' badges, and registers were adopted by all Bands. The governing body provided these at cost. A half-penny monthly journal, previously and since issued by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, entitled "Band of Mercy," became the organ of the Union, the circulation of which among band members has been regularly encouraged. The bands have since multiplied. Their establishment has been encouraged as separate organizations or within Sunday or day schools, or in con-

nection with Bands of Hope, or other moral, social or religious associations. The Royal Society has been particularly insistent that each band have a permanent Secretary. In its view "dilettanti so-called 'formation of bands' without administration are (sic) not only misleading but mischievous, the pretended universal organization consisting of a single solitary speech of a few minutes' duration, perhaps in a school, with a show of hands and nothing else—no appointment of Secretary, and no subsequent training. Such spurious formations should be discountenanced as at best spasmodic and discrediting to the general Band of Mercy Movement." The following rules and suggestions to members lay down the scheme of government for each group and for its individual members:

RULES

This Band shall be called "The _____ Band of Mercy." (A Band may take the name of a person, school, village, parish, or small town. In towns, where it may be desirable to organize more than one Band, no Band should take the name of the town, but some local distinctive appellation should be adopted.)

This Band shall consist of members paying a subscription of 1d. per quarter, and of honorary members paying 2s. 6d. per annum.

This Band will admit persons who shall give their assent to the following declaration:

We agree to be kind to animals, and to do all in our power to protect them from cruelty and promote their humane treatment.

This Band will supply a card or medal of membership to each member on admission.

This Band will from time to time, as its funds may permit, give books which teach kindness to animals to the various Sunday School libraries in the locality. This Band will hold regular meetings at which addresses or lectures shall be given; Band of Mercy Melodies sung, readings and recitations delivered; stories and anecdotes related; interesting work done by members, reported, etc.

This Band will also encourage its members to avoid unkindness to one another and to all other persons.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS

1. Never take, injure or rob, the nests of birds; if you should ever remove eggs, do not take all, but leave one or two, or the mother bird may desert the nest in despair. He is a really noble boy who refuses to disturb a nest, lest he should give pain to the birds who have built it with so much perseverance and skill, and have made it a snug home to bring up a little family in.

2. Do not chase butterflies. It is stupid and cruel to do this, as many boys do, for the mere pleasure of chasing pretty creatures that are immediately crushed in their hands when caught. If it should ever be necessary to collect them, not more than one of each kind should be taken, not roughly by the hand, but with a net, and then mercifully killed, but never pierced with a pin while alive. No boy need make a collection of butterflies or moths, for no boy can collect all kinds, and colored drawings of every kind can be purchased at a small cost if he wants to study their natural history.

3. When members keep pets they should try to think of

their various wants and attend to them systematically and regularly, because those animals depend on them for the necessities of life and health. It is a good plan to make a rule to think of these things when they are having their own meals; also when they are going to a nice warm bed.

4. Members should never forget to feed wild birds in wintertime, when the poor things cannot find food for themselves on the hard ground or on the snow.

5. Members should try to speak nicely to companions or other boys who commit acts of cruelty; if they rebuke them roughly, they will do more harm than good; if they show them the fault kindly, they will impress them with a sense that animals are committed to us by God as a trust, and that we are answerable to him for our treatment of them.

The pioneer in American Band of Mercy Work was Mr. George T. Angell of Boston, who through his American Humane Education Society has been instrumental in the founding of "over seventy-four thousand"²¹ such bands. It is not known how many of these are active organizations, but their plan of activities follows the English lines. To each Band of thirty or more members, the Society sends each month a copy of *Our Dumb Animals*, from which readings and recitations may be selected. "Twelve Lessons on Kindness to Animals," published by the Society, badges, members' cards and other matter are likewise provided.²² Effort is made to have Band of Mercy Day observed in the schools. In Massachusetts, a day in April has been observed in this way for three years past, and in the schools of Boston for four years.

²¹ *Our Dumb Animals*, May, 1909, p. 191.

²² See "Band of Mercy Information," by George T. Angell, issued by the American Humane Education Society.

In 1909, a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, the "Humane Manual" was gratuitously distributed to the 15,000 teachers of the State. In 1908, a similar pamphlet containing a reprint of selections from the chapter on animals in Hyde's "Practical Ethics" was so distributed. This work is in the hands of the State Organizer of the Society.

An interesting experiment along these lines has been undertaken in New York by the American Museum of Natural History in conjunction with the Women's Auxiliary of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A series of six lectures dealing with "The Cat," "The Dog," "Birds and Small Animals," "Insects" and "Rats and Mice, and How to Exterminate Them" were planned to be given at the museum and at various settlement houses throughout the city. This plan included monthly talks by members of the museum staff, lasting not more than forty minutes, and illustrated with lantern slides, with chief emphasis laid on the scientific and humane aspects of the treatment of animals. The lectures were used as a starting point for the formation of settlement bands of "Young Defenders," who are expected to protect street dogs and stray cats from molestation, and to report cases of ill-treatment to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Another common method of reaching children is that of instituting humane essay competitions in schools, to the winners of which suitable prizes are offered. In Buffalo, New York, for instance, more than 1,500 such essays were received from pupils in the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades and high schools in the 1909 competition, instituted by the Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In Rochester, the Humane Society offers

prizes to public, private and parochial schools in a similar way. In 1909, the topics were adapted to the four grades open to the competition as follows: Eighth grade, "Yearly Journey of Our Birds—Their Homes, Dresses and Traveling Suits"; seventh grade, "A Visit to the Zoo—Food, Exercises, Shelter"; sixth grade, "A Little Talk with an Animal Friend—What He Likes to Do, Where He Likes to Sleep, What He Likes to Eat"; fifth grade, "If I were an Animal, and Could Speak, What Would I Ask My Master to Do for Me to Keep Me Well and Happy?"

In concluding this hasty survey of devices for the humane education of children it would be a mistake to leave the impression that its object ends with the attaining of a more kindly attitude toward dumb creation. Its material, in the main, deals primarily with animals, and is calculated to further their humane treatment; but its aim is the broader one of developing a more considerate attitude in every aspect of life. Mr. Angell put the idea in extreme form when he said: "Simply as a question of dollars and cents for the protection of property and life, can there possibly be any better way of preventing railroad wrecks, incendiary fires and the explosion of dynamite bombs than by carrying, so far as possible, into all the schools of our country an education that will make our youth and children more humane?" This is an overhopeful view, but it illustrates the fact that the object of the humane education movement is a broad one, reaching from humane treatment of animals on the one hand, to peace among the nations on the other. In instances, this broader purpose reflects itself in the material used for purposes of instruction. In California, for instance, the Humane Education Committee of the California Club in-

cludes in its list of books and periodicals recommended for use in schools, the following:

Patriotism and the New Internationalism, Lucia Ames Mead.

The Moral Damage of War, W. Walsh, and five other books and four pamphlets included in The International Library edited by Edwin D. Mead; in addition to The Advocate of Peace—Monthly Organ of the American Peace Society.

Similarly, the essay for 1908, on Humane Education, receiving the Wm. G. Sprague Memorial Prize from The American Humane Association includes "Patriotism—Arbitration vs. Warfare, as an important phase of the great aim of humane education: to break down barriers in the creations of the universe; to make the child constantly feel the universal kinship of life; to suppress the hereditary instinct of differentiating himself and his kind from the rest of creation; in a word, to make him, 'universal.'"²³

FACILITIES FOR SPECIAL TRAINING.

A phase of educational work that has thus far received little attention from humane societies is that of offering training along special lines to those whose daily work is the handling of animals. Many societies issue pamphlets, cards of advice and other forms of information for the guidance of those who own or regularly use animals; but definite, personal instruction along these lines is exceptional. Of the former type of educational device, a few illustrations may here be given.

²³ From p. 7, "Humane Education," by Mrs. Hugo Krause. Leaflet published by American Humane Association.

In an effort to check the abuse of animals resulting from bad stables, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently distributed several hundred circulars among the owners of horses in Philadelphia, covering the points of a good stall. Some of the rules of care emphasized are:

Bring horses in at night, cool and breathing easily.

Tie long, so that horses can lie with heads on floor.

Have wide stalls, keep them clean and well bedded.

Have no fumes from the manure pit.

Sponge horses under collar and saddle.

Wash feet and examine for nails.

Stable foreman should be good-tempered and not a drinking man.

Most important of all, horses should be handled gently; neither struck nor yelled at.

Similar cards of advice on the proper care and handling of horses were recently distributed among drivers and horse owners in Milwaukee by the Humane Educational Society. These were printed in English and German, and covered in brief form every phase of the handling and treatment of horses.

This type of educational activity is a very usual one. Concise literature in pamphlet and card form²⁴ exists in abundance, and deals with the housing, feeding and general care of various kinds of domestic animals, with special abuses—such as docking, the use of the check-rein or of blinders—and with special devices and precautions to be followed under special conditions. These present in popular form the conclusions of experts in the care and handling of animals, and their circulation at the hands of

²⁴ For samples, see Appendix XX.

societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals affords a useful, easy, and very common form of educational activity.

But, as already indicated, personal instruction in humane work along practical educational lines is very exceptional. One of the most helpful and hopeful experiments along these lines is that carried out by the Illinois Humane Society during the past two years. The heads of this society desired to reach the ordinary working men who come in close contact with animals in their daily work. Much of the prevailing cruelty to animals is the result of ignorance, or indifference. It has been sought to overcome these causes by an informing course of evening lectures at the Chicago headquarters of the Society. These lectures give simple, practical instruction in the proper care and control of animals and are given by professional experts who make their subjects interesting and clear by practical demonstrations and the use of lantern slides, pictures, plans and other illustrative material. Invitations to attend these lectures are given not only to humane workers and the police department, but also to teamsters and truck drivers, barn bosses, owners of horses and interested people engaged in large manufacturing and commercial enterprises. These lectures have cost the Society but \$350, and their success has been manifested in the regular attendance of from 25 to 60 men. The following program of lectures given in 1909 illustrates the scope of the course:

1909

Friday, January 8.

8:00 to 8:45 Cruelty to horses by overloading and thereby lessening their earning power, depreciating their

value and shortening their lives. DR. A. H. BAKER,
Chicago Veterinary College.

8:45 to 9:30 The origin and scope of the laws concerning
cruelty: Wild animals; domestic animals; rights of
owners; rights of animals. MR. GEORGE A. H.
SCOTT.

Open discussion on subjects of evening.

Friday, January 15.

8:00 to 8:45 Rules of the road. CAPTAIN CHARLES C.
HEALEY, Commanding Mounted Squadron.

8:45 to 9:30 How the greatest good can be accomplished.
MR. THOMAS J. CAVANAGH, Secretary, Chicago Team
Owners' Ass'n.

Friday, January 29.

8:00 to 8:45 Winter shoeing as it relates to horses' com-
fort and safety; to sprains, fractures and other in-
juries incidental to falling down. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30 The application of the laws concerning over-
working, overdriving, overloading; cruelly beating,
torturing, tormenting, mutilating or killing; cruelly
working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled
animal; unnecessarily failing to provide any animal
with proper food, drink and shelter; abandoning any
old, infirm, sick or disabled animal. MR. GEORGE
A. H. SCOTT.

Open discussion on subject of meeting.

Friday, February 5.

8:00 to 8:45 Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore
shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses'

efforts and yet conserve their strength. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30 Last lecture on laws continued. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

Friday, February 12.

8:00 to 8:45 The coöperation of all interests. MR. THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.

8:45 to 9:30 Instruction to drivers for coöperation with mounted and crossing officers. CAPTAIN CHARLES C. HEALEY.

Friday, February 26.

8:00 to 9:00 Cruelty to Horses by being worked when lame from disease of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle. DR. A. H. BAKER.

9:00 to 9:30 The application of the laws concerning cruelty in cases involving animals other than beasts of burden. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

Friday, March 5.

8:00 to 9:00 Diseases of the forelegs: Ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, kneesprung, capped elbow. DR. A. H. BAKER.

9:00 to 9:30 Teaming on South Water Street. MR. GEORGE A. PROBST, Secretary Commission Team Owners' Ass'n.

Friday, March 12.

8:00 to 8:45 How citizens and merchants can coöperate to facilitate movement of traffic in congested districts. CAPTAIN CHARLES C. HEALEY.

8:45 to 9:30 What the owners, barn boss and driver owe to the horse. MR. THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.

Friday, March 19.

8:00 to 9:00 Diseases of the hind legs: Ringbone, spavin, curb, capped back, string halt. DR. A. H. BAKER.

9:00 to 9:30 Proceedings in court. Complaints; witnesses; evidence; argument; judgment and penalties. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

ON

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1909,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1909,
SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909,

Open meetings will be held in a public hall, the program and arrangements for which will be announced in due season.

Lectures are reported from time to time in "The Humane Advocate," and occasional lectures are there published in full. The Boston Work-horse Association has maintained a similar course of free lectures on the care of horses, in addition to a conference on Shoeing, intended for experts. A like experiment has met with success in South Bend, Indiana; and societies in other cities are interested in establishing such courses.²⁵ Educational work of this type might well be extended in cities in such way as to complement the much larger educational work in country districts so helpfully carried on by schools of

²⁵ The model boarding stable of the Animal Rescue League of Boston is a practical object lesson of considerable educational value.

agriculture and the various bureaus of state agricultural departments.

THE PUBLIC

The major portion of the educational activities of humane societies is directed toward the larger public. Lectures, addresses, sermons, press appeals and comment, exhibitions and special literature of every type are used as vehicles for informing the public and for stirring them to a more humane attitude and to a larger interest in humane work. Attention may be given here in an illustrative way to some of the more distinctive of these appeals to popular interest and support.

Prominent among these is the national movement for the observance of one Sunday in the year as "Mercy Sunday." This movement was inaugurated less than two years ago by the American Humane Association. Over two thousand "Animal Sunday" sermons are preached each year in Great Britain alone; and it is the thought underlying the American movement that one sermon a year should be delivered on a special day from each pulpit in the country on the subject of mercy and kindness in its relation to children and animals. The appeal has been kindly received by clergymen of every faith, and copies of addresses delivered by clergymen have been received by the Association. Many have written for suggestions which would be of use in preparing such sermons, and the Association has issued a leaflet compiling extracts from sermons and from other sources such as may be serviceable in this connection. In the first instance wide publicity was given the appeal by the newspapers. It has since been followed up in more direct ways, and the movement is spreading rapidly.

Another appeal to popular interest, likewise promoted by the American Humane Association, but more limited in its scope than the Mercy Sunday, is that of offering prizes and medals for "deeds of humanity and to those persons who best advance the cause of protection of child and beast from cruelty and suffering." A circular issued by the Association is descriptive of the terms of competition:

The American Humane Association of Albany, New York, U. S. A., is authorized to offer prizes, open to universal competition, subject to the following conditions:

First. Claims for prizes or diplomas shall be presented by mail, or in person, to the Secretary of the Association before October 15, each year.

Second. Applications must be in writing and accompanied by full statements of facts in case, with proof of merit and authenticity, supported by sworn and competent evidence covering the case.

Third. Essays presented in competition shall be signed only with a nom-de-plume and shall not exhibit the name of the author, which shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope, accompanying the manuscript, and containing on the outside of the envelope the nom-de-plume and address of the writer.

Fourth. Wherever possible claims for medals or diplomas shall be presented through the anti-cruelty society located nearest to the candidate.

THE ANGELL GOLD MEDALS

Two gold medals will be awarded annually, should claims of candidates adjudged worthy of recognition be presented. One medal shall be known as "THE GEORGE T. ANGELL NATIONAL GOLD MEDAL FOR ANIMAL PRO-

TECTION." The other medal shall be known as "THE GEORGE T. ANGELL HUMANE EDUCATION GOLD MEDAL," and shall be given to the person who shall be deemed to have most advanced the cause of HUMANE EDUCATION.

THE STILLMAN GOLD MEDAL

One gold medal, offered annually, to be known as "THE WILLIAM O. STILLMAN CHILD PROTECTION GOLD MEDAL," will be awarded to the person deemed most worthy, because of distinguished services to the cause of humanity, in promoting the protection or rescue of children from physical or moral degradation and suffering.

THE MOULTON GOLD MEDAL

One gold medal is offered annually to be known as "THE FRANCES A. MOULTON GOLD MEDAL," and will be awarded to the person who shall be deemed to have performed the greatest act of kindness to horses or dogs.

THE FISKE GOLD MEDAL

One gold medal is offered annually to be known as "THE MINNIE MADDERN FISKE GOLD MEDAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIVE STOCK," and will be awarded to the person who shall write the most useful essay of not more than 3,000 words on the most effective means to be employed to prevent the suffering of live stock on the western ranges of the United States and in transportation.

THE SPRAGUE GOLD PRIZE

One very valuable gold watch is offered by Mrs. C. H. Sprague, of Washington, D. C., to be awarded to the

person who shall write the best essay of not more than 3,000 or less than 1,500 words, on "HUMANE EDUCATION: ITS VALUE AND HOW BEST TO PROMOTE IT."

DIPLOMAS OF HONOR

The American Humane Association will award "DIPLOMAS OF HONOR," to persons performing deeds of great humanity to either children or animals when deemed worthy of such recognition but only when claims for the same are presented strictly in accordance with the terms announced herewith.

The American Humane Association reserves the right to reject the claims of all candidates not deemed worthy of recognition but earnestly invites the presentation of applications in behalf of persons who are thoroughly deserving and meritorious, and who come within the terms and conditions specified in this announcement.

Announcement of this competition is annually made in the newspapers and in humane periodicals. It is of main interest, of course, to those who are already workers in the humane field; but it makes some appeal to outsiders, and the literary results of competitions are often serviceable in the general educational cause.

An educational device that is spreading rapidly in the larger cities of the country is the work-horse parade. The aim of such a parade is to improve the condition and treatment of work horses. This is accomplished in various ways. "The Parade tends to make the public generally interested in the horses which they see at work every day in the streets; it influences owners and drivers to think

more of the welfare of their horses, and to take more pride in their good appearance; and, finally, it leads rich concerns to buy and use horses of a fine type. This last circumstance might not seem to be important from a humane point of view, but it is so nevertheless. If the rich man buys a high-class workhorse, the owner who comes next to him in point of wealth will buy the somewhat inferior horse which the rich man would have bought had it not been for the Parade; and then the third man in point of wealth will buy the horse which the second man would otherwise have bought; and so on down the whole line. Thus the standard of work-horses in the city or town in which the Parade takes place will gradually be raised; and this effect is very noticeable in Boston where the sixth annual Parade has just been held. Moreover, a well-bred work-horse (and work-horses can be well-bred, just as much as race-horses) will go through life with less suffering than the inferior, coarse-bred horse; and for this reason, again, it is humane to foster the use of a well-bred and costly work-horse.

“Another object of the Parade is to encourage and reward the good and faithful driver and this as much for the benefit of the horse as for that of the driver himself. In fact, the best way to help the horse is to help the driver. Experience shows that if the men employed as drivers are contented and on good terms with the employer, the horses are usually well-treated by them; whereas if the men are dissatisfied, the horses are invariably neglected and abused.

“In London and Liverpool there are cart-horse societies, and in London there is also a van-horse society; and each of these societies gives an annual Parade. But the

English Parade is almost wholly a rich man's show. The Boston Work-Horse Parade, the first to be held in this country, was suggested by its English predecessors, but it has been formed on different lines, and especially with the view of giving the poor horse-owner every possible opportunity to avail himself of its benefits. We charge no entry fee; we give the preference to the older horses, other things being equal, throughout the Parade; we reserve our most valuable and most numerous prizes for the old horse class; we give special prizes for horses owned and driven by the same man; we take no account of the wagon, provided that it is not too heavy; we discourage the use of new harness (which also is done in England); and, finally, we classify the entries according to the occupation of the owner."²⁶

Details differ from city to city, but in general the plan of the Boston Parade²⁷ has been followed elsewhere. The first parade held in New York was on Memorial Day, May 30, 1907. Its success in the hands of the Women's Auxiliary Board assured its annual repetition. Societies in other cities have been equally successful. Among these may be mentioned Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia; Buffalo, New York; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee; Cleveland, Columbus, Springfield and Youngstown, Ohio; Hartford, Connecticut; Fall River, Massachusetts; Louisville, Kentucky; Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The recent extension to southern cities is particularly to be noted. This is in line with a general awakening along lines of

²⁶ From "Work-Horse Parades: Information concerning their objects and management, and how to make them successful," by Henry C. Merwin, President of Boston Work-Horse Parade Association. Issued by the American Humane Association.

²⁷ For Circular announcement for 1908 of the Boston Work-Horse Parade Association see Appendix XIX.

humane organization that is noticeable throughout the South.

Another phase of useful educational work, though small in its scope, is that of calling the attention of the public at intervals to the needless hardships inflicted on animals because of an attitude of pure heedlessness. A good illustration of this type of appeal is that issued in the Fall months, calling the attention of coal consumers to the desirability of laying in their supplies before winter weather sets in. This appeal, especially when issued in coöperation with local dealers, has been quite effective. The charging of an added sum for coal delivered in severe weather is an added inducement to early delivery. The cruel use of omnibus horses at many seaside summer resorts is another evil in the remedying of which thousands of copies of pamphlets and leaflets have been circulated. Similar informing work is done in connection with the use of the check rein and of blinders, the handling of balky horses, the rabies danger with dogs, and many other matters of popular ignorance or misapprehension.

GENERAL HUMANE EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE

The most considerable educational work is done through the issue of literature: Calendars, almanacs, cards, leaflets, circulars, special humane periodicals²⁸ and books are used to this end. One organization, the work of which in this respect has been very large, is the American Humane Education Society of Boston. This organization has offered various prizes for literary work. Some of the best of humane fiction has been written in competition for these. Among such contributions have been "Black

²⁸ For list of leaflets see end of Appendix XXV, and for list of periodicals see Appendix XXIV.

Beauty" and "Beautiful Joe," and many shorter stories. Over three million copies of "Black Beauty" have been printed and put into circulation, and a prize of one thousand dollars was given for a dramatization of the story. The Society also regularly circulates *Our Dumb Animals*, the first regular publication in the field of anti-cruelty work, besides a mass of other humane publications, including cards for the protection of birds, horses and other animals. Copies of *Our Dumb Animals* have been sent every month, not only to all the clergy, lawyers and physicians of Massachusetts, but to the presidents of all American colleges, and universities, and the editorial offices of over twenty thousand newspapers and magazines, including all in America north of Mexico. The paper has also been sent to humane societies in America and to various individuals and societies abroad. Bound volumes have also been placed on the reading tables of mountain and seashore hotels. The Various Bands of Mercy established by the Society use much of its literature. There are other organizations²⁹ that do a similar work on a more restricted scale. Of these the Rhode Island Humane Education Society devotes a large part of its energies to the publishing and circulating of humane leaflets. The Humane Education Committee of the California Club, on the other hand, is largely interested in the furthering of humane instruction in the schools. All do a mixed educational work.

It would be impossible within the narrow limits of this report to pass critical judgment on the mass of varied literature that may properly be called humane in content and purpose. This ranges on the one hand from the pseudo-verities of the "nature fakir" to the irreproach-

²⁹ See Appendix III.

ably scientific contributions of the biologist; and on the other, from the lightest juvenile fiction to the philosophical discussions of the ethical fundamentals of humanitarian work. Of the periodicals devoted to the protection of animals, by all odds the best adapted to this purpose is the monthly publication of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: *The Animal World*. Indeed, this is a periodical that would rank well with any journal published in the interest of a special movement. Each number contains scientifically sound discussions of special phases of animal treatment, suggestive articles dealing with every-day problems of humane work, strong editorials, information dealing with the progress of the protective movement, book notices, fiction, and other matter of more general interest. Matter for children is largely confined to the "Band of Mercy" journal. Of the American periodicals, all are equally miscellaneous in their scope. Most of them give considerable attention to matter of interest to children. All endeavor to give space to reports of work illustrative of the progress of the humane movement; but *The Humane Journal* of Chicago probably follows this line more closely than the others. *Our Dumb Animals* is quite fully illustrated, and includes humane topics not strictly within the scope of animal protective work. *The Humane Advocate* of Chicago is likely to concentrate on longer articles than are the others. At the other extreme in this respect is the publication of the American Society, *Our Animal Friends*.³⁰ This is the

³⁰ With the issue of November 6, 1909, this periodical passed into the hands of an independent company. The name has since been changed to "The Humanitarian and Nature Student and Our Animal Friends." Its aims remain as before. A monthly bulletin dealing with the work of the Society is issued by the A. S. P. C. A. It should also be noted here that *The Humane Journal* of Chicago is now called *The National Humane Journal*.

only weekly publication, and it partakes more of the character of a news sheet than do the others. The interests of children are also prominent. The *Journal of Zoophily* like the others is a publication devoted to the general cause of animal protection, but its special function as the organ of the American anti-vivisection movement gives it a special flavor. *Child and Animal Protection* and the *Bulletin* of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are devoted almost exclusively to local phases of preventive work. All of the American periodicals, however, have a coloring that is decidedly local; although this is less true of *The Humane Journal* than of any of the others.³¹ The American Humane Association has for some years urged the publication of an American periodical under its auspices, devoted to the humane cause at large. Such a journal might do good service as "a correlating and inspiring force." A discriminating, aggressive, tactfully edited national journal could do much to allay meaningless local rivalries, to stimulate the many laggard local societies and to set standards of attainment in a work in which the emotional and the intellectual mingle in so many forms.

The cause of animal protection is well endowed with fiction of a type serviceable in the humane education of the young. There are short stories innumerable, and a number of longer stories of the type of "Black Beauty" and of "Beautiful Joe," which teach kindness to animals in many suggestive ways. "Black Beauty" is a veritable bible of the animal protective cause. There is scarcely a device or practice in the everyday use and treatment of

³¹ For list of periodicals dealing with work for animals, see Appendix XXIV.

horses that is not interestingly analyzed from the standpoint of the comfort of animals and of their usefulness in service. Intensely practical in its suggestions, it has at the same time a coloring and a lively and varied action that make an intense appeal not only to children, but even to adults. "Beautiful Joe," "For Pity's Sake" and others that might be named are equally serviceable, and much of the so-called "nature" literature is useful to a like degree for purposes of humane instruction, even though often over-informing from a scientific standpoint.

There is likewise abundant instructive literature dealing with details of care of domestic animals. If all of the humane leaflets dealing with the daily treatment of horses, dogs, cats and other domestic animals could be bound in a single volume and a copy placed in the hands of every owner or other person responsible for the care of any such animal, there would be no excuse on grounds of ignorance for cruel treatment, or for bad living or working conditions for animals. In still other pamphlet literature, popular fallacies are clearly set forth and combated, and aesthetic and economic, as well as humane, considerations are urged in very convincing ways. At times this effort is over-eager. Such, for instance, is the effort to prove the non-existence of such a disease as rabies in dogs. But the disease is at best a very rare one, and an overstatement of the case is surely no more baneful than the meaningless, widespread apprehension that so often accompanies a "mad-dog scare." The benefit that is supposed to result from the docking of horses, or from their clipping in winter, or from the cutting of the tails or ears of dogs, or the gains to farmers that are supposed to result from the killing of marauding birds, and kindred delusions are

set forth in a light that leaves little ground for misapprehension.

As a rule humane writings, as well as humane work, are based on a "faith" rather than on any rationalistic scheme of fundamentals. The emotional basis is the common one, and the kind treatment of animals is assumed to be a thing desirable in itself, as well as in its effects on animals and in its reflex bearings on man himself. From a human standpoint, the last consideration would have a verity sufficiently fundamental as a working hypothesis for any movement. But ordinarily the three considerations are assumed as having equal validity; and together they constitute a religion rather than the foundation of a logical scheme of uplift or reform. An intended exception to this rule is to be found in the work of the Humanitarian League and in the writings issued under its auspices. Of the practical work of this organization, a brief description is given later.²² At this point it may be said that the League exists for the purpose of placing humane principles on a consistent and rational basis. From the first, what has been intended "was a consistent, intellectual, well-reasoned protest against *all* forms of cruelty, not against this or that cruel practice in particular." It has been an aim to show that humanitarianism is "not merely a kindly sentiment, a product of the heart rather than of the head, but an integral portion of any intelligible system of ethics or social science." On this foundation the League, through its various publications has placed on record "a systematic protest against the numerous barbarisms of civilization—the cruelties inflicted by men on men, and the not less atrocious ill-treatment of the lower animals." So

²² See pp. 120 et seq.

far as animals are concerned, this attitude is well expressed in an early publication of the League: "Animal Rights" by Henry S. Salt, a moving spirit in the organization. Starting with the assumption that men have "rights"—in the sense of a general acquiescence in the "freedom to live their own lives, subject to the necessity of respecting the equal freedom of other people"—these same rights cannot consistently be awarded to men and denied to animals. "It is an entire mistake to suppose that the rights of animals are in any way antagonistic to the rights of men . . . it is only by a wide and disinterested study of *both* subjects that a solution of either is possible." The only logical view, to Mr. Salt's notion, is one that grants to animals, as well as to men, the right to live a natural life, to attain an individual development—"subject to the limitations imposed by the permanent needs and interests of the community. . . . If we must kill, whether it be man or animal, let us kill and have done with it; if we must inflict pain, let us do what is inevitable, without hypocrisy, or evasion, or cant." This, of course, is ultra-individualism applied to all sentient life. Applied in extreme form, it would rule out every practice that is based on claims of men that are regarded as superior to those of other animals. The promiscuous taking of the lives of animals as a class for the sake of men as another class would stand condemned. The sacrifice of an individual member for the sake of the rest of animate creation might, however, be justified by the facts of a given situation. On this basis, vivisection might in instances be a justifiable practice. But the killing of animals for food would be less defensible. In general one would expect the adherents of such a philosophy to be

anti-imperialist, anti-vivisectionist and vegetarian. Indeed, this characterization is applicable to many associated with the Humanitarian League, as well as to no small number of other individual advocates of humane practice. The mass of those associated with the anti-cruelty movement, however, are not *doctrinaire*. They differ from the members of the Humanitarian League in that they have no reasoned *philosophy* of animal treatment. Theirs is simply the opportunist *policy* of dealing with cruelties as they arise, and of mitigating their severities as far as the prevailing situation will permit.

CHAPTER IV

THE WORK OF ALLIED HUMANE ORGANIZATIONS

The Humanitarian League

This organization was founded in England in 1890. Its purpose has been to serve as a sort of bond between various lines of humane work. "Other humane societies devote themselves to some special task—the protection of children, for example, or of aboriginal races, or of the lower animals—and such specialization has the advantage of enlisting a number of persons who, however much they may differ on other subjects, are at least united on one point. But, together with this great advantage, there is a corresponding disadvantage—that those who are thus intent on one particular end are apt to forget the *general* principle which underlies all humanitarian effort, and to neglect, or even oppose, other important reforms, which are, in fact, closely akin to the one which they themselves are advocating. It is the object of the Humanitarian League to correct such inconsistency, and to show that all the various forms of humanitarian work—such as that of the peace and arbitration societies, the prison reform societies, the vegetarian societies, and the numerous associations for the prevention of cruelty to animals—are inspired by one common principle, which underlies and interknits them all."

The rights of all sentient creatures are emphasized; but human rights are so broad, that the League has confined its efforts in this field to the issues involved in the criminal

law and prison system, "a subject which, unlike that of peace and arbitration, the poor law, the sweating system, and many others that might be named, is not being adequately treated by any other society." The mitigation of severities of prison discipline has been the main object of effort in this direction.

With reference to animals, "there is not a single society, except the League, which is maintaining the rights of animals as a whole. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is occupied chiefly in the enforcement of the present (very imperfect) laws for the protection of animals; the vegetarian and the anti-vivisection societies deal only with their special subjects; and there is no society at all for the reformation of sport. This being so, the work of the Humanitarian League on behalf of animals is most onerous and important, comprising as it does (1) the vindication of the principle of animals' rights as an essential part of social reform; (2) a practical agitation for the suppression of the more degraded forms of sport, such as stag-hunting, rabbit-coursing, and pigeon-shooting. By the abolition of the Royal Buckhounds, and the introduction of a Bill for the suppression of spurious sports, the Sports Department of the Humanitarian League has now opened the way to a much-needed reform."

The League is not a vegetarian Society except in so far as food reform is a part of zoöphily. Some members are vegetarians; but whatever may be the practice of individuals in this regard, all agree that reform is needed in prevailing methods of butchery and of transport. The cattle-traffic, private slaughterhouses, the fur-trade, "murderous millinery" are all attacked in many of their

aspects as barbarities of food and fashion. The League is organized into separate committees that deal with special abuses. These are: The Criminal Law and Prison Reform Committee, and the Animals' Defence Committee. The former covers certain Indian matters (principally the matter of flogging) and other questions suggested by its title. The Animals' Defence Committee concerns itself with "blood sports," slaughterhouse reform, the fur and feather trade and with other evils that arise in the cruel treatment of animals on a large scale.

But whatever the attitude or activities of the League in special directions, the most important feature of its work is "undoubtedly its presentment of the humane principle *as a whole*. It is only by recognizing that justice to animals is part of the great democratic movement that we can hope to attain it; and, conversely, the rights of men will never be fully realized until we have due regard to the just claims of all sentient life."

Anti-Vivisectionist Organizations

The movement against vivisection is world-wide. That is, there is no country where medical research is at all advanced, in which there has not developed organized opposition to the practice of vivisection. Abolition of the practice is sought through prohibitory legislation. In consequence, organization very largely follows national lines. Strong, active societies exist in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and other smaller European countries. In the United States, the main organization is the American Anti-Vivisection Society; but active legislative work is done largely by district and State organizations. The whole movement is bound together by "the World

League against Vivisection and for the General Protection of Animals." Under its auspices international congresses have been held from time to time in different European centers. Various periodicals (see Appendix XXIV) are published in the interest of the movement.

These organizations have thus far realized their whole aim in not a single country. Restrictive measures have been obtained,¹ but with such there is little satisfaction. Indeed, the World League is so opposed to compromise in this matter that in the recent Congress held in London, the New York Anti-Vivisection Society's representative was not invited to join the congress in a representative capacity until the true purpose of the organization which she represented was explained to be suppression. The general policy of the anti-vivisectionists, whatever their specific objects may at times appear to be in legislative halls, is one of "thorough."²

Medical practitioners are in instances in sympathy with the movement for suppression; and many more "are willing to admit that a proper regard for humane feelings of all right-minded persons would naturally lead to the substitution, to a reasonable extent, of legal regulation for individual discretion."³ But the most general attitude is one that opposes concessions to a group of reformers whose ultimate aim is that of suppression. At the annual meeting of the American Medical Association held in Chicago in June, 1908, the subject of attempted restriction was discussed, and a committee of seven was appointed, for the

¹ E. g., see English law, pp. 39-40.

² The Vivisection Reform Society of Chicago is a type of society that is apparently sincere in the effort to combat abuses without abolishing the practice. Reasonable regulation rather than "absolute license" is its aim. This society was recently merged with the National Society for the Humane Regulation of Vivisection, an organization with similar aims.

³ See *N. Y. Medical Journal*, editorial of January 4, 1908.

defence of present freedom in experimentation. The formation of the Research Defence Society in England is similar evidence of an attitude hostile to further encroachment on scientific discretion.

The advocates of vivisection urge the gains to humanity resulting from the practice as its complete justification. They maintain that vivisection is not necessarily cruel, nor even painful. On the assumption that the capacity of an animal for suffering pain is equal to that of a human being, the proportion of painful to painless operations has been estimated as follows:⁴

Absolutely painless	75
As painful as vaccination.....	20
As painful as the healing of a wound.....	4
As painful as a surgical operation.....	1
	<hr/> 100

This, of course, the anti-vivisectionists deny, as well as the contention that anaesthetics are regularly used, and that anaesthetized animals are killed at the end of an operation, on returning to consciousness. Experimenters also contend that the knowledge obtained by the use of live animals could be obtained in no other way than by the much greater sacrifice of human beings.

Physiologists themselves assent to the principles laid down by Sir Thomas Watson: that experiments must not be performed at random to see what will happen; that they must have some object in view, a question to settle or a doubt to remove, and with a reasonable hope of resulting benefit; that operators have the skill, judgment and intelligence, and previous knowledge to make experiments successful and instructive; that they guard against every-

⁴ Estimated by Dr. Yeo. See Dr. Andrew McPhail's (Prize Essay) *Defense of Vivisection. Our Dumb Animals*, January, 1908.

thing that would enhance pain, and do nothing out of mere curiosity. Their contentions as a whole with reference to the practice have been well summed up, as follows:

"1. It has tended to correct and extend our knowledge of the functions of the human body.

"2. It has aided in obtaining exact knowledge of the processes of disease.

"3. It has tested the remedies by which diseases are to be controlled.

"4. By it the means have been ascertained of checking contagion and preventing epidemics both in man and beast.

"5. Poison can be detected.

"6. All this information could have been obtained in no other way.

"7. There is no moral wrong involved in the operations either to animals, to operators, or to spectators.

"While physiologists and physicians know it as a fact that the road to a more perfect medical science lies through experiment, it may be painful experiment, they can afford to resist the clamor of those whom they would serve, believing, by the added experience of two centuries, with Harvey of immortal name, who, in speaking of this same subject, declared that skill and knowledge could be arrived at '*non ex libris sed ex dissectionibus.*' . . .

"Surveying the field of experimental medicine we are well content. We have reduced the mortality of diphtheria from 36 per cent. to 6 per cent. We have wrested the secret of malaria, yellow fever, typhoid, plague, meningitis, sleeping sickness, and tuberculosis. Knowledge of disease and of its treatment has progressed by slow and orderly movement from truth to truth. The borders of medicine are enlarging and animals will be called upon in increasing numbers to serve humanity. Last year there were in Great Britain 363 operators who performed 35,429 experiments; these numbers bear a ratio to the increase in knowledge."⁸

⁸ From Dr. McPhail's prize essay, *supra cit.*

✓ The opponents of vivisection on the other hand deny the value of the practice to humanity. Not infrequently they condemn vaccination, the toxins, and other important discoveries that have resulted from animal experimentation, as breeders of disease; and their discoverers are branded ✓ as murderers and practitioners of the black art. It is urged that the preventing of contagion and the checking of epidemics can be assured only by the application of sanitary principles, and in no other way.⁶

✓ But after all, the scientific question is a secondary one with the anti-vivisectionists. As Dr. Förster, president of the German Bund and of the World Anti-Vivisection League, said at the recent London Congress:

"Whether vivisection has aided science, or ever will aid it, is an open question that we may comfortably leave to the experts, like other technical questions. The battle about vivisection will not be decided on this field where opinions will ever differ. For us the question is ever decided when we separate it from all secondary considerations and place before us the one decisive thought, 'It is evil, unjust, sinful, and therefore to be cast away.'"

With them the issue is clearly a moral, not a scientific one.

"Can we afford to allow the moral sense of our youth to be gradually crushed out by sanctioning a pitiless and demoralizing practice? It would be better indeed to die of lock-jaw, diphtheria, tuberculosis, cancer, scrofula, or all combined than to be responsible for such offence. For it is said in Holy Writ of such an one: 'Woe unto him

⁶ For an excellent summary of the claims of antivivisectionists, see "Is Vivisection Right, and is it Worth the Cost," by Lena A. Britton (Prize Essay). *Our Dumb Animals*, January, 1908. For an antivivisectionist discussion of scientific aspects see, "The Fallure of Vivisection and the Future of Medical Research," by Arabella Kenealy. Prize Essay in a competition instituted by the Leigh Brown Endowment.

by whom the offence cometh. It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.'"⁷

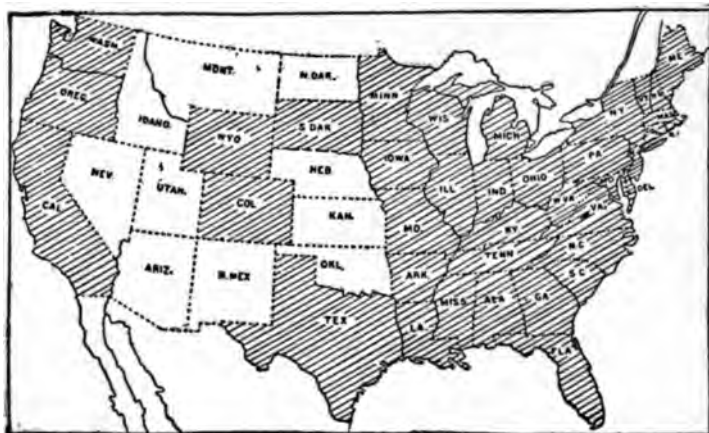
Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals have usually not taken ground in the controversy. As a rule, their representatives sympathize with regulative measures; but in the interest of their general aims they have refused to ally themselves either with the extremists or with others who have urged restrictive legislation. This is an opportunist attitude that has aroused the hostile comment of the anti-vivisectionist partisans, who in their recent London Congress voted "that this Congress shall send a circular letter to all the Protection of Animal Societies throughout the world pointing out to them the utterly illogical position of calling themselves animal protectors and yet not opposing vivisection."⁸

Bird Protection and the Audubon Movement

In the field of animal protection there is no aspect of work that has more significance from both an economic and a humane standpoint than that of the conservation of bird life. During recent decades birds have been destroyed, the world over, to such an extent that agricultural interests have been impaired, humane considerations have been ignored, and the extinction of many beautiful varieties of bird life seriously threatened. Birds are killed for

⁷ From *Prize Essay*, by Lena A. Britton, *supra cit.*, §. v.

⁸ A fair statement illustrative of the attitude of many societies for the prevention of cruelty is that afforded by a letter written by Henry Bergh, treasurer of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to editors of various newspapers. See Appendix XXI. The attitude of many laymen is interestingly expressed in a letter written by Professor William James to the secretary of the Vivisection Reform Society. See Appendix XXII.



MAP SHOWING STATES (SHADED) IN WHICH THE MODEL LAW IS IN FORCE



MAP SHOWING STATES (SHADED) HAVING AUDUBON SOCIETIES

five purposes:⁹ (1) for food, (2) for sport, (3) as enemies, (4) for scientific study, (5) for decorative purposes.

Birds used for food are the so-called game birds. Unfortunately, this classification in practice often includes highly insectivorous birds, such as the robin, the lark and other small birds, the value of which for food purposes is very small. These probably would not be sacrificed to any extent were it not for the pleasure afforded by shooting and trapping to men and boys with improper training and consequently maladjusted viewpoint. This attitude is being remedied by education and by legislative restriction. Game birds, properly so called, are now fairly protected by law in most civilized countries through the self-interest of sportsmen.


Birds killed for "sport" include not merely legitimate game, but many harmless, non-edible birds such as herons and bitterns, and useful, interesting species such as swallows, night hawks, kingbirds, woodpeckers and other well-known local species. The evil in this connection is doubtless a diminishing one, and is no longer of serious proportions.

The traditional view of certain birds (hawks, owls, crows, jays, and some fruit-eating thrushes and grain-eating finches) as enemies is responsible for the annual slaughter of thousands of these birds. Several kinds of hawks and of owls do at times raid the poultry yard; but they are relatively so few and their depredations are so unimportant, that this attitude may be taken with perfect safety: Protect all such species in the interest of crop protection from insect pests, of æsthetic value and of de-

⁹ See *Fashion's Cruelty and Bird Protection*, by J. A. Allen. Leaflet No. 3, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Commissioner, and for the filling of such posts by scientific experts; for civil service in the appointment and retention of game wardens; for the abolition of spring shooting of any kind; for short open seasons and a small bag limit, with close seasons for any species shown by satisfactory scientific evidence to be in danger of extermination; for the passage of laws providing for game licenses; for providing funds for the protection and propagation of game; for the passage of laws forbidding the cold storage of game of any kind; for Federal protection of all migratory birds; and for enlarging the work of the United States Biologic Survey.

In 1908, the educational phase of the Audubon work was pushed with vigor. Twelve new bird leaflets were added to those already in use. Twenty-nine thousand such leaflets were purchased for distribution by the State societies of Massachusetts, North Carolina and New York; and over seventy thousand copies were distributed from the office of the Association. Public lectures were given in every section of the country with a view to arousing interest in the support of more advanced legislation for bird and game protection. Through a news agency twelve syndicate articles on various phases of the work were sent to over three hundred leading newspapers. These were copied in hundreds of local papers, and by getting into the "patent insides" of many such, reached remote rural communities. In addition to these articles and interviews, notices and comments have given further publicity. Stereopticon views illustrating wild-bird life have been added to the already large collection, sections of which are sent out for use by workers. Twelve hundred copies of *Bird Lore* were also sent to members and contributors.



WORK OF ALLIED HUMANE ORGANIZATIONS 133

In the legislative field, active work was done in sixteen states in which legislative sessions were in progress. This was for the purpose of preventing backward steps, as well as to promote more advanced action. A set-back was experienced in Virginia; but successes were won in Louisiana, Rhode Island, New York and Massachusetts. The Association is now centering its energies on a law in New York which will prohibit plumage importations.

Nine additional natural wild-bird reservations were formed during the year on the recommendation of President Dutcher. In all there are now twenty-three National Reservations under the care of the Association. During the year forty-nine duly appointed wardens guarded breeding colonies of birds which are protected by the Association. Forty-seven species of birds received special protection by these activities, and many more were incidentally protected. Careful observations warrant the approximate statement that over 658,500 birds gathered in the protected colonies. The number of eggs believed to have been laid was 296,100 and the number of young raised, 227,731. Storms and high tides did more damage than the depredations of eggers or of plumage gatherers. Of the latter, there were few or none.¹²

Related organizations in the field of bird and game protection are numerous.¹³ Particularly deserving of mention among these are: the Camp Fire Club of America, noteworthy for its interest in extending principles of true sportsmanship in the pursuit of hunting, and for the prophetic work of many of its members in substituting the

¹² For further detail, the reports of Field Agents are valuable and interesting. See Annual Report for 1908, pp. 288-295.

¹³ For list see Appendix V.

camera for the gun as a hunting device; the League of American Sportsmen with its activities in suppression of the "game hog"; and the Boone and Crockett Club, with a prominent aim, that of preserving the large game of the country by further legislation to that end and by assisting in enforcing existing laws.

CHAPTER V

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

The organized movement for the prevention of cruelty to children dates from the formation of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In 1874, the officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were confronted with a case of cruelty to a child. This little girl, Mary Ellen, had been daily beaten by a stepmother and tormented in other cruel ways. The attention of charitable people was called to Mary Ellen's plight and they took up her case. It was discovered that the child could have no protection under the law until the guilt of her persecutor was established under existing legal forms. Under these circumstances they turned to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which handled the case. The investigation of other children's cases suggested the desirability of an organization that could do for children what was already being done for animals by a number of organizations. Mr. Bergh, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mr. John D. Wright, who were already interested in the work for animals, launched the new venture, and Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins was drawn away from the American Society to become superintendent of the new organization, a post just resigned by him. The society was formed to rescue children from vicious and immoral surroundings and to prosecute offenders, to prevent the cruel neglect, beating

or other abuse of children, to prevent the employment of children for mendicant purpose or in theatrical or acrobatic performances, and for the enforcement of all laws for the protection of minors from abuse. The Society, during its thirty-five years of work, has consistently avoided all alliances that would bring its activities into coöperation with other organized work for the improvement of the conditions surrounding child life.

Meanwhile, the movement thus inaugurated has become world-wide. In the United States, other societies followed the New York Society in the following order:

1875....Rochester	1878....Baltimore
1876....Portsmouth, N. H.	1879....Buffalo
1876....San Francisco	1879....Wilmington, Del.
1877....Philadelphia	1880....Brooklyn
1878....Boston	1880....Richmond County, N. Y.

These all adopted the New York model, as other local societies have since done, principally in the States of New York and New Jersey. The large majority of protective societies, however, combine work for children with that for animals. Indeed, aside from two California societies, two in Virginia, one in Rhode Island, one in Tennessee, one in Michigan and one in Louisiana, those above mentioned, in addition to New York and New Jersey societies are the only ones in which the work for children is not combined with that for animals. This of course excludes those instances in which child protection is made a phase of the activities of societies doing general charity work.

The combining of the two classes of work is deprecated by many workers in double organizations; but this situation is usually regarded as a practical necessity in many

places where limited resources forbid differentiation of organized activities. To be sure, opinions differ as regards the relative value of combined and separated work. The Colorado Bureau of Child and Animal Protection stands unequivocally for the combining of these activities. "The protection of children and the protection of animals are combined because the principle involved, *i. e.*, their helplessness, is the same; because all life is the same, differing only in degree of development and expression; and because each profits by association with the other." Most officers and agents of protective societies would probably agree with all but the last of these considerations; but many would disagree with that, and for this and other reasons would favor a separation of activities. The late Mr. G. T. Angell, for instance, favored separation for financial reasons. It seemed to him that contributors are often interested in but one of the two lines of work, and that to ask them to contribute to a combined organization with merged funds would often be futile. Others testify—and there is much evidence to support their contentions—that one phase of the work inevitably crowds upon the other; that there are in consequence few societies doing both branches of work with equal interest and efficiency. Combination is tolerated in these instances, because of the difficulty of obtaining support for separate ventures, neither of which could be large.¹ In all of the cases above

¹ Among the numerous comments on this matter received from the officials of various organizations, the following based on long experience and observation of the work of an efficient Society, is suggestive:

"You are doubtless aware that these two ends are combined in our work. There might be objections to my stating an opinion which is contrary to that combination, and, for obvious reasons, I should not wish to be quoted publicly as doing so. I do think, however, that these two branches of humane work should be conducted separately, and only so can each obtain the largest development. It must be remembered, how-

referred to, there is general acquiescence in the view of the fundamental similarity of protective work for children and of animals. To ferret out and investigate cases of alleged cruelty and neglect, and to present the facts to courts authorized to consider such cases is a fundamental rule in both lines of work. There are workers in the protective field, however, who would deny this fundamental identity of program; who, on the basis of a recognition of the unity of all work for children, would treat protective work as but a phase of the general movement for the improving of conditions surrounding child life. This involves the most vital and fundamental of prevailing differences of viewpoint, and to it main consideration may here be directed.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children stands foremost in the policy of emphasizing child-rescue as a distinct phase of work, and has maintained the policy of aloofness from all other child-helping agencies. The officers of this organization maintain that societies for the prevention of cruelty to children never were created for the purpose of reforming or of educating children, or for transporting them into other homes. Such societies are simply "a hand affixed to the arm of the law by which the body politic reaches out and enforces the law. The arm of the law seizes the child when it is in an atmosphere of impurity, or in the care of those who

ever, that this Society was organized . . . when humane work for children was in its infancy. . . . Since that time other agencies have sprung up which deal with one or more phases of the work for children. . . . We think the conditions would be greatly improved if the State would constitute a board of guardians who would have the entire charge of all work for children and would have the supervision of all institutions that provide for them. Pending the creation of any such board, we feel it our duty to go on with the work which the State has committed to us."

are not fit to be entrusted with it, wrenches the child out of these surroundings, brings it to the court, and submits it to the decision of the court—unless, on the other hand, it reaches out that arm of the law to the cruellist, seizes him within its grasp, brings him also to the criminal court and insures his prosecution and punishment.”²

In this view, objects such as these can be assured only by specialization of function, and through an organization dominated by discipline rather than by discretion on the part of workers, by the following of definite legal rules of procedure rather than by the looser adaptation of means to ends in individual cases. The idea of the exclusive nature of child-rescue work was well expressed by Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry at the last (1908) annual convention of the New York State Societies for the prevention of cruelty. Among other things he said:

“Year after year there are added to the ranks of philanthropy those who are anxious to benefit the helpless, to devote their time to works of charity and mercy, to aid in the education of the growing children of the great republic and to promote the spread of religion and learning throughout the country; but they draw no practical distinctions in their work. The ancient axiom that it is better to do one thing well than half a dozen imperfectly does not enter their mind.

“If child-rescue is the object, stick to that and that alone. If general philanthropy is the object, leave child-rescue work to those who by devotion to it and exclusion of other subjects have become experts in that work; just as the specialist in disease by exclusion of other subjects stands at the head of his profession in his particular department, and accomplishes marvels in his results. It is so in every science, and in one sense child-rescue is a

² Thirty-first Annual Report of American Humane Association, p. 51.

science, far above the 'oppositions of science falsely so called,' because its object is not simply a work of mercy, but the saving of a helpless human being from a life of misery, suffering and sin. The very fact that child-rescue work while properly carried on induces outside agencies, reforms and promoters of general scientific charity work to endeavor to utilize its machinery for their own purposes, shows how valuable that machinery is, and that the work, when concentrated on a single subject and conducted without regard to matters which do not belong to it, becomes pre-eminently successful in its results as a consequence. There is nothing to-day which scientific charity does not seek to appropriate to itself, and when it cannot absorb collateral work it endeavors to obtain possession of the subject of that work and utilize it for its own ends. Our workers should be careful to remember the copy book axiom and mind their own business, politely suggesting the like course to outsiders who endeavor to improve upon it."

It is a practical experience, however, that the line between destitute and neglected children is a very shadowy one. And a society which maintains a policy of absolute aloofness in its attitude toward other local societies is often placed under the necessity of doing "charity" work, or of consigning to forgetfulness and probable neglect cases requiring the friendly handling of some remedial agency. The New York Society has encountered this dilemma. In instances it "has, in its coöperation with the courts, included also the investigation of cases of destitution,"³

³ From "The Care of Destitute, Neglected and Delinquent Children," by Homer Folks, p. 173. Mr. Folks goes on to say (pp. 174-5) with reference to the work of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children:

"In addition to seeking to discover cases of cruelty and neglect, it stationed agents in all the magistrates' courts, to investigate all cases involving children, whether for destitution, neglect, cruelty or waywardness. Through these agents it has advised the magistrates, not only as

and in other instances it has refused to act, on grounds already indicated. Anti-cruelty societies as a rule have followed the lead of the New York organization. By effecting the enforcement of laws providing for the commitment of vagrant, mendicant and other classes of neglected or exposed children, and by refusing ordinarily to coöperate with other child-helping organizations, they have tended to emphasize the separating of children from their families, and their placing in reformatory and charitable institutions. They have had little in common with societies for the placing out of children in families, or with agencies for the reconstruction or maintenance of family ties.

On the other hand, noteworthy exceptions to this rule have developed. A broader interpretation of anti-cruelty work in some instances, and in others a more definite relating of such work to that of other child-caring agencies is becoming noticeable. The Massachusetts Society for

to whether commitment should be made, but as to what institutions the children should be committed to. Subsequently, the children were placed under the care of the society pending investigation, and the agents of the society were given the powers of police officers. Though the power to discharge the children was vested in the managers of the institutions, they, often regarding the society as the real authority through which the children had been sent to them, usually did not discharge the children either to their parents or by adoption or indenture, without consulting the society, and in some cases took no action in reference to discharge until so requested by the society. This society thus became, by 1890, the factor which actually controlled the reception, care, and disposition of destitute, neglected, and wayward children in New York City, thus practically controlling the lives of an average number of about fifteen thousand children, and an average annual expenditure for their support of more than one and one half million dollars. Its influence has done more to strengthen and perpetuate the subsidy or contract system, as it existed prior to 1894, than any other one factor. Since additional powers have been conferred upon the charities commissioners by the state board of charities, acting under the revised constitution, the activities of the society, so far as destitute children are concerned, have been somewhat restricted."

the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for instance, sees in the tendency of anti-cruelty societies to become arms of the police, a dangerous one. The necessity for prosecution is regarded as a diminishing phase of anti-cruelty work. The need for preventive and remedial measures, on the other hand, is viewed as a rapidly growing one. In this view, social work, rather than police activities, should be the aim of such organizations. It is recognized that the sanction of the law must often be invoked to promote the ends of the community, and this is the distinctive function of anti-cruelty organizations; but in addition to the protection of children from bodily harm by this means and from serious neglect and moral injury, these societies must take upon themselves the work of developing conditions of normal family life. The Massachusetts Society seeks to realize these ends. This represents "a considerable change of emphasis from that of five years ago. Children still need to be protected against the brutality of parents, and offenders need to be prosecuted relentlessly. Children will still need to be rescued from degrading surroundings for many years to come, but the Society recognizes more definitely that it is a preventive agency. It believes that it has a duty toward the children whose circumstances are, each week that the family is left to itself, becoming worse, but which are not yet so bad that court action is advisable or possible. If, by means of its close relation to the courts, it can awaken neglecting parents to a better understanding of their responsibilities before it is too late, and insist on improvement being made, the Society becomes in every sense an agency for preventing cruelty and conserving family life. . . . The Society has, therefore, a threefold task to perform. It must rescue

children from degrading conditions, it must avail itself of every reasonable opportunity to try to reconstruct such families as are moving on to inevitable shipwreck, and, while it is working with each individual instance, it must try to seek out the causes, which bring about these bad conditions, so that it may do its part to prevent them."⁴

The Pennsylvania Society is another that has come to share "the modern economic thought that the normal condition of the child is in the home, even though the home be a poor one; the children often help their parents to reform, and the father and mother can in many cases be made to realize and feel . . . that upon them is the burden of responsibility to see that their children do not become in any sense a charge upon the community. Its belief in this theory is evidenced by the fact that in the year just closed 1,522 cases have been 'passed' over to what is technically known as 'supervision,' cases in which, perhaps on the first visit the breaking up of the family seemed justifiable. Endeavors have, therefore, been made in every case to preserve the family as a whole. The results obtained by the visitors and agents in this work of reconstruction have been beyond belief."⁵

This Society, like the Massachusetts and New York ones and others, maintains a detention home for the temporary care of children. This is regularly regarded as within the proper scope of the activities of such a society, regardless of other differences of view that have arisen. In the disposal of children that have come into a society's care,

⁴ 27th Annual Report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, p. 17. Cf. this view with the very similar conclusions of the "White House" Conference on the Care of Dependent Children. Proceedings, pp. 8-14.

⁵ 31st Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, p. 12.

however, as well as in the degree of coöperation with other child-caring agencies, there is a wide divergence of view and of practice. The New York Society adheres to the policy of exclusiveness. It neither receives cases on the basis of the investigation of any other organization, nor does it refer cases to other societies. Nearly all of its children are sent to institutions where its legal hold on them is strong and its influence large. The Massachusetts Society aims to maintain a well-rounded organization for social work in the children's field. It aims to differentiate its work in independent fashion from that of other organizations in the social field; but its attitude is not exclusive, and every effort is made to come into closer touch with all agencies that aim to improve the conditions in which children live. The Pennsylvania Society has gone further. It has become associated with two other Philadelphia organizations⁶ concerned with children's work in forming the Children's Bureau. By means of this commonly supported central agency, a clearing house in children's work has been established. Through this joint application bureau, the needs of any child in distress can be considered. The Bureau aims to make available for such a child the particular agency in the community best fitted to this end. "It is the belief of those who have helped to develop this joint undertaking that the problem of securing proper care for dependent, neglected, deficient and so-called delinquent children is not so much dependent upon the creation of new agencies as upon securing the proper correlation and use of the numerous existing institutions and societies for the care of children." This makes it

⁶ The Children's Aid Society and the Seybert Institution for Poor Boys and Girls.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN 145

possible for each organization to perform the work to which it is best adapted. Under these conditions each can "keep within its proper sphere," and at the same time no child need be neglected.

The statistical reports of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children are so varied in content and arrangement that it is impossible to make comparisons that have much significance. Even classifications, seemingly covering the same items, are variously interpreted, so that there are wide margins of possible error in comparing the figures of different organizations. The following table has been constructed merely as a rough illustration of the disposition of cases at the hands of the three societies here contrasted. It is not possible to obtain figures, suitable for comparison, covering the number of children separated from their families in the process of child-saving. The number placed in other homes or institutions is merely an approximate indication of this.

Year.	Society.	No. of cases handled.	No. of children involved.	No. placed in other homes and institutions.	% placed in other homes and institutions.
1906	N. Y. S. P. C. C.....	15,430 ¹	47,871	8,548 ²	17.86
1908	Mass. S. P. C. C.....	2,461	6,180 ³	251	4.06
1907 ⁴	Penna. S. P. C. C.....	1,337	3,936	312 ⁵	7.92

Of the more than two hundred societies in the United

¹ Complaints investigated. Number of cases is not given. It would be considerably smaller than this, and would doubtless correspondingly lessen the number of children involved. This in turn would considerably raise the percentage in the final column.

² The Massachusetts figures are for "different children." Duplications are avoided.

³ For 23 of these, homes were found or situations obtained. The remainder were placed in institutions.

⁴ Figures for 1908 were not available when this table was compiled.

⁵ 127 of these were placed in institutions.

States that aim to protect children from cruelty, the large majority approach more nearly the working plan of the New York Society than they do that of the Massachusetts or Philadelphia organizations. But after all, in the general field of child-helping and child-caring work, organizations and institutions other than those specifically organized for the prevention of cruelty are a largely preponderating element.

Note.—The Juvenile Court movement has developed rapidly in recent years. Its growth is very important in connection with the work of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children. The matter is not treated here, however, as it received exhaustive treatment six years ago in a report prepared for the International Prison Commission;¹² and more recent developments are now in process of investigation at the hands of the Russell Sage Foundation.

With reference to Table II, summarizing the more important laws for the protection of children, the same qualifying comments should be made as in the table (I) dealing with animals. Many matters are omitted that might perhaps better have been included. One general omission needs to be referred to here: the laws penalizing the kidnapping of children. Such laws, with varying penalties, are to be found on the statute books of all of the states. It should also be said that child labor laws are not included, because their purpose is not primarily humane. Convenient summaries of these may be obtained from the National Child Labor Committee.

¹² "Children's Courts in the United States. Their Origin, Development and Results." Reports prepared for The International Prison Commission by Samuel J. Barrows. Washington, 1904. See also *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*, Vol. VII, pp. 383-4, for a convenient summary of the status of the movement in different countries.



APPENDIX I

BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY BERGH¹

The American pioneer in work for the prevention of cruelty was Henry Bergh. The history of humane work during its early period in the United States is so closely bound up with his life that a brief history of his activities is at the same time a sketch of the beginning of the movement for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children.

Mr. Bergh was born in New York City in 1823. His father was Christian Bergh, a man of German ancestry, and a prominent shipbuilder of his day. He was born in New York State and lived in New York City until his death at the age of eighty-three. He left a comfortable fortune to his three children, two of whom, Henry and Edwin, were business partners during his later years. The two brothers continued the business until 1842, when they dissolved partnership and the business was closed.

Henry received an excellent education, which he completed at Columbia College. Before the end of his course he made a visit to Europe, remaining there about five years. He was married before his departure to a Miss Taylor, daughter of a wealthy Englishman residing in New York. While in Europe in 1862 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg and acting consul. By reason of a delicate constitution, and the severity of the climate, he was obliged to resign his office in 1864. After this he made a tour of Europe and travelled extensively in the East. He became interested in the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals, while in St. Petersburg. During his stay in that city he intervened on behalf of suffering horses on occasions when intervention would have been violently resented but for his official uniform and the fine livery of his coachman. His interest

¹ The material from which this sketch was prepared was provided through the courtesy of Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, former secretary and superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

in anti-cruelty work was greatly increased through an acquaintance with the Earl of Harrowby, President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in London. When Mr. Bergh formed his society he modeled it almost entirely after the English one. He returned to New York during the closing period of the Civil War. After a brief rest he began to mature plans for an American organization. At the start he met with sneers and rebuffs. He was told it was no time for sentiment. "I was getting discouraged," said Mr. Bergh. "The theory of the work was simple enough, but how to put it into practical operation under existing circumstances somewhat staggered me." He persisted, however, and succeeded from time to time in interesting prominent citizens in his efforts. He lost no opportunity to make a popular appeal, and such opportunity not infrequently came on the occasion of cruel treatment of horses on the street. At such times Mr. Bergh would remonstrate with the cruellist, and then appeal to the sympathies of bystanders for help. Many a street sermon was thus preached, and in this way his presence and mission became familiar to the people.

On the night of February 8, 1866, Mr. Bergh delivered a lecture in Clinton Hall on statistics relating to the cruelties practised on animals, with a view to founding a society for their prevention. The night was stormy, yet the hall was crowded with a representative mixed audience, who listened to the speaker with close attention and interest. The lecturer began by saying that he had been impelled to the course he had adopted by a deep sense of the importance to society of the practice of humanity to animals, as well as by justice to creatures committed to our care by the Most High. He pictured in graphic terms scenes of cruelty that he had witnessed in this and in foreign lands. Cruelty in every form to him indicated an imperfect social and governmental organization. He concluded his address, thus: "This is a matter purely of conscience: it has no perplexing side issues. Politics have no more to do with it than astronomy, or the use of the globes. No; it is a moral question in all its aspects; it addresses itself to that quality of our nature which cannot be disregarded by any people with safety to their dearest interest; it is a solemn recognition of that greatest attribute of the Almighty Ruler of

the universe, mercy, which if suspended in our own case for a single instant, would overwhelm and destroy us."

Expressions of sympathy and offers of assistance were freely made to Mr. Bergh after this lecture. And the publicity gained in this and other ways with regard to the necessity for the appointment of some legalized body, independent of the constituted authorities, to enforce existing local laws for animal protection, encouraged him to apply to the State Legislature for a charter of incorporation. There was much opposition on the part of several legislators, but the necessary act of incorporation of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was passed on April 10, 1866. The act was drawn by the late James T. Brady, and the list of incorporators included many of the most eminent citizens of the City and State of New York. A permanent organization was quickly effected. On April 22, 1866, at a meeting in Clinton Hall, at which the mayor presided, the Society was formally organized. Mr. Bergh was elected president. His speech of acceptance concluded with these words: "In whichever direction we turn our eyes—to the honor of our Country be it said—we behold some stately edifice, or glorious system designed for the spiritual or temporal well-being of the so-called 'Lords of creation,' but nowhere else upon the broad surface of our free and regenerated land, does the eye discover an Institution like your own, a creation of warm hearts—of just generous men, whose cornerstone is Mercy and Humanity to the brute creation. There but remains for me to invoke the favor and protection of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in the execution of its merciful purposes, and to thank you again, for the honor conferred in electing me to the Presidency of your Society."

By the act of incorporation the powers of the Police force were extended to the Society in the following language:

Sec. 7. The police force of the city of New York, as well as of other places where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, aid the Society, its members or agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

A room at number 826 Broadway, corner of Twelfth Street, was selected as headquarters, and books were opened by the

treasurer, Mr. Wm. M. Murray, for membership and donations. Membership increased rapidly, funds accumulated, a code of by-laws was adopted and the new organization speedily took effective form.

The only law pertaining to animal protection in the State at this time read as follows:

"Every person who shall maliciously kill, or wound any horse, ox or other cattle or sheep belonging to himself or another, or shall maliciously and cruelly beat any such animal belonging to himself or another shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor."

As will be seen this law applied only in a limited way to horses, cattle and sheep. It frequently occurred at this time that butchers tied lambs and calves by their legs, paid little or no attention to the matter of feeding or watering, piled the animals into carts four or five deep, and drove them through the streets with heads hanging over the sides, grinding against the wheels. This was no offense under the law. Neither was it an offense to maltreat or needlessly kill a cat or dog; or to abandon a horse or mule, having a leg broken, or to turn out of its stable a sick or diseased animal to die from lack of food and exposure.

These and kindred cruelties were not considered by law. It therefore became necessary to have the statute amended to this end. President Bergh appeared before the legislature and urged more effectual legal provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals along the lines above indicated. Such a law was passed on April 19. The first arrest was that of a butcher, who was carting calves in the manner above referred to. He was convicted and fined ten dollars. In the face of opposition the Society during its first year prosecuted 119 offenders, and obtained a good proportion of convictions. Ridicule was regularly cast on the efforts of the Society to enforce the law, and many of its supporters became discouraged. But the indomitable will of President Bergh held it together, and the results of its work gradually won larger favor. No opportunity was lost for enforcing the penalties prescribed by law, but effort did not end here. The preventive purpose of the Society was kept steadily in view. Mr. Bergh was indefatigable. In addition to physical

and literary work, he lectured regularly on the theme of his life's work. In the summer of 1867, he delivered an address before the Putnam County Agricultural Society on "Our Dumb Chattels." An audience of over three thousand listened to the novel ideas advanced by the speaker, that animals have rights which men are bound to respect. A deep impression was made by this and numerous other lectures delivered in different parts of the state during this year.

The need of drinking fountains for horses, cattle and smaller animals was early impressed on Mr. Bergh. And in less than a year ten were erected in the city. An accurate count kept by a person stationed at one of these fountains, showed that during three hours on a day in August, 1867, 850 men, women and children, 80 horses and 10 dogs used the fountain.

The Society conducted a vigorous crusade against the butchers. They were forced to adopt the more humane method of carrying animals to abattoirs: Four-wheeled vehicles, that gave room to stand and move about with comfort, were adopted. The condition and treatment of the horses employed by omnibus corporations also came in for attention. These animals were usually lame, sore and emaciated as a result of overwork in drawing immense, crowded vehicles. Opposition was strong. The courts were not friendly. But ultimately, direct recourse to the owners of stage lines resulted in a rule providing for the dismissal from employment of any driver maltreating his animals or driving them when lame.

Twenty-two years ago the over-loading of horses attached to street-railway cars was an evil, unusually difficult to check. The press and public opinion were favorable to some definite legislative restrictions, limiting the car-load to a certain number of passengers. But the interests hostile to such a regulation were too powerful to make its enactment possible. Mr. Bergh determined to test the efficiency of existing law, and in a case tried in the Court of General Sessions, he succeeded in obtaining a conviction. This was later upheld by the Supreme Court. This vigorous application of the statutes for the prevention of cruelty did much to afford relief both to beast and passengers.

Mr. Bergh was persistent in securing enforcement of the law

in this regard. He was almost daily seen standing in the center of one of the street-railroad tracks, obstructing the passage of a packed car. When he demanded that "those horses be unharnessed and taken back to the stable," he was jeered and hooted at by the surrounding mob. No argument could move him, and the horses did go before he would move from his position. One of Mr. Bergh's most determined opponents in the state legislature was Jacob Sharp, the president of the principal street railway company in New York City. Mr. Bergh tried for years to secure the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor to salt the street-car tracks for the purpose of melting the snow. Year after year his efforts were thwarted; but the companies behind Mr. Sharp ultimately tired of the fight, and the coveted law was enacted.

Mr. Bergh also sought to enforce the humane laws in private places. Dog and cock fights were a prevalent form of brutal amusement, the suppression of which was a prime object of the Society's activities. These efforts were largely successful, even though they were carried out in the face of underhand opposition that endangered the lives of Mr. Bergh and his active associates.

During the early life of the Society, Mr. Bergh served as president, acting agent, and legal counsel. In 1870 the work had expanded so far as to call for differentiation of these functions, and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry became associated with the Society as legal counsel.

In 1871, it became necessary to amend the Society's charter, to enable it to take and to hold real estate. The necessary amendment was enacted at the instance of Mr. Bergh and Mr. Gerry. At about this time a benevolent Frenchman, named Louis Bonard, died and bequeathed his property to the Society. Mr. Bergh did not meet Mr. Bonard until just before his death, when he sent for Mr. Bergh to visit him at St. Vincent's hospital. "I have," said the sick man, "long entertained a deep regard for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I have bequeathed to it all my property, as there is no cause which so entirely possesses my sympathies as the one it represents." His will left property amounting to more than \$100,000 to Mr. Bergh's society. The will was contested on the ground that Mr.

Bonard was not mentally sound; that he believed in the transmigration of human souls, and that his motive in making the legacy was for his self-protection in the future stage of what he supposed his existence might be, should his soul become absorbed in the body of an animal.³

Prior to 1869, horses that had fallen sick, or had been injured in the streets, suffered much, and many were left to die in their tracks, owing to the lack of a proper vehicle to transport them to hospitals for treatment. This difficulty was remedied by Mr. Bergh, who designed and had constructed an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. This was of the type now very familiar in all large cities where animal protection is made a subject of specific provision.

In 1871 the crusade of the Society against the feeding of distillery refuse to cattle began. This fight lasted for many years. Obstacles were regularly thrown in the way of Mr. Bergh by the local judiciary, which from time to time refused to recognize Mr. Bergh's right to appear in the case, to accept the recorded judgment of scientific authorities or to hear the testimony of medical experts bearing on the matter. There was no abatement of activity, however, and finally with the powerful assistance of the late Frank Leslie, of the *New York Herald* and of other prominent newspapers the swill-milk establishments were so thoroughly exposed that the State authorities were aroused to the need for action. This resulted ultimately in the closing of the objectionable pens.

The clipping and singeing of horses, the check-rein, docking, pigeon-shooting, vivisection and kindred cruelties were among the many combated by Mr. Bergh with characteristic constancy of purpose. The progress of the New York Society contributed greatly to the formation of such societies in other cities and states, with similar laws as a basis of their action. Mr. Bergh's lecture tour late in 1873, beginning in Buffalo, and continuing at intervals of a day or two in Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Louis-

³ For Report of this case see 16 Abbott's Practice Repts. new series, page 123.

ville, Cincinnati and Columbus,³ aided the movement, as did the exhibit at the Centennial Anniversary Celebration in 1876.

In 1873, Mr. Bergh and Mr. Gerry succeeded in having the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals while in transit from state to state passed by Congress, after a long and bitter fight. An interesting phase of the campaign developed on the occasion of one of the hearings before the Congressional Committee having the bill in charge. Mr. Bergh, while defending the bill, was amazed to find a large, enthusiastic audience of persons he had never seen before. He subsequently discovered that they were largely representatives of numerous patent cars for transporting animals by rail, large orders for which they expected to receive when the bill should become a law. Mr. Gerry succeeded in having a "twenty-four hour" law, covering the same matter, passed in the New York legislature.

In 1875, at the annual meeting of the Society, Mr. Bergh made this announcement:

"It is with infinite satisfaction that I report the formation of a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. And it will afford you likewise, I am sure, an equal share of pleasure to know that to this Society is due in a great degree the consummation of this important fact. That the sad case of little Mary Ellen, so wisely conducted to a happy result, was the nucleus of its creation, there is little doubt; and that the sufferings of that little fraction of humanity inspired the kind heart of John D. Wright to take a leading part in its formation and usefulness is also true. Nor should I fail to make mention that to Mrs. Charles C. Wheeler are due the honor and credit of first calling our attention to the deplorable condition of that child. Mr. Gerry has prepared an act of incorporation (Laws of 1875, chapter 130), which includes many of our most eminent and humane citizens, and it has already been presented to the legislature."

This announcement chronicles the first steps in the formation of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as an offshoot of the work of animal protection.

³ In the course of this tour he addressed the Evangelical Alliance and the Episcopal Convention, and was the means of having a new canon confirmed, to the effect that Protestant Episcopal clergymen should at least once a year devote a sermon to the sin of cruelty to animals.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during Mr. Bergh's lifetime was distinctly a one-man power. In 1878, Mr. Bergh is reported to have said: "I hate to think what will become of this Society when I am gone." Although some years before this, in addressing a meeting of members of the Society he said in the course of some remarks outlining the causes of the remarkable growth of the Society: "The time must come, however, when we shall be compelled to surrender approved work unto the hands of others, and I feel as certain as it is possible for me to be of anything, that our successors will not allow its utility and efficiency to recede from it." Whether or not this was the expression of a hope more than of conviction it is of course impossible to say. But when Mr. Bergh died on March 12, 1888, he left the Society and the work for which it stood in the community at large in a prosperous condition. The headquarters of the Society at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue had become a veritable museum of curiosities collected to illustrate the different forms of cruelty practiced against dumb animals. Countless cruelties had been suppressed or minimized, the idea had spread to other cities, states and countries, and hundreds of auxiliaries had sprung up in all parts of the world. Mr. Bergh^a

^a *New York World*, March 13, 1888.

^b Perhaps a further word should be said about Mr. Bergh, aside from his activities as an anti-cruelty propagandist.

Although his life was a very active one, he found time to indulge literary inclinations. He wrote several plays, one of which was produced in Philadelphia and in addition to this he published a volume of tales and sketches entitled "The Streets of New York."

Mr. Bergh's figure was of course a very familiar one about the city. His appearance was striking. His face was long and thin, much resembling the picture of Don Quixote, with sunken eyes and prominent cheek bones. His attire was always faultlessly neat.

He had a great fondness for theatres and he rarely missed a "first night." His sallow face was a very familiar one to the first-night audiences. Besides being fond of drama, he was something of a versifier. His plays and verses were usually of a sentimental or satirical kind. In middle life he wrote some verses which he called "Married Off." This was designed to show the folly of scheming mothers with marriageable daughters. It was published in London where the critics gave it merciless treatment. It was later published again in this city, but it again failed to receive a cordial reception, and it was allowed to fall into oblivion for fifteen years, when Mr. Bergh revived it for a private reading. The failure of the poem did not discourage Mr. Bergh, for he afterward

was in constant correspondence with these up to the time of his death.

After Mr. Bergh's death, the Society, in spite of vicissitudes of management, continued to grow in resources and in the magnitude of its work. Its present activities are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

wrote a play on the same subject. He also wrote "The Portentous Telegram" and "Love's Alternative." The latter was produced by amateurs at the Union League Theatre in 1881. It was a failure. During the time that the Count Johannes was before the public, Mr. Bergh was recognized as one of his most earnest champions.

But Mr. Bergh's fame rests on his work as a friend of dumb beasts, not on that as a writer.

APPENDIX II

(From 32d annual report of American Humane Association)

DIRECTORY OF ACTIVE HUMANE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909

Location.	Title.	President.	Secretary.
Birmingham, 221 19th St.	Birmingham Humane Society	George M. Grubbshank	L. A. Beanie
Burling, 2019 Ave. U.	The Easley Humane Society	Hon. Chas. H. Mandy	Mrs. Wm. N. Wood
Greensboro	Hale County R. P. C. A.	Miss Mary Pickens	H. G. Bannan
Mobile	Mobile Humane Society	Hon. John Craft	H. H. White
Selma	Dallas County Humane Society		Mrs. Wm. T. Atkins, Jr.
ALABAMA			
Kenos.	The Alachua Humane Society	Rev. Lambert L. Woods	John H. Dunn
ALASKA			
ARIZONA			
Bisbee	Arizona Humane Society	Mrs. C. P. Reynolds	Mrs. Mark P. John
Chino	Arizona Humane Society	Mrs. E. M. Williams	Mrs. Lemar Cobb
Clifton	Arizona Humane Society	Mrs. Von Wagoner	
Tucson	Arizona Humane Society (Parent Society)	Charles F. Holt	Mrs. H. A. Schell
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock.	Arkansas Humane Society	C. A. Pruitt	R. W. Porter
Pine Bluff, 106 Pine St.	Jefferson Co. Humane Society	D. W. Boyce	Coleman P. Allen
CALIFORNIA			
Bartley	Bartley & P. C. A.	E. I. Coryell	Herbert Jones
Corona	Corona Humane Society	W. J. Funtler	George K. Cliff
Burke	Zuba Humane Society	E. Westcott	Mrs. Allen F. Palmer
Fresno City, 908 S Street.	Fresno County Humane Society	W. H. Venable	Wm. H. Harvey, Sr.
Los Angeles, 643-644 Byron Bldg	The Los Angeles R. P. C. A.	W. H. Cherrilla	Miss E. M. Laybarn
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Humane Society	Mrs. J. R. Millard	J. A. Hackett
Los Angeles	Humane Animal League	Dr. W. A. Lamb	Mrs. George Drake Baskley
Oakland, 908 Broadway	Oakland R. P. C. A. of Alameda Co.	Hon. W. C. Ralston	Mrs. Lawrence H. Greenland
Oakland	Catholic Humane Bureau		Kate F. Byrne
Palo Alto.	Palo Alto Humane Society	Charles E. Derrick	Mrs. Alice L. Part
Pasadena, 6 City Hall.	The Pasadena Humane Society	Dr. E. L. Oinger	Miss Nina Veeder

Location.	Title.	President.	Secretary.
Petaluma, 1 Howard St.	Petaluma S. P. C. A.	Mrs. A. A. Atwater.	Miss Kate C. Weston
Point Richmond.	Richmond S. P. C. and A.	T. D. Wilson.	W. N. Younglove
Pomona.	Pomona Valley Humane Society.	U. R. Woods.	W. L. Hamlin
Porterville.	Tulare County S. P. C. A.	H. E. Ford.	Gerard K. Linsley
Redlands.	San Bernardino County S. P. C. A.	John W. Gill.	Miss Mary Denison
Riverdale, 735 7th St.	Riverdale County Humane Society.	Stephen Squires.	Hon. Harvey Potter
Sacramento.	The Sacramento S. P. C. A.	A. Bounheim.	J. A. Woodson
Sacramento.	Sacramento County Humane Society.	E. M. Leitch.	R. C. Irvine
San Diego, 965 Fifth St.	San Diego Humane Society.	Dr. Thomas Cogswell.	Miss Edith Mills
San Francisco, 214 16th St.	The San Francisco S. P. C. A.	John Partridge.	Matthew McCurrie
San Francisco, 322 Hibernia Bldg.	The California S. P. C. A.	E. W. Newhall.	M. J. White
San Jose, W. Santa Clara St.	Santa Clara County S. P. C. C. and A.	Dr. J. W. Davy.	C. C. Leland
San Mateo, 204 B St.	The San Mateo County S. P. C. A.	Charles C. Christensen.	W. H. Cons
Santa Ana.	Orange County S. P. C. A.	J. C. Joplin.	G. A. Whidden
Santa Barbara, 12-14 Hopkins Bldg.	Santa Barbara Humane Society.	H. L. Stambach, M. D.	Ralph W. Schoonover
Santa Monica, 3rd & Oregon Sts.	Santa Monica Bay Humane Society.	Rev. John D. H. Browne.	Dr. W. F. Keene
Santa Rosa.	Santa Rosa S. P. C. A.	Rev. J. M. Cassin.	R. M. Spencer
Vallejo.	Solano County S. P. C. A.	P. J. Christensen.	Mrs. Elton Mitchell
Whittier, 215 E. Philadelphia St.	Whittier Humane Society.	Dr. Q. A. R. Holton.	A. E. Lynch
COLORADO			
Colorado Springs, Police Dept.	El Paso County Humane Society.	Mrs. F. W. Goddard.	Wm. F. Richards
Denver, 30 State Capitol.	State Bureau C. & A. Protection.	Thomas F. Walsh.	E. K. Whitehead
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford, 55 Prospect St.	The Connecticut Humane Society.	Rev. Wm. De Los Love, Ph.D. G. Pierrepont Davis, M. D.	
Meriden.	Meriden Humane Society.	Mrs. Mary J. Rogers.	Mrs. Frances W. Hammond
DELAWARE			
Wilmington, 1 W. 7th St.	Delaware S. P. C. A.	Dr. Evan G. Shortlidge.	David J. Reinhardt
Wilmington, 1 W. 7th St.	Delaware S. P. C. C.	Lindley C. Kent.	David J. Reinhardt
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington, 24 Warder Bldg.	Washington Humane Society.	Chester A. Snow.	John P. Heap
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville.	S. P. C. A.	Frank Chase.	Howard Rosser
Jacksonville.	S. P. C. C. & A.	Max Myerson.	Edward A. Eabé
Pensacola.	Pensacola Humane Society.	D. Hale Wilson.	Dr. John B. Tiller
St. Augustine.	St. Augustine Humane Society.	Rev. J. H. Martin.	Mrs. Anna M. Marcotte
Tampa.	Hillsborough County S. P. C. A.	Col. Walter G. Bartholomew.	H. L. Crane
Tampa, 507 Marion St.	Florida Humane Association.	Rev. W. W. De Hart.	

GEORGIA

Atlanta.....Atlanta Humane Society.....Orville H. Hall
 Augusta.....Georgia S. P. C. A.....Frank E. Nease
 Columbus.....Columbus Humane Society.....Miss Anna G. Hinde
 Macon, 321 College St.....Bibb County Humane Society.....Prof. J. R. Mosely

HAWAII

Honolulu.....S. P. C. C.....Mrs. S. R. Dole

ILLINOIS

Alton, Madison County.....Alton Br. Ill. Humane Society.....Mrs. H. M. Schaeppa.....Mrs. George A. McMillan
 Chicago, 560 Wabash Ave.....Illinois Humane Society.....Harry Mus.....E. W. Bralshaw
 Chicago, Room 42, 90 La Salle St.....The Anti-Cruelty Society.....John L. Shortall.....George A. H. Scott
 Harvard.....Harvard Br. Ill. Humane Society.....George L. Warner.....Sydney R. Taber
 Jerseyville.....Jerseyville S. P. C. A. and C.....W. C. Wellington.....Mrs. W. C. Wellington
 Peoria, 308-312 Y. M. C. A. Bldg.....Peoria Humane Society.....Mrs. Nellie Porter.....H. R. Gledhill, M. D.
 Quincy.....The Quincy Humane Society.....Robert M. Hanna.....Montgomery G. Rice
 Rockford.....The Quincy Humane Society.....H. P. Walton.....Lyman McCarl
 Rock Island.....Winnebago Co. Br. Ill. Humane Society.....Wm. H. Fitch, M.D.....Mrs. Robert Rev
 Springfield.....Rock Island Co. Humane Society.....Dr. Joseph De Silva.....Miss Zella Barrett
 Vandalia.....The Springfield Humane Society.....Hon. Robert L. McGuire.....Mrs. John H. Brinkerhoff
Humane Society of Vandalia.....H. F. Humphrey.....John A. Bingham

INDIANA

Anderson, 451 West 9th St.....The Anderson Humane Society.....Stanley C. Newlin.....F. M. Van Pelt
 Elkhart, 201 Main St.....Elkhart Humane Society.....Louis M. Simpson.....Dr. S. O. Barwick
 Fort Wayne.....Fort Wayne Humane Society.....A. H. Bittenger.....Charles E. Archer
 Indianapolis, City Bldg.....Indianapolis Humane Society.....Charles F. Sarico.....Lawrence R. Cummings
 Lafayette.....Lafayette Humane Society.....Pauline Marriott Davis.....Edgar Collins
 Logansport, Market St.....Logansport Humane Society.....Eliza Stillman Rice.....Mrs. Flora T. Neff
 South Bend.....South Bend Humane Society.....Hon. T. E. Howard.....H. A. Penning
 Terre Haute, 525 S. 4th St.....Vigo County S. P. C. A.....Miss Helen L. Arnold.....Mrs. F. A. Beckert
 Terre Haute.....Terre Haute Humane Society.....E. E. Glover.....W. H. Bradbury

IOWA

Berlington.....Berlington Humane Society.....H. A. Leipziger.....Rev. Naboth Osborne
 Council Bluffs.....S. P. C. A.....W. F. Supp.....C. E. Swanson
 Davenport, 401 W. Second St.....Scott County Humane Society.....Henry Jager.....George Ellman
 Des Moines, Court House.....Iowa Humane Society.....James Watt.....Miss Elizabeth Dickson Baird
 Dubuque.....Dubuque Benevolent and Humane Society.....John S. Lewis, M. D.....Lester C. Bissell
 Humane.....Humane Society.....Michael P. Healy.....Mrs. Will P. Derrner
 Marshalltown.....Marshall County Humane Society.....R. F. Nichols.....Dr. Ross Liebig
 Ottumwa.....Wapello County Humane Society.....Mrs. Florence W. Jaques.....Emily McGowan
 Sioux City.....Sioux City Humane Society.....E. E. Stephens.....Dr. Adelaide Thomas

Location.	Title.	President.	Secretary.
Lawrence.....	Lawrence Humane Society.....	R. C. Manley.....	Rev. E. E. Stauffer.....
Leavenworth.....	The Humane Society of Leavenworth.....	Lewis Mayo.....	Mrs. Frances Larimer.....
KANSAS			
Covington, 20 East Fifth St.....	Kenton County Humane Society.....	H. A. Schroetter.....	Mrs. F. M. Manser.....
Louisville, 1411 Cherokee Blvd.....	Animal Rescue League.....	Mrs. Lydia W. Barr.....	Mrs. Annie E. Thomas.....
Louisville, Von Borries and Winter Sts.....	Kentucky Children's Home Society.....	George L. Schon.....	Miss Anna Figg.....
Louisville, Room 10, City Hall.....	Kentucky Humane Society.....	George G. Brown.....	
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans, 805 Howard Ave.....	Louisiana State S. P. C. A.....	Sam W. Wells.....	Douglas Forsyth.....
New Orleans, 115 Elk Place.....	Louisiana S. P. C. C.....	Hon. J. A. Blaffer.....	Fred S. Wells.....
MAINE			
Auburn.....	Androscoggin County Humane Society.....	Charles C. Hunt.....	Mrs. Lilla J. Jordan.....
Farmington.....	Farmington S. P. C. A.....	George C. Purington.....	Mrs. Harriet P. Keys.....
Portland, 43 Exchange St.....	Maine State S. P. C. A.....	Hon. Stanley T. Pullen.....	Mrs. Stanley T. Pullen.....
Portland.....	Children's Protective Society of Portland.....	Robert T. Whitehouse.....	Arthur G. Pettengill.....
Waterville.....	Waterville S. P. C. A.....	H. L. Enory.....	Dr. A. Joly.....
MARYLAND			
Baltimore, 612 N. Calvert St.....	The Maryland S. P. C. A.....	H. F. Baker.....	D. L. Bangert.....
Baltimore, 636 W. Franklin St.....	Maryland S. P. C. C.....	Lewis Hockhelmer.....	George W. Parker.....
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston, 19 Milk St.....	Massachusetts S. P. C. A.....	George T. Angell.....	Guy Richardson.....
Boston, 51 Carver St.....	Animal Rescue League.....	Mrs. Huntington Smith.....	Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot.....
Boston, 43 Mt. Vernon St.....	Massachusetts S. P. C. C.....	Grafton D. Cushing.....	C. C. Carstens.....
Brockton.....	The Brockton Humane Society.....	Mrs. Esther M. Baxendale.....	Miss Hattie E. Gardner.....
Dalton.....	The Young Defenders League.....	Mrs. Franklin Couch.....	Josephine L. Maher.....
Lowell, 71 Central St.....	Lowell Humane Society.....	Frederick P. Marble.....	Caroline A. Richardson.....
Pittsfield.....	Berkshire Animal Rescue League.....	Mrs. Franklin Couch.....	Mrs. Anna F. Bennett.....
MICHIGAN			
Coldwater.....	Coldwater Humane Society.....	T. A. Hieton.....	W. H. Wileand.....
Detroit, 606 Brattmeyer Bldg.....	The S. P. C. C.....	Frank D. Taylor.....	Philip H. Gray.....
Grand Rapids.....	Kent County Humane Society.....	C. S. Udell.....	A. C. Torrey.....
Iron Mountain, Carnegie Library.....	Humane Society of Dickinson County.....	Alfred Kruse.....	Prof. L. E. Amidon.....
Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo S. P. C. C. and A.....	Hon. Sam Folz.....	Carl G. Kelnstuck.....
Lansing.....	Lansing Humane Society.....	Daniel Edwards.....	Miss Mary Gerber.....

Manitowish, 409 Water St. Mrs. A. F. Brunson
 Meant Pleasant. A. A. Constant
 Traverse City. E. L. Edwards

MINNESOTA

Albert Lea. John E. Ransom
 Alexandria. George L. Treat
 Duluth, 125 E. Superior St. Henry Taylor
 Fergus Falls. Mrs. James A. Brown
 Minneapolis, Court House. Mrs. Vera E. Bean
 St. Cloud. J. L. DeGarde
 Minneapolis Society Prevention Society. John R. Pugh
 St. Paul, 644 Radcliff Bldg. Mrs. Allen E. Millard
 St. Paul, Old Capitol. Mrs. Laura F. Williams
 Wisconsin. W. A. Finckhburg

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson. Miss Kate M. Power
 Meridian Court House. Mrs. J. A. Phillips
 Vicksburg. Monique Dabney

MISSOURI

Jefferson City. Hon. A. M. Hough
 Kansas City, City Hall. Edwin R. Weeks
 Sedalia. E. T. Williams
 Springfield. J. E. Mellette
 Humane Society of St. Joseph and Buchanan County. Huston Wyeth
 The Humane Society of Missouri. John H. Holmes
 Woman's Humane Society of Missouri. Mrs. T. G. Comstock
 St. Louis. C. C. Pierce
 St. Louis. Henry Wood
 St. Louis. Miss D. M. De Witt

MONTANA

Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. J. M. Kennedy

NEBRASKA

Prescott. Dr. Nellie Bell
 Lexington, Seventh St. Samuel C. Mullin
 Lincoln, Burlington Block. Clarence S. Paline
 Omaha, 623 New York Life Bldg. Rev. John Williams
 Council. Mrs. E. D. Backner

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Kennebec, 61 Court St. Miss Harriet Waters
 Manchester. Dr. Lillian Bullock

Location.	Title.	President.	Secretary.
Nashua.....	New Hampshire Woman's Humane Society	Mrs. M. Jennie Kendall	Mrs. C. C. Mercer
Portsmouth.....	New Hampshire S. P. C. A.	Miss Annie F. Jenness.	James R. May
NEW JERSEY			
Asbury Park, Box 1002.....	Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Br. S. P. C. A.	David Harvey.....	W. N. G. Clark
Atlantic City, N. Carolina Ave. and Beach St.....	New Jersey State S. P. C. A.	Charles Evans.....	A. T. Bell
Burlington, 3 W. Union St.....	Burlington County S. P. C. A.	Charles Hewitt.....	Reginald Branch
Candlen, 725 Federal St.....	Candlen County S. P. C. A.	Wilbur F. Rose.....	Abel Smith
Hackensack, 76 Main St.....	The Bergen County S. P. C. A.	C. Linkhorn.....	Walter Ely
Hackensack, Cleveland St.....	Bergen County Children's Aid and S. P. C. A.	Abraham Doremus.....	James Bradt
Hoboken, 1 Newark St.....	Hoboken S. P. C. A.	Dr. W. J. McCarthy.....	Mrs. B. Beyer
Jersey City, 128 Grand St.....	Hudson County S. P. C. A.	George M. McCarthy.....	J. C. Jaccard
Morrisdown, 21 Morris St.....	Morris County S. P. C. A. and S. P. C. A.	Edward Q. Keahoy.....	Miss Louise Shelton
Newark, 249 Mulberry St.....	Children's Aid and S. P. C. A.	Oscar B. Meckridge.....	M. J. Price
Newark, 468 North Fifth St.....	The Humane Society of New Jersey	Josiah Bielory.....	Mrs. Ella Skinner Bates
New Brunswick, 384 George St.....	Middlesex County District S. P. C. A.	Mrs. Theodore B. Boornem.....	Paul F. Williams
Orange, 124 Essex Ave.....	Children's Aid and Protective Society of the Orange.	Rev. Walter Reid Hunt.....	Thomas S. Crane
Paterson, 106 Washington St.....	New Jersey State S. P. C. A.	C. G. Shelby.....	John A. Huggs
Paterson, 104 Washington St.....	Passaic County District S. P. C. A.	Benjamin Eastwood, Jr.....	Charles H. Petry
Paterson, Market St.....	Passaic County S. P. C. C. and Children's Aid	Sander Hameetman.....	Robert B. Gallant
Princeton.....	Princeton Branch S. P. C. A.	Prof. George McL. Harper.....	Mrs. J. G. Hibben
Red Bank.....	Monmouth County District S. P. C. A.	Mrs. Mary B. F. Hookman.....	Mrs. M. A. Walton
Ridgewood.....	Ridgewood S. P. C. A.	Mrs. Charles C. Harrison.....	
Salem, 49 Market St.....	S. P. C. A. of Salem County	William T. Hillard.....	
Somerville.....	Somerset County S. P. C. A.	H. H. Hight, Raritan.....	
Vineland.....	S. P. C. A.	W. F. Tower.....	
Woodbury.....	Gloucester County S. P. C. A.	Miss Hattie P. Kirby.....	Miss Lucy M. Flanagan
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque.....	New Mexico Humane Society.....	R. W. D. Bryan.....	A. E. Straup
NEW YORK			
Albany, Eagle and Howard Sts.....	The Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society.....	W. O. Sullivan, M.D.....	N. J. Walker
Auburn, 89% Seymour St.....	The Cayuga County S. P. C. A.	Dr. Guy R. Montgomery.....	Miss Emma C. Flagler
Batavia.....	Batavia Humane Society	Mrs. E. A. Foster.....	Mrs. J. C. Newbern
Binghamton, Collier St.....	Broome County Humane Society	Z. Bennett Fieple.....	Samuel J. Koetbel
Brooklyn, 108 Schermerhorn St.....	The Brooklyn S. P. C. A.	Henry R. Jones.....	H. Clay Preston
Buffalo, 36 W. Huron St.....	Eric County S. P. C. A.	De Witt Clinton.....	Miss Margaret F. Rochester

Bath, Delaware Ave., and Eagle St.	Queen City & P. C. C.	Edward H. Butler	James McC. Mitchell
Coopersville	Orange County & P. C. C.	G. Pomeroy Kees	Amos L. Warrin
Fulton	Fulton Humane Society	Thomas Hunter	Mrs. Edna A. Moore
Genoa	Ontario County & P. C. A.	F. D. Whitwell	Mrs. J. E. P. Butts
Genoa	John Mackay & P. C. C. of Ontario County	Mal. Arthur P. Rose	Mrs. Florence H. Parrott
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence County & P. C. C.	Arthur E. Cushman	Miss Helen I. Parker
Ithaca	Tompkins County & P. C. A.	George R. Davis	Miss Elizabeth C. Collins
Jamestown	Chautauque County & P. C. C.	James L. Weeks	Mrs. Laura K. Larnouth
Lockport	Niagara County & P. C. C.	Mrs. Jesse Peterson	Miss Maud L. Van Horn
New Brighton, Nelson Island	Richmond County & P. C. C.	Charles F. Ingalls	Mrs. Lester W. Clark
Newburgh	Newburgh & P. C. A.	George W. Peck	A. E. Laymon
Newburgh	Newburgh & P. C. C.	Rev. Frank E. Whitney	Rhoda A. Taylor
New York, Madison Ave. and 24th St.	American & P. C. A.	Col. Alfred Wagstaff	Richard Welling
New York, 277 Fourth Ave.	New York & P. C. C.	Hon. John D. Lindsay	E. Fellows Jenkins
New York, 102 Fulton St.	The Humane Society of New York	David Bolate	Ludwig Nason
Norwich	Chenango County Humane Society	F. Joseph Schorn	George H. Mahan
Onea	Onea & P. C. C.	Miss J. Caroline Smith	Mrs. J. L. Baxter
Oswego, Main and Spring Sts.	Oswego Branch Am. & P. C. A.	Clinton Sears Arnold	Mrs. C. S. Arnold
Oswego, 119 West First St.	Oswego County & P. C. C. and S. P. C. A.	Karl Kellogg	Mrs. G. M. Gardiner
Pana, Yps	Yates County Humane Society	Rev. Thomas De Gruchy	Charles F. Cosmum
Poughkeepsie	The Poughkeepsie & P. C. A.	Honorio N. Bain	Everett H. Travis
Poughkeepsie, 54 Market St.	Poughkeepsie & P. C. C.	J. DuBois Carpenter	Miss Sara Hyatt
Rochester, 723 Powers Bldg.	The Humane & P. C. A.	Hon. J. R. Y. Warner	Mrs. Edward S. Ellwanger
Rochester, 50 Plymouth Ave., N.	Rochester & P. C. C.	Hon. George A. Carnahan	Anna Rosebrook
Rome	Gustavus Swan & P. C. C.	Rev. A. L. Bryon-Curtis	H. M. Glen
Schen Falls	Schen County & P. C. A. and S. P. C. C.	Walter S. Peck	J. R. Clancy
Syracuse, 3 Grand Opera Block	Central New York & P. C. A.	Col. Webster B. Chamberlin	William M. Smith
Syracuse, 16 Larned Bldg.	Syracuse & P. C. C.	W. G. Hollingworth	Rev. Dana W. Baglow
Union	Union Branch Syracuse & P. C. A.	N. S. Beardslee	Irring G. Beisford
Warren	Wyoming County & P. C. A.	N. S. Beardslee	Mrs. U. C. Walther
Watertown	Watertown County & P. C. C.	John Sterling	Frank E. Ellis
Yerkes	The Westchester County & P. C. C.	Robbins Gilman	
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	Western N. Carolina & P. C. A.	Judge J. C. Pritchard	Robert W. Garrett
Greensboro	North Carolina & P. C. A.	Dr. J. G. Butts	E. D. Broadhurst
Wilmington	North Carolina & P. C. C. and A.	A. T. Heide	P. Heinsburger
NORTH DAKOTA			
Larimore	Larimore Humane Society	H. F. Arnold	Edgar L. Richter
OKLAHOMA			
Oklaheba	Oklaheba Humane Society	James Cook	Mrs. F. E. Eddle

Location.	Title.	President.	Secretary.
Oklahoma City, 33 India Temple.	The Oklahoma City Humane Society.	J. Glongly.	Dr. Gayfree Ellison
Shawnee, City Hall.	Oklahoma State Humane Society.	R. C. Birch.	A. B. Chaborn
OREGON			
Oregon City.	Clackamas County Humane Society.	Miss Anita H. McCarver.	Mrs. Maria S. Canfield
Portland.	The Oregon Humane Society.	H. M. Cake.	W. T. Shanahan
OHIO			
Akron, Central Office Bldg.	Akron Humane Society.	A. T. Paige.	James D. Chandler
Ashtland.	Ashtland County Humane Society.	Judge R. M. Campbell.	V. R. Mark
Barberton.	Barberton Humane Society.	Dr. W. A. Mansfield.	A. E. Ackerman
Canton.	Canton Humane Society.	John W. Lorce.	Charles R. Frazer
Celina.	Mercoer County Humane Society.	J. E. Phelps.	R. H. Chapman
Chagrin Falls.	Chagrin Falls Humane Society.	L. C. Cowles.	Herman Oberlin
Chardon.	Chardon Humane Society.	Rev. W. A. Robinson.	M. L. Maynard
Cincinnati.	The Ohio Humane Society.	E. P. Bradstreet.	Oscar A. Trounstein
Cincinnati, 24 East Ninth St.	Hamilton County S. P. C. A.	O. J. Dodge.	Miss Louise F. Drude
Cleveland, 406 City Hall.	Cleveland Humane Society.	Gen. Frank C. Hubbard.	Mrs. Y. A. E. Dustin
Columbus, 20 East Broad St.	The Humane Society of the City of Columbus.	Charles L. Hardman.	Eugene Morgan
Dayton, 502-7 Conover Bldg.	The Montgomery County Humane Society.	R. C. Eastman.	Julius V. Jones
Lima, 320 South Pine St.	Lima Branch Ohio Humane Society.	Mrs. Charles Wright.	J. V. Snell
Logan.	Logan Humane Society.	L. J. Bonar.	Miss Margaret Saumenig
Mansfield.	Mansfield Humane Society.	Rev. George R. Gear.	T. B. Jervis
Marietta.	The Washington County Humane Society.	H. H. Everhard.	Miss Elizabeth Anderson
Masillon.	Stark County Humane Society.	James P. Ragan.	J. H. Hunt
Napoleon.	Humane Society of Henry County.	Henry S. Mitchell.	F. J. Cuff
Norwalk.	The Huron County S. P. C. A. and Persons.	Dr. Hugh Moore.	E. D. Sackett
Oxford.	Oxford Humane Society.	C. T. Moreley.	Miss Jennie L. Richey
Painesville, 311 Main St.	Lake County Humane Society.	S. A. Magruder.	E. D. Shepard
Port Clinton.	Ottawa County Humane Society.	W. S. Krake.	James Hollinshead
Ravenna.	Portage County Humane Society.	James A. Minnick.	M. G. McBride
Rising Sun.	Wood County Humane Society.	Dr. E. Y. Hogan.	W. H. Bates
Salem.	Salem Humane Society.	John C. Zollinger.	Roy W. Harris
Sandusky.	Erie County Humane Society.	Rev. F. Kesting.	Grace McSherry
St. Mary's, 328 North Main St.	Angalaize County Humane Society.	W. B. Donaldson.	Robert Orr
Steubenville.	Jefferson County Humane Society.	Rev. R. H. Hume, D.D.	Miss Lulu Cumback
Springfield.	Springfield & Clark County Humane Society.	Hon. James M. Brown.	William H. H. Smith
Toledo, 1011-1015 Nicholas Bldg.	The Toledo Humane Society.	C. V. Holke.	D. J. Evans
Van Wert, 101½ East Main St.	Van Wert County Humane Society.	W. B. Fitzpatrick.	Miss Mary C. Eddings
Warren, 13½ Market St.	The Trumbull County Humane Society.	A. I. Bailey.	Lee Baker
Wilmington.	Clinton County Humane Society.	Rev. S. R. Frazer, D.D.	B. C. Pond
Youngstown, 31 Dollar Bank Bldg.	Youngstown Humane Society.		

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown, 22 Union St.	Lehigh County Humane Society	Thomas E. Ritter	Mrs. W. L. Beckman
Baer's Park	Lehigh Valley Humane Society	William Melnyk	Miss Edith R. Brittain
Baer's Park	The Butler County Humane Society	Charles G. Orndorff	Edna E. Adams
Baer's Park	Corry Humane Society	Elizabeth M. Roswell	Mrs. DeWitt L. Bruckner
Berks, 210 Lincoln Bldg.	Northwestern Pa. Humane Society	Helen W. R. Flickinger	A. K. Horner
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	Lancaster County S. P. C. A.	D. S. Bunk	John I. Martin
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	The Pennsylvania S. P. C. A.	Col. M. Edwards Meekins	Frank B. Butterford
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	Westmoreland S. P. C. A.	Mrs. Caroline Earle White	Miss Elizabeth Somers
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	Worms' Pa. S. P. C. A.	Mrs. J. Norman Jackson	Miss Margaret E. Goodrich
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	Morris Reform Association	Charles Eddle	Miss H. A. Mink
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	The Pa. S. to Protect Children from Cruelty	Charles Eddle	Miss Frances R. Henry
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	Western Pa. Humane Society	John M. K. Walser	C. S. Stannard
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	Lackawanna Branch Pa. S. P. C. A.	John M. K. Walser	Mrs. Rogers Israel, D.D.
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	Allegheny County S. P. C. A.	Col. E. H. Whipple	Mrs. James P. Herdle
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	Lycoming County S. P. C. A.	C. L. Fennell	H. D. Danner
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	Lancaster County Humane Association	John M. Coningham	George W. Brewster
Berks, 115 South 1st St.	York County S. P. C. A.	John R. Welch	

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Manila	S. P. C. A.		Mrs. Felipe Calderon
Manila, 41 Calle San Pedro Quinspo	Society for the Protection of Infants	Mrs. Paul C. Freer	Mrs. O. L. Ingalls

RHODE ISLAND

Providence, 27 Exchange St.	Rhode Island S. P. C. A.	Samuel S. Durbin	James N. Smith
Providence, 28 Market St.	Rhode Island S. P. C. C.	Hon. Ralph C. Watrous	Thomas R. Maymon

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston	South Carolina S. P. C. A.	J. Allyn Ball	
Greenville, 112 West Colfax St.	Greenville S. P. C. A.	William Goldsmith, Jr.	Thomas I. Charles

SOUTH DAKOTA

Deadwood	Lawrence County Humane Society	H. R. Schlichting	John H. Barnes
----------	--------------------------------	-------------------	----------------

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, 222 Market St.	Chattanooga Humane Society	Dr. E. A. Emore	A. Barto Strong
Knoxville, 27 Exchange St.	Knox County Humane Society	Billy W. Parr	Mrs. Thomas Allan Boyd
Knoxville, 28 Avenue St.	The Nashville Humane Society	Albert S. Williams	Samuel M. Allen
Memphis, Memphis Trust Bldg.	First Tennessee S. P. C. A.	Gen. W. J. Smith	M. L. Meacham

TEXAS

Dallas, 220 Main St.	Dallas Humane Society	Mrs. T. J. Carr	E. H. Connelbear
Galveston	Galveston Humane Society	L. S. Downes, M.D.	J. R. Law
Houston	Houston Humane Society	Dr. Fred J. Barker	Mrs. Henry Wells
Palatka	The Palestine Humane Society	Mrs. Henry Wells	Mrs. H. H. Gould

Location.	Title.	President.	Secretary.
Paris.....	Paris Humane Society.....	Hon. E. H. McCulliston.....	Mrs. S. M. B. Long.....
San Antonio.....	Texas State Humane Society.....	Dr. B. F. Kingsley.....	Mrs. T. J. Carr, Dallas.....
San Antonio, 824 Hicks, Bldg.....	San Antonio Humane Society.....	Edward W. Knox.....	Mrs. John B. Walker.....
Waco.....	Texas Humane Society.....	J. D. Shaw.....	M. B. Davis.....
VERMONT			
Barton.....	Barton Humane Society.....	William M. Wright.....	Mrs. E. M. Nichols.....
Brattleboro.....	Brattleboro S. P. C. A.....	Charles H. Pratt.....	E. Q. S. Osgood.....
Bennington.....	Vermont Humane Society.....		Mrs. Daniel Merriman.....
Burlington, 483 Main St.....	Burlington Humane Society.....	J. E. Goodrich.....	Mrs. M. L. Benedict.....
Chester, Main St.....	Chester Humane Society.....	George Lowell Fletcher.....	Mrs. G. L. Fletcher.....
Springfield.....	Vermont Humane Society.....	George H. Waldron.....	Miss G. S. Smith.....
St. Albans.....	St. Albans Humane Society.....	S. H. Watkins.....	F. C. Smith.....
VIRGINIA			
Lynchburg.....	S. P. C. A.....	P. A. Krise.....	E. M. Heard.....
Marion.....	Marion S. P. C. A.....	H. A. Buchanan.....	C. H. Carper.....
Norfolk, 907 National Bank of Commerce.....	Norfolk S. P. C. A.....	L. Clay Kilby.....	W. D. Stankley.....
Norfolk, 139 Cumberland St.....	Norfolk S. P. C. A.....	Dr. L. T. Royster.....	W. W. Moss.....
Portsmouth.....	Woman's Humane Society of Virginia.....	M. L. Hunt.....	Miss M. A. Bingley.....
Richmond.....	Richmond S. P. C. A.....	Dr. Jud. B. Wood.....	Miss Myrland Taylor.....
Richmond, 703 E. Leigh St.....	Female Humane Association of the City of Richmond.....	Miss Emily Harvie.....	Mrs. Wm. Ruffin Cox.....
Roanoke.....	Roanoke S. P. C. A.....	Hon. John W. Woods.....	W. C. Stephenson.....
WASHINGTON			
Bellingham, Suite 223, Sunset Bldg.....	Whatcom County Humane Society.....	J. Noonan Phillips.....	Miss Elvira Victor.....
North Yakima, 13 North 9th St.....	Yakima County Humane Society.....	W. M. Watt.....	M. L. Matterson.....
Seattle, 541 New York Block.....	King County Humane Society.....	Rev. M. A. Matthews, D.D.....	Miss May Krueger.....
Spokane, Box 1170.....	Spokane County Humane Society.....	John A. Finch.....	Gardner Chamberlin.....
Tacoma, City Hall.....	Tacoma Humane Society.....	Miss Kershaw.....	Herbert S. Griggs.....
WEST VIRGINIA			
Wheeling, 42 15th St.....	The West Va. Humane Society.....	Mrs. Guy R. C. Allen.....	R. H. Brown.....
WISCONSIN			
Hartford.....	Hartford Branch Wis. Humane Society.....	B. J. McCollom.....	Julia E. Gould.....
Hartland.....	Hartland Branch Wis. Humane Society.....	G. A. Wilson.....	Mabel V. Hansen.....
Janesville, 111 N. Academy St.....	Janesville Humane Society.....	Wilson Lane.....	Miss M. Chittenden.....
Kenosha.....	Kenosha Branch Wis. Humane Society.....		Miss Belle Gaffney.....
La Crosse, 1318 Charles St.....	La Crosse Branch Wis. Humane Society.....	Rev. J. J. Clements.....	Prof. F. H. Fowler.....
Madison.....	Madison Branch Wis. Humane Society.....	Dr. R. P. Fox.....	Miss Flora Mears.....

Menloville	Menloville Branch W/a Humane Society	Reinhardt Rahr	Miss Lela Barnes
Milwaukee, 417 Milwaukee St.	Wisconsin Humane Society	Theodore Borup	Agnes M. Furlong
Milwaukee, 485 Milwaukee St.	The Badger State Humane Society	Dr. John A. McLeod	Miss Ella Stewart
Neenah	Neenah and Menasha Branch W/a Humane Society	Charles W. Howard	Dr. F. J. Wilkie
Oakland, 41 Merritt St.	Fox River Valley Humane Society	Edwesser James	Dr. F. J. Wilkie
Plymouth	Plymouth Branch W/a Humane Society	H. H. Henson	M. Sweet
Racine	Racine Branch W/a Humane Society	H. E. Miles	Boyd Adams
Rhinelander	Ossola County Humane Society	Dr. S. R. Stone	F. E. Moore
Saboygan, 723 Penneylvaia Ave	Saboygan Branch W/a Humane Society	Otis Clark	E. A. Zundel
Superior	Superior Branch W/a Humane Society	Hon. T. R. Mills	Mrs. C. P. White
Wausau, 208 Third St.	Wausau Branch W/a Humane Society	Dr. R. H. Conlin	Miss Mary Dickens
WYOMING			
Cheyenne	State Board Child and Animal Protection	W. E. Chapin	Theodore Bailey
List of inactive societies and of those from which the Association has been unable to secure an annual report showing statistics, finances and definite activities.			
Bakersfield	The Kern Co. S. P. C. A.	F. J. Emmons	A. L. Oansors
Bayward	Plymouth Branch W/a Humane Society	George Oaks	Flora E. Palibrick
Pacific Grove	Monterey S. P. C. A.	Dr. O. B. Trimmer	Miss Frances H. Weldon
San Pedro	San Pedro Humane Society	R. F. D. Baldwin	E. H. Reed
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Co. Humane Society	D. T. Tillinghast	L. C. Pistolesse
Sausalito	Marin Co. S. P. C. A.	Geo. W. Brewer	Geo. W. Miller
Healdsburg	Healdsburg S. P. C. A.	Miss Margaret Combs	
Savannah	Humane Society		
GEORGIA			
ILLINOIS			
Freeport	Freeport Humane Society	Henry Dorman	Mrs. John Oyley
Joliet	Joliet Humane Society	D. H. Dettling	Elizabeth A. Gougar
Deerfield	United States Humane Society	John W. Hahn	Bertha H. Roberts
White Hall	White Hall Humane Society	Francis Forster	H. O. Tunison
INDIANA			
Evansville	The Evansville Humane Society	S. S. Sontlin	Will Warren
Huntington	Huntington Humane Society	W. W. Moore	J. P. Plummer
New Albany	Floryd Co. Humane Society	E. A. Springham, M.D.	Mrs. Mary E. Overbed
Peru	Peru Humane Society	John L. Miller	Mrs. M. Peterbough
IOWA			
Chariton	Chariton Humane Society		
Clinton	Clinton Humane Association	C. C. Ooms	Albert R. Redburn

Location.	Title.	KANSAS	President.	Secretary.
Chanute.....	Chanute Humane Society.....	F. A. Parsons.....		
Kansas City.....	Kansas City Humane Society.....	A. J. Murray.....		Miss Lyda B. Conley
Topeka.....	The Foster Humane Society.....	Abraham Wyman.....		Sam Badges
Wichita.....	The Kansas Humane Society.....	O. B. Stocker.....		H. R. Pottenger
		MAINE		
Bangor.....	Humane Society.....	Hon. F. O. Beal.....		Geo. B. Canney
		MASSACHUSETTS		
Brockton.....	S. P. C. C.....			
		MICHIGAN		
Detroit.....	Michigan S. P. C. A.....	Hon. T. W. Palmer.....		J. M. Beck
Jackson.....	Adrian Humane Society.....	Waller S. Westerman.....		Mrs. O. Karnes
Muskegon.....	Muskegon S. P. C.....			Mrs. Alice M. Wood
		MINNESOTA		
Red Wing.....	Red Wing Humane Society.....			F. W. Dimmitt
Rochester.....	Rochester Humane Society.....			Ella A. Davis
Stillwater.....	Stillwater Humane Society.....	G. E. Clark.....		F. T. Wilson
Waseca.....	Waseca Humane Society.....	Rev. Father Treanor.....		Mrs. Wm. Lindsay
		MISSOURI		
Hannibal.....	Hannibal Humane Society.....	J. P. Hinton.....		Minnie Gerard King
St. Louis.....	St. Louis Humane Society.....	John F. Ryan.....		Mary Waldo Calkins
		MONTANA		
Anaconda.....	Anaconda Humane Society.....			
Great Falls.....	Humane Society.....			
Missoula.....	Missoula Humane Society.....	F. J. Erfert.....		Leonard M. Coleman
		NEBRASKA		
Hastings.....	Adams Co. S. P. C. A.....			
		NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Portsmouth.....	New Hampshire S. P. C. C.....			James R. May
		NEW JERSEY		
Burlington.....	S. P. C. C.....			Dr. J. S. Adams
Cumden.....	Society P. C. Dumb Animals.....	Philip Schmitts.....		Thomas R. Brooks
Cape May.....	Cape May S. P. C. A.....	Dr. Emilen Physick.....		A. H. Miller
Cranford.....	Cranford Branch N. J. S. P. C. A.....	G. A. Morrison.....		Miss Harriet Townsend
Elizabeth.....	Elizabeth S. P. C. C.....	H. H. Isham.....		Mrs. Jasper Lynch
Lakewood.....	Ocean County S. P. C. A.....			

Kerrville.....	New Jersey S. P. C. A.....	G. Warner Thomas.....	Col. E. L. Edwards
New Brunswick.....	Middlesex Co. S. P. C. C.....	M. H. Hutton.....	Robert B. Blawie
Pasadena.....	Pasadena City District Humane Society.....	John Kennel, Jr.....	Edward H. Smith
Vineyard.....	Vineyard Children's Aid Society.....	Mrs. C. L. Styles.....	Mrs. Walter Baag
NEW YORK			
Asbarn.....	Cayuga Co. S. P. C. C.....	Rev. A. W. Bourne.....	Mrs. G. A. Jackson
Oriskany.....	Greene County S. P. C. A.....	Chas. H. Van Orden.....	Dr. E. H. Wake
Oriskany.....	Oriskany Humane Society.....	Charles S. Letitia.....	Edward B. Furthner
Gloversville.....	Fulton Co. Humane Society.....	M. F. Burton.....	Hon. W. C. Prescott
Herkimer.....	Herkimer Co. S. P. C. C.....	Stephen Hollands.....	Cyde E. Shultz
Hornellsville.....	Hornellsville S. P. C. C.....	Rev. Charles Mercer Hall.....	Hon. Chas. F. Cantine
Kingston.....	Ulster County S. P. C. C.....	Frank J. Sawyer.....	Mrs. Allen E. Crocker
Leicester.....	Niagara Co. S. P. C. A.....	Wm. K. Colby.....	Michael Frey
Lyons.....	Rockland County S. P. C. A.....	William Hallie.....	Rev. Dean W. Englow
Malone.....	Stevens S. P. C. A.....	William Hallie.....	Mrs. H. M. Creed
Oriskany.....	Ulster County S. P. C. C.....	James Lobelia.....	Mrs. W. W. Foulds
Oriskany.....	Ulster S. P. C. C.....	Thos. Starbuck.....	Rachel D. Mable
Oriskany.....	Oriskany Humane Society.....	F. S. Baily.....	Harp McCain
Oriskany.....	Oriskany Humane Society.....	W. Morrow, Ada, O.....	Charles V. Wooster
Oriskany.....	Oriskany Humane Society.....	Henry F. DeKman.....	Geo. Palmer Kenton
Oriskany.....	Oriskany Humane Society.....	John Tammam.....	Fred Woodbridge
Oriskany.....	Oriskany Humane Society.....	Geo. A. Thompson.....	Candice Martell
Oriskany.....	Oriskany Humane Society.....	Irvin Rex.....	Harry Ball
Oriskany.....	Oriskany Humane Society.....	Geo. Lillenthal.....	George Ledy
PENNSYLVANIA			
Altoona.....	Central Pa. Humane Society.....	Mrs. W. J. Stratton.....	Mrs. Wm. T. Keller
Bradford.....	Cumaca Health S. P. C. C. & A.....	R. B. Stone.....	R. C. Drycoll
Bradford.....	Humane Society of Berks County.....	Geo. J. Green.....	Rachel A. Owen
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Columbia.....	Richland Co. S. P. C. A.....	W. D. Starling.....	C. R. Simmons

SOUTH DAKOTA			
Location.	Title.	President.	Secretary.
Sioux City	Humane Society	W. B. Sherrard	Z. T. Trask
TENNESSEE			
Jackson	Madison County Humane Society	W. C. Welch	L. R. Griffin
TEXAS			
Beaumont	Beaumont Humane Society	Mrs. Mary J. Scott Underhill	
Fort Worth	Fort Worth Humane Society	W. G. Turner	J. C. Miller
Meridian	Meridian Humane Society		
Stevenville	Stevenville Humane Society		
UTAH			
Salt Lake City	Utah Humane Society	Dr. T. E. Beatty	Ira Lewis
VERMONT			
Manchester	S. P. C. A.	D. K. Simonds	Miss Jessie Hawley
Rutland	Rutland Humane Society	Mrs. M. Hall	Miss G. S. Smith
WEST VIRGINIA			
Fairmont	West Va. Humane Society	Mrs. Preston Crowell	Miss Flossie Fleming
WISCONSIN			
Eau Claire	Humane Society		
Tomah	Humane Society	R. E. Kyle	Mrs. W. K. Galloway

It is reported to The American Humane Association that societies stated to have formerly been organized in the following places are now dead:

Stockton, *California*; Durango, *Colorado*; Brunswick, *Georgia*; Belvidere, Bloomington, Des Plaines, Kankakee, Ottawa, Paris, Shelbyville, Union, *Illinois*; Aurora, Crawfordville, Kokomo, Muncie, Richmond, Vincennes, Wabash, *Indiana*; Frankfort, Lexington, Kentucky; Belfast, *Maine*; Taunton, *Massachusetts*; Battle Creek, *Michigan*; Lesueur, Owatonna, Wadena, *Minnesota*; Carlhage, *Missouri*; Natick, *Massachusetts*; Billings, Bozeman, Butte (2), Dillon, Helena, Kallispell, *Montana*; Albion, Bearrice, Shelby, York, *Nebraska*; Mayonne, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield (2), Princeton, Trenton, *New Jersey*; Albion, Amsterdam, Cortland, Lancaster, Watertown, *New York*; Bismarck, Fargo, *North Dakota*; Ashitabula, Athens, Cadiz, Cambridge, Criderville, Eaton, Hillsboro, Jerry City, McComb, Mount Vernon, Nelsonville, New Holland, New Richmond, *Pennsylvania*; Spartanburg, *South Carolina*; Bolivar, Tippecanoe, Urbana, Washington, *Ohio*; Guthrie, *Oklahoma*; Scranton, *Pennsylvania*; Richmond, *Virginia*; Antigo, Appleton, Ashland, Beloit, Berlin, Broadhead, Cedarburg, Columbus, Delavan, Fondulac, Green Bay, Marinette, Monroe, Port Washington, Stoughton, Sparta, Sturgeon Bay, Tomadawke, Waukesha, Waupun, West Superior, *Wisconsin*.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF HUMANE EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Guy Richardson, Sec., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK STATE HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

W. O. Stillman, M.D., Pres.; Mrs. H. Clay Preston, Sec.,
1055 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York.

RHODE ISLAND HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mrs. M. L. Hull, Sec., 126 Ridge Street, Providence, R. I.

HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY OF DENVER.

Dr. Mary Bates, Pres.; Ellis Meredith, Sec., "The Bellvoir,"
Denver, Colo.

SYRACUSE HUMANE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Mrs. Arthur J. Wells, Pres., Syracuse, N. Y.

HUMANE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE CALIFORNIA CLUB.

Mrs. Alice L. Park, Sec., Palo Alto, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HUMANE ALLIANCE.

(L. M. Seaver, Sec., 105 East 22d Street, N. Y.) Does some
educational work.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF STATE HUMANE FEDERATIONS

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION OF ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETIES.

Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Pres.; H. Clay Preston, Sec., 105
Schermershorn Street, Brooklyn, New York.

FEDERATED HUMANE SOCIETIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Frank B. Rutherford, Pres.; Thomas S. Carlisle, Sec., 36
South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN STATE HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

W. E. Tallmadge, Pres.; Mrs. A. F. Branch, Sec., 409 Water
Street, Manistee, Mich.

STATE HUMANE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

John Partridge, Pres.; Matthew McCurrie, Sec., 2514 16th
Street, San Francisco, Cal.

INDIANA HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

H. G. Hawekotte, Pres.; H. A. Pershing, Sec., South
Bend, Ind.

APPENDIX V

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—CIRCULAR No. 70. C. HART MERRIAM,
CHIEF OF BUREAU

DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS AND GAME, 1909¹

The tenth annual Directory of officials and organizations concerned with the protection of birds and game in the United States and Canada has been arranged on the same plan as the directories issued each year since 1900, and has been revised to July 15, 1909. The addresses are grouped under four headings—State Officials, National Organizations, State Organizations, and Audubon Societies.

The object of this Directory is to present, in convenient form, the names of persons to whom application may be made for information respecting game laws. It also shows the date of establishment of each State commission or wardenship, the changes which occur in such offices, and the publications issued by game officials. As many of the present fish and game commissions originated as fish commissions, the year when each was established and that in which it assumed jurisdiction of game are given.

In 41 states the enforcement of game laws is intrusted to game commissioners, wardens, or other State officers; in 5 others—Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Nevada—to county wardens; in Virginia to city and magisterial district wardens; in Arkansas to sheriffs and similar local officers; and in the District of Columbia to the Metropolitan Police. The first special

¹ Previous editions of this Directory have been published as circulars of the Biological Survey as follows: 1900, No. 28; 1901, No. 33; 1902, No. 35; 1903, No. 40; 1904, No. 44; 1905, No. 50; 1906, No. 53; 1907, No. 62; 1908, No. 65.

State officials charged with preservation of game were the moose wardens appointed in Maine in 1852 and the ducking police of Maryland appointed in 1872. The first State commissions whose jurisdiction was extended to include this work were the fish commissioners of California and New Hampshire in 1878. Several national organizations are interested in the protection of birds and game, of which two are really international. In addition, state associations and many local organizations coöperate in the work of protecting game in 26 states. One of these associations was organized in 1844, another in 1865, and 3 others were established more than twenty-five years ago. Similar organizations have been formed in 8 provinces of Canada, of which one in Nova Scotia was established in 1853 and one in Quebec in 1859. Finally, 37 states have Audubon Societies, organized especially for the study and protection of non-game birds.

Persons interested in game protection are requested to notify the Biological Survey of any errors or changes in addresses in order that necessary corrections may be made in future editions of the Directory.

T. S. PALMER,

Assistant in Charge of Game Preservation.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Jurisdiction extended to game protection by Act of May 25, 1900.]

Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, Washington, D. C.

Chief of Biological Survey, C. Hart Merriam, Washington, D. C.

Assistant in Charge of Game Preservation, T. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C.

STATE OFFICIALS

[For information respecting the game laws in states and territories which have no State wardens address as follows: *Alaska*—Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; *Arkansas*—Secretary of State, Little Rock; *Florida*—Chas. G. Megargee, Umatilla, Lake County; *Georgia*—C. L. Davis, Warm Springs; *Hawaii*—Wm. Alanson Bryan, Bishop Museum, Honolulu; *Kentucky*—E. H. Nobbe, 506 20th street, Louisville; *Mississippi*—Miles Carroll, Yazoo City; *Nevada*—Secretary of State, Carson City; *Virginia*—L. T. Christian, 1012 East Broad street, Richmond.

The game laws are published in pamphlet form in all the states except Georgia and Hawaii.]

Alabama

State Game and Fish Commissioner. Office established February 19, 1907; term, four years.

John H. Wallace, Jr., Montgomery (term expires January, 1913).

Publications: Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Alaska

Game Warden. Office established May 11, 1908; appropriation first available July 1, 1909; term, pleasure of Governor.

P. F. Vian, Kenai; John J. King, Dutton; Christopher C. Shea, Seward; A. R. Garner, Circle City.

Arizona

Fish and Game Commissioners. Commission established 1887; term, two years.

Theo. T. Swift, Safford.

Secretary, W. L. Pinney, Phoenix.

John G. Verkamp, Flagstaff. All terms expire April 1, 1911.

Publications: Game Laws.

California

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. Board of Fish Commissioners established April 2, 1870; jurisdiction extended to game 1878; title changed 1909; term, pleasure of Governor.

President, George Stone, 200 Cherry street, San Francisco.

W. F. Van Sicklen, 1531 Central avenue, Alameda.

M. J. Connell, 405 South Hill street, Los Angeles.

Chief Deputy, Chas. A. Vogelsang, Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Colorado

State Game and Fish Commissioner. Office of State Fish Commissioner established March 10, 1877; jurisdiction extended to game, 1891. Present office established April 27, 1899;² term, two years.

Thomas J. Holland, Room 4, Capitol building, Denver (term expires April 1, 1911).

Deputy State Game and Fish Commissioner, James A. Shinn, Denver (term expires April 1, 1911).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Report—last report, 1908.

Connecticut

Commission of Fisheries and Game. Appointment of Commissioners on Fisheries first authorized in 1867. Jurisdiction extended to game, with establishment of present Commission, April 30, 1895; term, two years.

President, George T. Mathewson, Thompsonville.

Secretary, E. Hart Geer, Hadlyme.

E. Hart Fenn, Wethersfield. All terms expire July 1, 1911.

Office of the Commission, Room 66, State Capitol, Hartford.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Delaware

*Delaware Game Protective Association.*¹ Incorporated March 28, 1879.

President, A. D. Poole, corner Seventh and West streets, Wilmington.

Secretary and Treasurer, Edward G. Bradford, Jr., Wilmington.

Publications: Game Laws.

¹ From 1897 to 1899 the title was State Forest, Game, and Fish Commissioner.

² Acts as a State Game Commission.

District of Columbia

*Metropolitan Police.**

Superintendent, Maj. Richard Sylvester, Washington.

Harbor Master, Lieut. J. R. Sutton, Washington.

Idaho

Fish and Game Warden. Office established March 13, 1899; term, two years.

Wm. N. Stephens, Boise (term expires March, 1911).

Chief Deputy, B. T. Livingston, Boise (until successor is appointed).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Illinois

State Game Commissioner. Office established April 24, 1899; term, that of Governor (four years).

Dr. John A. Wheeler, Springfield (term expires January, 1913).

Publications: Game Laws.

Indiana

Commissioner of Fisheries and Game. Office of Commissioner of Fisheries established in 1881; jurisdiction extended to game and birds, and present office established February 13, 1899; term, four years.

Z. T. Sweeney, Columbus (term expires May 3, 1911).

Chief Deputy, E. E. Earle, Room 119, State House, Indianapolis.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Iowa

State Fish and Game Warden. Office established October 1, 1897; term, three years.

G. A. Lincoln, 234 Granby Block, Cedar Rapids (term expires March 31, 1910).

* Has jurisdiction over matters pertaining to game.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Kansas

State Fish and Game Warden. Office of Commissioner of Fisheries established 1877. Present office established July 1, 1905; term, four years.

Col. T. B. Murdock, Eldorado (term expires June 30, 1913).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws.

Louisiana

Board of Commissioners for the Protection of Birds, Game, and Fish. Established July 9, 1908; term, four years.

President, Frank M. Miller, 605 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans.

Dr. Oscar Dowling, Shreveport.

James B. Tucker, Natchitoches. All terms expire 1912.

Office of the Board, 605 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws.

Maine

Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game. Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries authorized February 21, 1878; jurisdiction extended to game 1880. Present Commission established March 8, 1899; term, three years.

Chairman, L. T. Carleton, Augusta (term expires July 1, 1910).

J. W. Brackett, Phillips (term expires January 25, 1911).

Edgar E. Ring, Orono (term expires July 25, 1909).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Maryland

Game Warden. Office established April 4, 1896; reorganized April 10, 1904; term, two years.

Horace F. Harmonson, Atlantic Hotel, Berlin (term expires April, 1910).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Bulletins; Reports.

Board of Special (Ducking) Police.^a Established 1872; reorganized 1880; term, two years.

Frederick C. Lawder, Havre de Grace, Harford County.

George J. Schirling, Perryman, Harford County.

William Heverin, Charlestown, Cecil County.

Richard Rickard, North East, Cecil County, All terms expire May, 1910.

Special Policeman (for protection of wild fowl on Elk and Bohemia rivers). Office established 1884; term, two years.

John Clay, Elkton, Cecil County (term expires May, 1910).

Massachusetts

Commissioners of Fisheries and Game. Organized 1865; jurisdiction extended to game 1886; term, five years.

Chairman, Dr. George W. Field, State House, Boston (term expires December 28, 1909).

Superintendent of Hatcheries, John W. Delano, Marion (term expires December, 1910).

George H. Garfield, Brockton (term expires 1913).

Office of the Commission, Room 158, State House, Boston.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

Michigan

Game, Fish, and Forestry Department. Established as a Game and Fish Warden Department, March 15, 1887; reorganized 1907; term, four years.

Warden, Charles S. Pierce, Lansing (term expires 1911).

Chief Deputy, Charles N. Smith, Petoskey (term expires 1911).

Publications: Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Minnesota

Board of Game and Fish Commissioners. Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries originally authorized March 5, 1874.

Office of [State] Game Warden created March 8, 1887; term,

^a State officers appointed from Harford and Cecil counties for the protection of wild fowl on the Susquehanna Flats at the head of Chesapeake Bay.

four years. Present Board established April 20, 1891; term, six years; reorganized 1901; term now, four years.

President, O. J. Johnson, Glenwood (term expires 1913).

First Vice-President, John H. Grill, Sherburn (term expires 1910).

Second Vice-President, J. A. Wessel, Crookston (term expires 1912).

Secretary, Robert Hannah, Fergus Falls (term expires 1911).

Executive Agent, Carlos Avery, St. Paul (term expires 1910).

Superintendent of Fisheries, S. F. Fullerton, St. Paul.

Office of the Board, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1908.

Missouri

Game and Fish Commissioner. Office of Game and Fish Warden established April 8, 1895; reorganized June 17, 1905; term, two years. Present office established August 16, 1909; term, four years.

Jesse A. Tolerton, Branson (term expires August 16, 1913).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1907.

Montana

State Game and Fish Warden. Board of Game and Fish Commissioners established March 14, 1895; term, three years.

Replaced by present office March 18, 1901; term, four years.

Henry Avare, Helena (term expires March, 1913).

Deputy D. H. Morgan, Helena.

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1906.

Nebraska

Game and Fish Commission. Established July 1, 1901; term, two years.

Commissioner, Gov. Ashton C. Shallenberger, Lincoln (term expires January 1, 1911).

Chief Deputy, Dan Geilus, Lincoln (term expires July 1, 1911).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1908.

New Hampshire

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. Originally established as a Fish Commission June 30, 1865. Present Board established 1878; term, five years.

Chairman, Nathaniel Wentworth, Hudson (term expires 1912).

Financial Agent and Secretary, Charles B. Clarke, Concord (term expires February 11, 1911).

Frank P. Brown, Whitefield (term expires June 14, 1913).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

New Jersey

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries first authorized March 17, 1870; jurisdiction extended to game, 1894. Board of Fish and Game Commissioners established March 22, 1895; term, now four years.

President, B. C. Kuser, Trenton (term expires 1911).

Treasurer, Wm. A. Logue, Bridgeton (term expires 1912).

Percival Chrystie, High Bridge (term expires 1910).

Ernest Napier, East Orange (term expires 1913).

Secretary, Walter H. Fell, Trenton.

Fish and Game Protector, James M. Stratton, North Long Branch.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

New Mexico

Game and Fish Warden. Office established March 12, 1903; term, two years.

Thomas P. Gable, Sante Fe (term expires April 1, 1911).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws, in English and Spanish.

New York

Forest, Fish, and Game Commission. Originally established as a Commission of Fisheries in 1868. Office of Chief Game and Fish Protector created in 1888. Present commission established in 1895 and reorganized March 12, 1901; term, four years.

Commissioner, James S. Whipple, Albany (term expires April 15, 1912).

Deputy Commissioner, J. Duncan Lawrence, Bloomville (to serve with Commissioner).

Secretary, John D. Whish, Albany (until successor is appointed).

Chief Game Protector, John B. Burnham, Essex (until successor is appointed).

Office of the Commission, The Capitol, Albany.

Publications: Forest, Fish, and Game Laws; maps; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

North Carolina

Audubon Society of North Carolina.^{*} Organized March 11, 1902; incorporated March 6, 1903.

President, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh.

Secretary, T. Gilbert Pearson, Greensboro.

Publications: State Game Law; circulars; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

North Dakota

Game and Fish Board of Control. Established April 1, 1909; terms, two and four years.

President, Herman Winterer, Valley City (term expires April 1, 1913).

Vice-President, J. L. Killion, Towner (term expires April 1, 1911).

Secretary, D. I. Armstrong, Willow City (term expires April 1, 1911).

J. B. Eaton, Fargo (term expires April 1, 1913).

Thomas Griffiths, Grand Forks (term expires April 1, 1911).

District Game Warden. Office originally established as State Game Warden in 1895; changed to District Game Warden in 1903; term, two years.

District No. 1 (northern). W. N. Smith, Grafton (term expires April 1, 1911).

District No. 2 (southern). Olaf Bjorke, Abercrombie (term expires April 1, 1911).

^{*} Acts as a State Game Commission.

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1908.

Ohio

Commissioners of Fish and Game. Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries first authorized May 3, 1873; jurisdiction extended to game with establishment of present Commission of 5 members May 17, 1886; term, five years.

President, Paul North, Cleveland (term expires May 17, 1913).

Dr. D. W. Greene, Dayton (term expires May 17, 1912).

Thomas B. Paxton, Cincinnati (term expires May 17, 1910).

Geo. W. McCook, Steubenville (term expires May 17, 1914).

J. F. Rankin, South Charleston (term expires May 17, 1911).

Secretary, Geo. C. Blankner, Columbus (term expires at pleasure of Commission).

Chief Warden, Gen. John C. Speaks, Columbus (term expires May 1, 1911).

Office of the Commission, Columbus.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

Oklahoma

State Game and Fish Warden. Office established March 10, 1899; term, four years.

Jude Askew, Chickasha (term expires January 1, 1911).

Publications: Reports—last report, 1908.

Oregon

Game and Forestry Warden. Office of Game and Fish Protector established in 1893; term, two years. Present office established February 18, 1899; term, four years.

R. O. Stevenson, Forest Grove (term expires 1909).

Publications: Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Pennsylvania

Board of Game Commissioners. Board established 1895; term, three years.

President, James H. Worden, Harrisburg (term expires 1912).

C. K. Sober, Lewisburg (term expires November 17, 1911).

Wm. Heyward Myers, Williamsport (term expires 1912).

Dr. Charles B. Penrose, 1720 Spruce street, Philadelphia (term expires 1911).

John M. Phillips, 2227 Jane street, Pittsburg (term expires November 17, 1911).

Arthur Chapman, Doylestown (term expires 1911).

Secretary, Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Harrisburg.

Office of the Board, The Capitol, Harrisburg.

Publications: Digest of Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

Rhode Island

Commissioners of Birds. Commission established June, 1899; term, three years.

Chairman, Charles H. Remington, 216 Waterman avenue, East Providence.

W. Gordon Reed, 2d, Cowesett.

Dr. E. R. Lewis, Westerly.

William H. Thayer, Bristol.

A. O'D. Taylor, 11 Francis street, Newport.

All terms expire January 31, 1911.

Publications: Abstract of Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

South Carolina

*Audubon Society of South Carolina.*¹ Incorporated February 19, 1907.

President, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.

Secretary, James Henry Rice, Jr., 336 Pine street, Spartanburg.

Publications: State Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

South Dakota

State Game Warden. Office established July 1, 1909; term, two years.

W. F. Bancroft, Watertown (term expires July 1, 1911).

¹ Acts as a State Game Commission.

Tennessee

State Warden of Game, Fish, and Forestry.^a Office of State Warden established April 11, 1903; Department of Game, Fish, and Forestry established April 15, 1905; term, eight years.

Joseph H. Acklen, Nashville (term expires April 17, 1913).

Publications: Game, Fish, and Forestry Laws, and Reports—last report, 1908.

Texas

Game, Fish, and Oyster Commissioner. Office of Fish and Oyster Commissioner established 1895; jurisdiction extended to game 1907.

R. H. Wood, Rockport.

Chief Deputy, R. W. Lorange, Austin.

Office of the Game Commissioner, Austin.

Utah

State Fish and Game Commissioner. Office of State Fish and Game Warden established 1897; term, two years. Present office established March 9, 1899; term, two years.

Fred. W. Chambers, Salt Lake City (term expires April 5, 1911).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Vermont

Fish and Game Commissioner. Fish Commission established 1867; reorganized as a Fish and Game Commission November 22, 1892. Present office established December 7, 1904; term, two years.

Henry G. Thomas, Stowe (term expires November 30, 1910).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports—last report, 1908.

Washington

State Fish Commissioner and Game Warden. Office of Game Warden established February 6, 1890; term, four years. Present office established March 13, 1899; term, four years.

^a The Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, making the Commissioner of Agriculture ex-officio State Warden, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

John L. Riseland, Bellingham (term expires April 1, 1911).

Chief Deputy State Game Warden, R. C. Beebe, Bellingham.

Publications: Fish, Oyster, and Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

West Virginia

Forest, Game, and Fish Warden. Office of Game and Fish Warden established May 18, 1897; reorganized, 1909; term, four years.

J. A. Viquesney, Belington (term expires April, 1913).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

Wisconsin

State Warden. Office established May 5, 1891; term, two years.

Capt. George W. Rickeman, Madison (term expires June, 1911).

Publications: Fish and Game Laws.

Wyoming

State Game Warden. Office of Fish Commissioner established 1879;⁹ jurisdiction extended to game, 1895. Present office established February 15, 1899; term, four years.

D. C. Nowlin, Lander (term expires February 20, 1911).

Publications: Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

CANADA

Alberta

Department of Agriculture.¹⁰ Office of Chief Game Guardian established 1905.¹¹

Minister, W. T. Finlay, Edmonton.

Chief Game Guardian, Benjamin Lawton, Edmonton.

Publications: Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

⁹ From 1882 to 1884 the duties were performed by a board of six Fish Commissioners.

¹⁰ Has jurisdiction over matters pertaining to game.

¹¹ Prior to 1905 the duties were performed by the Chief Game Guardian of the Northwest Territories, an officer first appointed in 1902.

British Columbia

Provincial Game and Forest Warden. Office established 1905.

A. Bryan Williams, Fairfield Building, Vancouver.

Publications: Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

Manitoba

*Department of Agriculture and Immigration.*²² Office of Chief Game Guardian established August, 1898.

Minister, R. P. Roblin, Winnipeg.

Chief Game Guardian, Charles Barber, Winnipeg.

Publications: Game Protection Act; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

New Brunswick

*Crown Land Department.*²² Office of Chief Game Commissioner established 1878; title changed to Chief Wardens, 1909.

Surveyor-General and Chief Ranger, W. C. H. Grimmer, St. Stephen.

Deputy Surveyor-General, T. G. Loggie, Fredericton.

Chief Fishery, Game, and Fire Wardens:

District No. 1, Dennis Doyle, Newcastle.

District No. 2, A. E. O'Leary, Richibucto.

District No. 3, W. J. Dean, Musquash.

District No. 4, John McGibbon, St. Stephen.

Overseer of Fisheries, C. U. McCulley, Chatham.

Publications: Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

Newfoundland

*Department of Marine and Fisheries.*²² Established March 10, 1898.

Game Preservation and Inland Fisheries Board (15 members) authorized May 10, 1906; organized 1909.

Minister, A. W. Piccott, St. Johns.

Deputy Minister, A. C. Goodridge, St. Johns.

Secretary of Fisheries Board, Judge D. W. Prowse, Box 1187, St. Johns.

President of Game Preservation Board, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Publications: Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

²² Has jurisdiction over matters pertaining to game.

Nova Scotia

Board of Game Commissioners. Established April 16, 1908.
(Duties formerly exercised by Nova Scotia Game and Inland
Fishery Protection Society.)

Chief Game Commissioner, J. A. Knight, St. Paul Building,
Halifax.

Associate Commissioner, A. O. Pritchard, New Glasgow; C.
R. Kelly, Yarmouth.

Ontario

Department of Public Works—Game and Fisheries Branch. Of-
fice of Chief Game Warden established 1892; office of Super-
intendent of Game and Fisheries established 1907.

Minister, J. O. Reaume, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, E. Tinsley, Parliament
Buildings, Toronto.

Publications: Game Laws; Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

Prince Edward Island

Game Inspector. Office established April 21, 1906; term, pleas-
ure of Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

E. T. Carbonell, Box 85, Charlottetown.

Publications: Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

Quebec

*Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries—Fisheries and
Game Branch.* Office of Game Superintendent established
June 10, 1884; reorganized in 1897 and 1906.

Minister, Charles Devlin, Quebec.

Deputy Minister, J. Dufault, Quebec.

General Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hector Caron,
Quebec.

Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Eug. Hamel,
Quebec.

General Inspector of Fisheries and Game, J. A. Belisle, Quebec.

Publications: Fish and Game Laws, in French and English;
Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

Saskatchewan

*Department of Agriculture.*²² Office of Chief Game Guardian established 1905;²³ term, pleasure of Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioner of Agriculture, W. R. Motherwell, Regina.

Deputy Commissioner, W. J. Rutherford, Regina.

Chief Game Guardian, T. N. Willing, Regina.

Publications: Annual Reports—last report, 1908.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY. Organized December 8, 1905.

President, William T. Hornaday, 185th street and Southern Boulevard, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, Ernest Harold Baynes, Meriden, N. H.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. COMMITTEE ON PROTECTION OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. Established October 1, 1884.

Chairman, A. K. Fisher, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB. Founded December, 1887.

[One of the objects of the Club is the preservation of the large game of this country by furthering legislation for that purpose, and by assisting in enforcing existing laws.]

President, W. A. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.

Secretary, Madison Grant, 11 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

CAMP FIRE CLUB OF AMERICA. Organized 1903; incorporated 1904.

President, Ernest Thompson Seton, Cos Cob, Conn.

Secretary, Arthur F. Rice, Flatiron Building, New York, N. Y.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN SPORTSMEN. Organized January 18, 1898; incorporated June 1, 1898.

President, G. O. Shields, 1061 Simpson street, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, H. M. Beach, 1061 Simpson street, New York, N. Y.

LEWIS AND CLARK CLUB. Organized January, 1905.

President, Wm. M. Kennedy, 327 Fourth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

²² Has jurisdiction over matters pertaining to game.

²³ Prior to 1905 the duties were performed by the Chief Game Guardian of the Northwest Territories, an officer first appointed in 1902.

Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. S. Brown, 523 Wood street,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GAME AND FISH WARDENS. Organized
July 20, 1902; reorganized February 11, 1904.

President, William F. Scott, Chouteau, Mont.

Secretary, Chas. A. Vogelsang, Merchants' Exchange, San
Francisco, Cal.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES. Organized as a
national committee April 4, 1902; incorporated January 5,
1905.

President, William Dutcher, 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, T. Gilbert Pearson, Greensboro, N. C.

Office of the Association, 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Incorporated April 26, 1895.

[This society takes an active part in the protection of birds and game.]

President, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, 850 Madison avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Secretary, Madison Grant, 11 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

NORTH AMERICAN FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.
Organized January 30, 1900.

President, W. E. Meehan, Harrisburg, Pa.

Secretary-treasurer, E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

CALIFORNIA GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized
May 26, 1900.

President, H. W. Keller, 668 Pacific Electric Building, Los
Angeles.

Secretary, A. R. Orr, Visalia.

CONNECTICUT FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Or-
ganized June 17, 1909.

President, Theodore Sturgis, Fairfield.

Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Washington A. Coster, Box
127, Uncasville.

DELAWARE GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. (See p. 176.)

GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Organized February 3, 1897.

President, Dr. W. S. Harhan, 1339 K. street NW., Washington.

Secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street NW., Washington.

GEORGIA STATE GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized May 18, 1909.

President, C. L. Davis, Warm Springs.

Secretary, Barschall Andrews, Columbus.

IOWA FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Incorporated May 14, 1908.

President, M. C. Matthews, Dubuque.

Secretary, Jules C. Gregoire, 639 Main street, Dubuque.

KENTUCKY FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized February 22, 1909.

President, Joseph G. Sachs, Sachs Law Building, Louisville.

Secretary, E. H. Nobbe, 506 Twentieth street, Louisville.

MAINE SPORTSMEN'S FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION. Chartered 1893.

President, D. M. Parks, Pittsfield.

Secretary and Treasurer, Gen. E. C. Farrington, Augusta.

MARYLAND STATE GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized March 5, 1895; incorporated May 13, 1898.

President, George Dobbin Penniman, B. and O. Building, Baltimore.

Secretary and Attorney, Talbott Denmead, 213 St. Paul street, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Chartered March 29, 1877.

[Formerly the Massachusetts Anglers' Association. Chartered March 18, 1874.]

President, Salem D. Charles, City Hall, Boston.

Secretary, Henry H. Kimball, 748 Tremont Building, Boston.

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION. Organized April 19, 1907.

President, W. B. Mershon, Saginaw.

Secretary, Fred George, Detroit.

MICHIGAN STATE GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE LEAGUE. Organized 1880.

President, R. S. Woodliff, Jackson.

Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Sterling, Jr., Monroe.

MISSOURI GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE LEAGUE. Organized February 26, 1902; incorporated July 2, 1902.

President, A. E. Winkelmeyer, Union Biscuit Co., Sixth and Carr streets, St. Louis.

Corresponding Secretary, E. T. Grether, 6208 Etzel avenue, St. Louis.

STATE LEAGUE OF MISSOURI SPORTSMEN. Organized November, 1908.

President, Judge J. E. Guinotte, Kansas City.

Secretary, H. R. Walmsley, 318 Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City.

MONTANA FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized January 27, 1901.

President, Richard A. Harlow, Helena.

Secretary, A. L. Palmer, Helena.

ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY SPORTSMEN FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROPAGATION OF GAME. Organized October 12, 1907.

President, George Batten, 93 Union street, Montclair.

Secretary, Edward Winslow, 180 Walnut street, Montclair.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME. Founded May 20, 1844; incorporated 1884.

President, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, 29 Madison avenue, New York.

Secretary, Robert B. Lawrence, 45 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK STATE FISH, GAME, AND FOREST LEAGUE. Organized 1897; incorporated April 16, 1898.

[Formerly the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. Organized 1865.]

President, Dr. F. S. Honsinger, Syracuse.

Secretary, L. C. Andrews, Elmira.

NORTH DAKOTA GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized May 22, 1907.

President, W. W. Cook, Fargo.

Secretary, W. B. Bell, Agricultural College.

[OHIO] CUVIER CLUB OF CINCINNATI. Organized February 5, 1874; incorporated June 21, 1881.

(Formerly the Ohio State Society for the Protection of Game and Fish. Organized June 14, 1871.)

President, John E. Bruce, Cuvier Club, Cincinnati.

Secretary, Edwin B. Innes, Cuvier Club, Cincinnati.

OKLAHOMA STATE GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized December 11, 1908.

President, S. H. Harris, Oklahoma City.

Secretary, J. C. Clark, Oklahoma City.

OREGON FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION. Organized January 28, 1899.

President, Dr. P. S. Langworthy, First and Morrison streets, Portland.

Secretary, A. E. Gebhardt, 424 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland.

TENNESSEE GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Incorporated December 20, 1904.

President, Joseph H. Acklen, Nashville.

Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas M. Hart, Nashville.

TEXAS GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized April, 1906.

(The original association of this name was organized in Sept., 1896.)

President, J. J. Stevens, San Antonio.

Secretary, Col. O. C. Guessaz, San Antonio.

VERMONT FISH AND GAME LEAGUE. Incorporated November 21, 1890.

President, Maxwell Evarts, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, H. G. Thomas, Stowe, Vt.

EASTERN SHORE GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

Organized 1893; incorporated March, 1894.

President, J. W. Bowdoin, Bloxom.

Secretary and Treasurer, T. W. Blackstone, Accomac.

VIRGINIA STATE GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized February 15, 1905.

President, Dr. J. B. Fisher, Midlothian.

Secretary-treasurer, L. T. Christian, 1012 East Broad street, Richmond.

WASHINGTON STATE GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Organized December 4, 1903; incorporated.

President, Frank A. Pontius, Seattle.

Secretary-treasurer, H. Rief, 320 Jefferson street, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized November 14, 1906.

President, R. H. Smith, Ronceverte.

Secretary-treasurer, L. C. Crile, Clarksburg.

WISCONSIN GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized 1899.

President, Joseph Fischer, 818 Thirty-first street, Milwaukee.

Secretary, Adolph Raeth, 836 Twenty-fifth street, Milwaukee.

[WISCONSIN] NORTHWESTERN GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Organized December 5, 1904.

President, Gen. Joseph B. Doe, 309 Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Secretary, E. L. Tracy, 507 Pabst Building, Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN STATE GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Organized March 23, 1909.

President, Edward L. Kelley, Manitowoc.

Secretary, H. C. Berndt, Manitowoc.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA. Organized January, 1907.

President, R. A. Darker, Calgary.

Secretary-treasurer, Dr. E. Sisley, Calgary.

MANITOBA GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized 1905.

President, A. L. Hamilton, Portage la Prairie.

Secretary-treasurer, J. P. Turner, 339 Main street, Winnipeg.

NEW BRUNSWICK FISH, FOREST, AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized June 12, 1907.

President, C. Fred Chestnut, Fredericton.

Secretary, J. J. F. Winslow, Fredericton.

NOVA SCOTIA GAME AND INLAND FISHERY PROTECTION SOCIETY.

Organized March 18, 1853.

President, L. G. Power, Halifax.

Secretary-treasurer, Harris L. Tremaine, Queen Building, Halifax.

PEOPLES' GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA. Organized 1906.

President, H. D. Ruggles, Annapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer, Frank W. Russell, Halifax.

ONTARIO FOREST, FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized June 7, 1905.

Acting President, Oliver Adams, 55 Glen Road, Toronto.

Secretary-treasurer, A. Kelly Evans, Empire Building, 64 Wellington street West, Toronto.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized September 1, 1905. Incorporated April 21, 1906.

President, Albert E. Morrison, Charlottetown.

Secretary, E. T. Carbonell, Box 85, Charlottetown.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME. Organized February 23, 1859.

President, H. G. Elliott, Montreal.

Secretary, J. R. Innes, Imperial Bank Building, Montreal.

SPORTSMEN'S FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Incorporated 1901.

President, E. G. Joly de Lotbinière, Quebec.

Secretary, E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.

SASKATCHEWAN GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Organized August 10, 1906.

President, Dr. D. Low, Regina.

Secretary, W. M. Van Valkenburg, Regina.

AUDUBON SOCIETIES²²

[Organised for the study and protection of birds. Societies not heard from in 1909 are marked with an asterisk (*).]

ALABAMA.

President and Acting Secretary, E. G. Holt, Montgomery.

Secretary, ————.

ARIZONA. Organized April, 1908.

President, Herbert Brown, Tucson.

Secretary, Mrs. Harriet B. Thornber, Tucson.

²² For National Association of Audubon Societies, see p. 190.

CALIFORNIA. Organized May 31, 1906.

[Local societies organized at Redlands, April 17, 1899, and Pasadena, March 25, 1904.]

President, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Stanford University.
Secretary, Mrs. Harriet W. Myers, 306 Avenue 66, Los Angeles.

CONNECTICUT. Organized January 28, 1898.

President, Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, Fairfield.
Secretary, Mrs. William Brown Glover, Fairfield.

DELAWARE. Organized April, 1900.

President, A. D. Poole, corner Seventh and West streets, Wilmington.

Secretary, Mrs. Wm. S. Hilles, 904 Market street, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Organized May 18, 1897.

President, Hon. Job Barnard, 1306 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, Miss Helen P. Childs, Chevy Chase, Md.

FLORIDA. Organized March 2, 1900.

President, L. F. Dommerich, Maitland.
Secretary, Mrs. I. Vanderpool, Maitland.

ILLINOIS. Organized April 1, 1897.

President, Ruthven Deane, Room 913, 135 Adams street, Chicago.

Secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary Drummond, Spring Lane, Lake Forest.

INDIANA. Organized April 26, 1898.

President, Amos W. Butler, 52 State House, Indianapolis.
Secretary, Miss Florence A. Howe, 2043 Hillsdale avenue, Indianapolis.

IOWA. Organized April 5, 1898.

President, Mrs. W. B. Small, Waterloo.
Secretary, Mrs. William F. Parrott, 302 Franklin street, Waterloo.

KANSAS. Organized October 2, 1908.

President, Richard H. Sullivan, Wichita.
Secretary, Frank E. McMullen, Wichita.

LOUISIANA. Organized November, 1902.

President, Prof. Geo. E. Beyer, Tulane University, New Orleans.

Secretary, Mrs. Percival Wraight, 460 Pine street, New Orleans.

MAINE. Organized July 31, 1902.

President, Prof. A. L. Lane, East Winthrop.

Secretary, Arthur H. Norton, 22 Elm street, Portland.

MARYLAND. Organized 1906.

President, ———.

Secretary, Miss Minna D. Starr, 2400 North Charles street, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS. Organized January, 1896.

President, William Brewster, 145 Brattle street, Cambridge.

Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Jessie E. Kimball, Boston Society of Natural History, Boston.

Chairman Protection Committee, Ralph Hoffmann, Belmont.

MICHIGAN. Organized February, 1904.

Acting President, Wm. Aikman, Jr., 4 Walker Block, Detroit.

Secretary, Jefferson Butler, 121 Grummond avenue, Detroit.

MINNESOTA. Organized June 1, 1897.

President, John W. Taylor, 206 Globe Building, St. Paul.

Secretary, ———.

MISSISSIPPI. Organized November 13, 1907.

President, Wm. Hemingway, Jackson.

Secretary, Andrew Allison, Ellisville.

MISSOURI. Organized June 14, 1901; reorganized December 10, 1907.

President, H. R. Walmsley, 318 Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City.

Secretary, Sidney J. Hare, 3224 Campbell street, Kansas City.

NEBRASKA. Organized June, 1902.

President, Dr. Solon R. Towne, Continental Building, Omaha.

Secretary, Miss Joy Higgins, 527 Park avenue, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Organized April 6, 1897.

President, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, North River road, Manchester.

Secretary, Miss Sarah Hazard, 100 Harrison street, Manchester.

NEW JERSEY. Organized May, 1897.

President, Alexander Gilbert, 318 West Eighth street, Plainfield.

Secretary, Miss Julia S. Scribner, 510 East Front street, Plainfield.

NEW YORK. Organized February 23, 1897; incorporated November 23, 1904.

President, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, 850 Madison avenue, New York.

Secretary, Miss Emma H. Lockwood, Scarboro.

NORTH CAROLINA. Organized March 11, 1902; incorporated March 6, 1903. (See p. 182.)

NORTH DAKOTA. Grand Forks Society organized 1903; State Society organized April, 1904.

President, Dr. O. G. Libby, Grand Forks.

Secretary, Mrs. G. F. Ruediger, 517 South Sixth street, Grand Forks.

OHIO. Organized December 14, 1898; incorporated March 22, 1900.

President, William Hubbell Fisher, 13 Wiggins Block, Cincinnati.

Secretary, Miss Katherine Rattermann, 510 York street, Cincinnati.

OKLAHOMA. Organized 1902; incorporated June 16, 1906; re-organized June 25, 1907.

President, Dr. H. O. Scott, Guthrie.

Secretary, Miss Alma Carson, Guthrie.

OREGON. Organized July 1, 1902; incorporated 1909.

[Formerly the John Burroughs Bird Society, organized in 1900.]

President, W. L. Finley, Milwaukee.

Secretary, Dr. Emma J. Welty, 321 Montgomery street, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA. Organized October, 1896.

President, Witmer Stone, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Wilson Fisher, Room 22, 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

•RHODE ISLAND. Organized October, 1897.

President, Dr. Albert D. Meade, Brown University, Providence.

Secretary, Miss Alice W. Wilcox, 165 Prospect street, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Organized January 4, 1900; incorporated February 19, 1907. (See p. 184.)

SOUTH DAKOTA. Organized March, 1907.

President, Charles E. Holmes, Sioux Falls.

Secretary, George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.

TEXAS. Organized 1903.

President, ————.

Secretary, M. B. Davis, Waco.

VERMONT. Organized September 2, 1901.

President, Prof. J. W. Votey, University of Vermont, Burlington.

Secretary, Carleton D. Howe, Essex Junction.

VIRGINIA. Organized December 11, 1908.

[Local societies organized at Glen Carlyn, June 3, 1901, and Falls Church, September 20, 1903.]

President, Mrs. Moses D. Hoge, Jr., 308 East Grace street, Richmond.

Secretary, Miss Belle Fitzpatrick, 306 East Main street, Richmond.

WASHINGTON. Organized April 20, 1907.

President James Illingworth, 2201 Harvard avenue North, Seattle.

Secretary, H. Rief, 320 Jefferson street, Seattle.

WISCONSIN. Organized April 20, 1897; reorganized June 10, 1908.

President, R. H. Denniston, State University, Madison.

Secretary-treasurer, Charles E. Brown, State Historical Library, Madison.

APPENDIX VI

CHARTER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

AN ACT to incorporate "THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS." *Passed April 10, 1866, by the Legislature of the State of New York—Vol. I., Chap. 469, page 1019, of the Laws of 1866.*

SEC. 1. That John T. Hoffman, Henry Grinnell, J. J. Astor, Jr., Geo. Bancroft, Shepherd Knapp, James T. Brady, John A. Dix, Marshall O. Roberts, James Brown, Horatio Potter, Thos. H. Taylor, Erastus Brooks, Chas. P. Daly, Moses Taylor, Geo. T. Trimble, John D. Wolf, Henry W. Bellows, Peter Cooper, Francis B. Cutting, Wm. H. Aspinwall, John Van Buren, Hamilton Fish, Daniel Parish, John J. Cisco, A. Oakey Hall, John McCloskey, Wm. C. Bryant, Edward G. Steele, Horace Greeley, Sam'l B. Ruggles, James Lenox, August Belmont, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. H. Webb, Jas. Gallatin, Harper Brothers, Jas. J. Roosevelt, C. V. S. Roosevelt, Alex. Stewart, D. C. Kingsland, Jas. W. Gerard, Joseph P. Beach, Geo. T. Olyphant, Oliver S. Strong, Henry Clews, Archibald Russell, Benjamin R. Winthrop, John A. Kennedy, Daniel Carpenter, Geo. W. Dilks, Chas. Addoms, Geo. Griswold, Simeon Draper, Robert L. Stewart, Andrew Warner, Alex. T. Stewart, Daniel Butterfield, A. C. Kingsland, E. A. Washburn, M. S. Beach, John D. Jones, Frank Leslie, Wm. Coventry, H. Waddell, Chas. A. Bristed, Thomas C. Acton, Wm. McMurray, James Leonard, A. D. Russell, Henry Bergh, all of the City of New York, and such other persons as may be associated with them, in conformity to this act, and their successors, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate, by the name of "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

SEC. 2. The officers of the said corporation shall consist of a President, ten Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Treasurer, an Executive Committee of fifteen members, and such other officers as shall from time to time seem necessary to this Society.

SEC. 3. The foregoing officers shall be chosen from among the members of the Society.

SEC. 4. A library may be created for the use of the Society.

SEC. 5. The said Society, for fixing the terms of admission of its members, for the government of the same, for the election, changing, and altering the officers above named, and for the general regulation and management of its affairs, shall have power to form a code of By-Laws, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, which code, when formed and adopted at a regular meeting shall, until modified or rescinded, be equally binding as this act upon the Society, its officers and members.

SEC. 6. This Society shall not, in its corporate capacity, hold real estate exceeding in value, at any one time, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.¹

SEC. 7. The police force of the City of New York, as well as of all other places where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, aid the Society, its members or agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

SEC. 8. One-half of the fines collected through the instrumentality of the Society, or of its agents for violations of such laws, shall accrue to the benefit of said Society.²

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act shall be general, within the boundaries of the State.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

¹ Amended in 1871 by allowing revenue from real estate to be \$50,000 per annum.

Amended in 1890, allowing the holding of property "not to exceed in value three million dollars."

² The Laws of 1867 provide that all fines shall inure to the Society.

"All fines, penalties, or forfeitures, imposed or collected, for violation of any laws enacted for the prevention of cruelty to animals, must be paid on demand to the Society." See Chapter 490, Laws of 1868.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER

AN ACT relative to the acquisition of real property by The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to amend the Charter thereof. Passed 7th March, 1871.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a Corporation created by an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 10th, 1866, is hereby authorized and empowered to take, hold, use, and enjoy all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments which were, by the last will of Louis Bonard, devised unto the said Corporation, for the uses and purposes in said will expressed. And all the estate, claim, right, title, and interest of the people of this State, of, in, and to said lands, tenements and hereditaments, and every part thereof are hereby released, granted, confirmed to, and vested in said Corporation.

SEC. 2. The Sixth Section of an act entitled "An Act to incorporate The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," passed April 10th, 1866, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

§ 6. This Corporation shall be capable of taking, holding, and enjoying any real property by virtue of any deed, or of any devise contained in any last will of any person, whomsoever, subject to the provisions of law relative to devises by last will. But this Corporation shall not, in its corporate capacity, hold real estate, the yearly income derived from which shall exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.*

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act contained shall in any manner affect the rights of any heir or creditor of the late Louis Bonard.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

* Amended 1890, Chapter 553, Laws of 1890, allowing yearly revenue to be \$250,000, and to hold "property not exceeding in value three million dollars."



APPENDIX VII

BY-LAWS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals hereby adopts and declares the following to be the By-Laws of the Society.

CHAPTER I. TITLE

The title and name of this Society is "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

CHAPTER II. OBJECTS

The objects of this Society are: to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the United States; to enforce all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of animals; and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction and punishment of all persons violating such laws. A further object of the Society shall be to instruct the people to be kind to animals by the dissemination of humane literature and other effective methods.

CHAPTER III. MEMBERS

1. The Society shall consist of Annual, Life, and Honorary Members.
2. Annual Members are those who pay dues annually in advance.
3. Life Members are those who pay at one time one hundred dollars.
4. Honorary Members shall be chosen on account of some conspicuous act of mercy to the brute creation, or material aid to the purposes of the Society, and shall be entitled to vote at any meeting thereof.

5. Members shall be elected by the Board of Managers as follows: all nominations of candidates shall be made in writing and presented at a meeting of the Board of Managers, by a member of the Society, and together with the name of such member, entered on the minutes. The persons thus nominated, when elected by the Board of Managers, by a majority vote of the members thereof present and voting, shall, on payment of the annual dues if elected an Annual Member, and without such payment if elected as an Honorary Member, become members of the Society accordingly.

6. Any member of the Society may on due notice and for cause be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Managers.

7. Any member over twenty-one years of age and not in arrears shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society.

8. Any member may resign from the Society by letter in writing to either the President or Secretary, stating his intention so to do.

CHAPTER IV. OFFICERS AND BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-one members of the Society.

There shall be elected at the regular monthly meeting of the Board in January of each year, from the Board of Managers, a President, a Vice-president, a Secretary and a Treasurer, to serve for one year or until their successors are elected.

The Board of Managers, at its regular monthly meeting in January, 1907, shall be classified by lot into three classes, each of which shall consist of seven members. The members of each class shall hold office for one, two and three years, respectively.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers in January, 1908, there shall be elected by the Board of Managers, seven members of the Board of Managers in place of those whose terms will then expire; the Managers so elected shall serve for three years or until their successors are chosen. Thereafter at each succeeding regular annual meeting in January, seven members of the Board of Managers shall be similarly elected to serve for three years or until their successors are chosen.

All nominations for members of the Board of Managers shall

be made by a nominating committee to be composed of six members, of which three shall be chosen by the Board of Managers, and three elected by the Society at large, at its annual meetings. The members of such committee to serve for one year only, or until their successors are appointed or elected.

2. The Board shall have full power to fill all vacancies which may occur from time to time in its own number and in any of the said offices, and in its discretion remove any officer, or any member of the Board of the Society by an affirmative vote of fourteen members of the Board present and voting at a meeting thereof convened as hereinafter provided.

3. The Board of Managers shall be convened by the Secretary when so directed by the President, or Vice-president, or three members of the Board. A written or printed notice of the time and place of the meeting shall, at least three days previous thereto, be mailed to, or left at the residence, or place of business of each member of the Board. Five members of such Board present at its meeting so convened, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. The Board of Management shall have the management, investment, control, and disposition of the affairs, property and funds of the Society; and shall designate an incorporated bank or trust company in the City of New York, where the said funds shall from time to time, as they accrue, be deposited by the Treasurer.

5. It may from time to time determine the salary or pecuniary compensation of all officers, agents, and employees of the Society.

6. It may also direct the appointment of the necessary clerks and servants of the Society (other than those elsewhere provided for in these By-Laws), in such manner and with such powers, duties, privileges, and compensation as it may from time to time determine.

7. It shall make and establish from time to time all orders, rules, and regulations for the government of such clerks and servants; and also of the members of the Society in the exercise by them of the powers conferred by law.

8. It shall have power in its discretion to declare vacant the seat of any of the members of its own body, who shall have been absent from its meetings for three successive months, and also by a vote of a majority of the whole Board to remove from its own body any members for cause.

9. All members of the Society shall be elected by the Board of Managers.

10. It may in its discretion remit the annual dues of any member or class of members of this Society; and may drop from the roll of members, without further notice, the name of any member of the Society neglecting for two successive years to pay the annual dues.

11. The Board of Managers shall hold meetings for the transaction of business at least once in every month, at such time and place of meeting as it may designate. Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the Secretary at any time, as provided in Sub-Division 3 of this Chapter.

CHAPTER V. PRESIDENT

1. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Society. At all the meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, on the arrival of the appointed hour, and the presence of a quorum, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-president, or, in the absence of both, a Chairman *pro tem*, shall immediately take the chair, call the meeting to order, and preside.

2. The President shall have charge of the Headquarters of the Society, and its records and Library, and the employment of all clerks and other employees, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers.

3. He shall make regular monthly reports to the Board of Managers, and annual reports to the Society.

CHAPTER VI. SECRETARY

1. The Secretary shall keep in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, at the Society's Headquarters, true copies of all letters written by him on behalf of the Society; and shall preserve, on proper files, at the said Headquarters, all letters

received by him on the same account; and at each stated meeting of the Society or the Board of Managers shall respectively report the correspondence and read the same, or such parts thereof as may be required.

2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary also to give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society and Board of Managers.

CHAPTER VII. TREASURER

1. The Treasurer shall supervise all accounts and with the President shall safely keep all contracts, certificates of stock, securities, and muniments of title belonging to the Society. The Treasurer shall collect the dues and keep the funds of the Society, and disburse the same under the direction of the Board of Managers. He shall deposit the funds, in the name of the Society, in some incorporated bank or trust company in the City of New York, to be designated for that purpose by the Board of Managers; and the said funds, thus deposited, shall be drawn out of the said bank or trust company only on the check of the Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer, countersigned by the President of the Society, or in his absence or disability by the Vice-president.

2. The Treasurer shall, previous to the annual meeting of the Society, prepare and submit to the Board of Managers, for audit, a detailed account of his receipts and disbursements on account of the Society during the past year; and which annual account, duly audited, he shall present, with his general report, to the Society, at its annual meeting. He shall produce to the Board of Managers or any committee appointed for that purpose, all original vouchers, papers, books of account, and other evidence of receipt and disbursement whenever he may be so required.

3. An Assistant Treasurer may be appointed by the Board of Managers, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board, and is authorized to sign checks drawn on account of this Society, countersigned by the President.

CHAPTER VIII. SUPERINTENDENT

1. A Superintendent shall be appointed by the President, with the approval of the Board of Managers, and hold office during its pleasure.

2. The Superintendent shall, under the direction of the President, have the general supervision and control over all the Special Agents mentioned in the next chapter of these By-Laws.

3. He shall receive for his services such salary or pecuniary compensation as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Managers.

CHAPTER IX. AGENTS

1. This Society has no general agents authorized to bind it, or to incur pecuniary obligations in its behalf, by their acts or omissions. No such agents shall be at any time created or appointed by any of its officers.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed from time to time by the President, with the approval of the Board of Managers, and may be removed by the President at will. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as he may prescribe and issue, consistent with these By-Laws.

3. The appointment of every Special Agent shall be in writing signed by the President, under the seal of the Society.

4. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may be from time to time determined by the Board of Managers.

5. Only Special Agents (except the officers mentioned in the Fourth Chapter of these By-Laws) may, upon being designated according to law, as Agents of this Society, make lawful arrests, and by lawful means bring before any court or magistrate thereof having jurisdiction, offenders found violating the provisions of laws now existing, or which may hereafter be enacted for the protection of animals, and for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals, as in and by said laws provided.

6. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any debt or pecuniary liability on the part of the Society by his acts or omissions, nor are any acts or omissions on his part contrary to, or in excess of, or unauthorized by law to be deemed as within the scope of his authority as such Special Agent, or as authorized, sanctioned, or ratified by this Society.

CHAPTER X. ANNUAL DUES

1. The annual dues for the fiscal year, payable in advance, shall be five dollars. Payment thereof shall be made immediately upon notification of election.

2. Any member of the Society, not in arrears, may commute for life all dues for membership, by the payment at one time of one hundred dollars; but any sum so paid in commutation shall be deemed forfeited to the Society upon resignation or expulsion therefrom.

3. The fiscal year of the Society shall, for all purposes, commence on the first day of January, and end with the thirty-first day of December in each year.

CHAPTER XI. ANNUAL MEETING.

1. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Thursday of January. Notice of time and place shall be posted on the bulletin in the offices of the Society, and given by publication in four daily papers.

2. At the annual meeting of the Society, the President shall present a general report of its proceedings during the past year; and the Secretary and Treasurer shall also present their annual reports. The Society may also transact such business as may properly come before it.

CHAPTER XII. SPECIAL MEETINGS

A special meeting of the Society may be called by the President or, in the absence of the President, by the Vice-president, stating the object of such meeting, and also shall be so called when requested in writing by twenty members.

2. Such call shall be made by keeping posted a notice of the time and place of such meeting in a conspicuous place in the Headquarters of the Society, during at least three days before the same is proposed to be held; and a written or printed notice of the time and place of the meeting shall, at least three days previous thereto, be mailed to, or left at the residence or place of business of each member of the Society, and published in four daily papers; also notice of time and place shall be posted on the bulletin in the offices of the Society.

CHAPTER XIII. QUORUM

At all meetings of the Society twenty members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn to a certain day, provided only one adjournment is allowed.

CHAPTER XIV. ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. At all meetings of the Society, and Board of Managers, for the transaction of ordinary business, the order of proceedings shall be as follows, unless otherwise specially ordered:

1. Reading of the minutes.
2. Reports and communications from officers of the Society.
3. Reports from committees.
4. Special orders.
5. Unfinished business.
6. Election of members.
7. Miscellaneous business.

2. All propositions presented for the action of the Society, at any of its meetings, shall be in writing, when requested by the presiding officer, or any member. A proposition thus presented, when seconded, and the question thereon stated from the chair, shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Society, and open for discussion; but may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before amendment or decision.

CHAPTER XV. BADGES

1. All Badges of the Society shall be in such form as the Board of Managers may designate.

2. Each member of the Board of Managers is entitled to own and wear the Badge of the Society.

3. All other Badges of the Society are to be its property, and are to be worn only by the Special Agents as shall be designated by the Board of Managers, and during its pleasure and under such rules as it shall prescribe.

CHAPTER XVI. ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS

1. No alteration shall be made in any of the By-Laws of this Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at

a meeting of the Board of Managers, and entered at length on their minutes, with the name of the proposer, and then approved of by such Board at a subsequent meeting thereof, previous to which such meeting a copy of the proposed alteration shall be sent with the notice of the meeting to every member of the Board of Managers.

2. But no alteration shall be made in either Chapter Four or this Chapter of such By-Laws, except, in addition to the provisions and requirements of the first section of this Chapter, such alteration shall be further approved and confirmed by the Society at its next annual meeting thereafter, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, and voting thereat.

3. The name of every person voting upon the approval or adoption of any alteration in any By-Law, and whether in the affirmative or negative, shall be so entered upon the minutes of the meeting. This section shall apply alike to the Board of Managers and to the Society.

CHAPTER XVII

All By-Laws and portions of By-Laws heretofore formed and adopted by this Society and Board of Managers are hereby rescinded; and this code of By-Laws shall take effect immediately, as a substitute for and modification of all previous By-Laws.

APPENDIX VIII

LAWS OF THE STATE OF OHIO AUTHORIZING HUMANE SOCIETIES

DEFINING THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS, AND OFFENCES PUNISHABLE THEREUNDER

First. The Ohio Humane Society—Its Powers and Duties

SEC. 3714. The Ohio Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, heretofore incorporated, shall be and remain a body corporate, under the name of "Ohio Humane Society," with all powers, privileges, immunities and duties heretofore possessed by said Ohio State Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals hereinafter specified as to county associations, and may appoint any person, in any county in this State where there is no such active association, to represent the State Society, and to receive and account for all funds coming to the Society from fines or otherwise.

Objects of the Society

The objects of said Society, and all societies heretofore or hereafter organized under Sections 3715 and 3716 of the Revised Statutes, shall be the inculcation of humane principles and to secure the enforcement of laws for the prevention of cruelty, especially to *children and animals*, to promote which object the said societies may respectively acquire property, real or personal, by purchase or gift.

Trustees Duties

All property acquired by gift, devise or bequest, for special purposes, shall be vested in a board of trustees consisting of three members elected by the Society, which board shall manage said property, and apply the same in accordance with the terms of the gift, devise or bequest, with power to sell the same and re-invest the proceeds.

By-Laws of Society

Said Society may elect such officers and make such rules and regulations and by-laws as may be deemed necessary or expedient by their members for their own government and the proper management of their affairs.

Appointment of Agents

Said Society may appoint agents in any county of the State where no active Society exists, under Sections 3715 and 3716 of the Revised Statutes, to represent the Society and to receive and account for all funds coming to the Society from fines or otherwise, and may also appoint agents at large to prosecute the work of said Society throughout the State.

Power and Authority of Agents

The agents of said Society, and of all societies heretofore or hereafter organized under Sections 3715 and 3716 of the Revised Statutes, whose appointment has been approved as hereinafter provided, shall have power to arrest any person found violating any law for the protection of persons or animals, or the prevention of cruelty thereto, and, upon making such arrest, shall forthwith convey the person arrested before some court or magistrate having jurisdiction of the offense, and there make complaint against them; but said agents shall not be authorized to make such arrests within any municipal corporation unless their appointment has been approved by the Mayor thereof, nor within any county beyond the limits of a municipal corporation, unless their appointment has been approved by the Probate Judge of said county, and the Mayor or Probate Judge shall keep a record of such appointments.

Creation of Branch Societies

Branches of the Society consisting of not less than ten members may be organized in any part of the State to prosecute the work of the societies in their several localities under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Society.

Independent Societies May Become Branches

Societies for the prevention of acts of cruelty to animals organized in any county under Section 3715 may become branches of said Society by resolution, adopted at a meeting thereof, called for the purpose, a copy of which resolution shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Independent Societies for Counties, Cities and Villages

SEC. 3715. Societies for the prevention of acts of cruelty to animals may be organized in any county by the association of not less than seven persons, and the members thereof shall, at a meeting called for that purpose, elect not less than three of their members directors, who shall continue in office until their successors are duly chosen.

Incorporation, Power and Duties

SEC. 3716. The secretary or clerk of the meeting shall make a true record of the proceedings thereat, which he shall certify to and forward to the Secretary of State, who shall record the same; the record shall continue the name by which such association shall have determined to be known, and from and after the filing of the same, the directors and associates and their successors, shall be invested with the powers, privileges and immunities incident to incorporated companies; and a copy of the record, duly certified by the Secretary of State, shall be deemed and taken, in all courts and places in this State, as evidence that such association is a duly organized and incorporated body.

Election of Officers, Rules and By-Laws

SEC. 3717. Such associations may elect such officers and make such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be deemed necessary or expedient by their members for their own government and the proper management of their affairs.

Powers to Appoint Agents—Agents—How Appointed—Powers—Remuneration

SEC. 3718. Such associations may appoint agents who shall be residents of the county or municipality for which the appoint-

ment is made for the purpose of prosecuting any person guilty of any act of cruelty to persons or animals within this State, who shall have power to arrest any person found violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or any other law for the purpose of protecting persons or animals or preventing any act of cruelty thereto; and upon making such arrest, such agent shall convey the person so arrested before some court or magistrate having jurisdiction of the offense, and there forthwith make complaint on oath or affirmation of the offense; but all appointments by such associations under this section must have the approval of the mayor of the city or village for which the appointment is made, and if it exists outside of any city or village the appointment must be approved by the probate judge of the county for which the appointment is made, and the mayor or probate judge shall keep a record of all such appointments; provided that upon the approval of the appointment of any such agent or agents by the mayor of the city or village, the council of such city or village shall pay monthly to such agent or agents, out of the general revenue fund of such city or village, such salary as the council may deem just and reasonable; and upon the approval of the appointment of any such agent or agents by the probate judge of the county, the county commissioners shall pay monthly to such agent or agents, out of the general revenue fund of the county, such salary as the commissioners may deem just and reasonable; and provided further that the commissioners and the council of any such city or village may agree upon the amount each shall pay such agent or agents monthly, and the amount of salary to be paid monthly by the council of any such village to any such agent shall not be less than five dollars, by the council of any such city not less than twenty dollars, and by the commissioners of any such county not less than twenty-five dollars; provided that not more than one agent in each county shall receive remuneration from the county commissioners under the provisions of this section.

APPENDIX IX

LAW CREATING COLORADO BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION

(Session Laws 1901. Pp. 191-2)

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. That the Colorado Humane Society be and hereby is constituted a State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection for the purposes hereinafter set forth; Provided, That the said humane society shall accept and carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney-General shall be *ex officio* members of the board of directors of said State Bureau.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the said bureau to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and dumb animals; to assist the organization of district and county societies and the appointment of local and State agents, and give them representation in the State Bureau; to aid such societies and agents in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and dumb animals, which may now or hereafter exist; and to promote the growth of education and sentiment favorable to the protection of children and dumb animals.

SEC. 4. Said bureau shall hold its annual meetings on the second Monday in November in each year, at the Capitol of the State, for the transaction of its business and the election of its officers, at which meeting all questions relating to child and animal protection in the State may be considered.

SEC. 5. The said bureau shall make an annual report before the first day of January of each year to the Secretary of State, embracing the proceedings of the bureau for the preceding year, and statistics showing the work of the bureau and its agents

and county and district societies throughout the State, together with such papers, facts and recommendations as they may deem useful to the interests of children and dumb animals in the State, said report to be fully prepared for publication. The Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in pamphlet or book form by the State, under the supervision of the bureau.

SEC. 6. The number of copies to be published of said report shall be two thousand, all of which shall be bound in uniform style every two years in one volume, and shall be distributed by the Secretary of State as follows: Ten copies each to the Governor of the State, Secretary of State and State Auditor and State Treasurer, five copies each to the judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General, two to each member of the Legislature, one copy to each judge and clerk of District and County Courts, one copy to each board of County Commissioners, one copy to each newspaper office in the State, ten copies to the State University, School of Mines, State Industrial Schools and the Warden of the Penitentiary, two copies to each college of learning in the State, two copies to the State Agricultural College, and the remainder to the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

SEC. 7. If the said humane society shall accept the provisions of this act, they shall certify their acceptance of the same to the Secretary of State and State Auditor.

APPENDIX X

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY

ARTICLE 1. The Name of this Society is The American Humane Education Society.

ART. 2. Its object is to carry *Humane Education*, in all possible ways, into American schools and homes.

ART. 3. There shall be nothing in its management or publications to interfere with its receiving the full support of good men and women of all parties and churches whatsoever.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, who shall be also actually, or *ex officio*, a member of the Board of Directors, Vice-presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, Directors, and such other officers as the directors may from time to time elect or appoint.

ART. 5. The first Board of Directors shall hold office until their successors are elected. All directors subsequent to the first Board shall be elected only by a two-thirds vote of the whole Board of Directors.

ART. 6. The directors shall elect or appoint from their own number, or otherwise, officers of the Society heretofore named, and such others as they may deem proper, and they may at any time remove the same, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number, and by vote of two-thirds of the Board increase it; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, fix terms and conditions of membership; make and establish rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers, and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society; and by a two-thirds vote remove from their own body, or the Society, any member thereof, when in their judgment the best interests of the Society shall require the same; and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control

and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power to do all matters and things which the Society could do; but and except that they shall receive no pay whatever, and they shall not incur on account of the Society any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during their term of office. Nor shall any funds of the Society be loaned directly or indirectly to any director.

ART. 7. Any person may become an Active Life Member of this Society by paying to the Society one hundred dollars; an Associate Life Member by paying fifty dollars; an Active Member by paying ten dollars per annum; an Associate Member by paying five dollars per annum; an Honorary Member by being elected as such; and a Branch Member by paying to the Society any sum not less than one dollar per annum. Children under eighteen years of age may become Associate Members on payment of one dollar per annum. Children may be made Branch Members on such terms as the directors may decide.

ART. 8. At all meetings of the directors the written assent or dissent of any absent director shall be counted as his or her vote as though present.

ART. 9. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made, except upon a motion in writing made at a meeting of the directors, entered on the minutes with the name of the member making it, and written notice of the same sent to each director, and adopted at a subsequent meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the whole Board of Directors.

BY-LAWS

1. Three members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The meetings of the directors shall be held monthly, and also whenever the President or Acting President may call the same.

3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and directors and shall have the general charge, care, oversight and direction of the affairs and work of the Society, and the appointment of suitable agents to do the same. In his absence

or inability the directors shall choose one of their own number to preside.

4. The Secretary, Treasurer and Trustees of the Permanent Fund shall perform the usual duties of such officers.

5. If it shall be thought advisable to increase the present number of directors, a committee shall be appointed to consult all the directors and report at a subsequent meeting.



APPENDIX XI

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

For the purpose of availing ourselves, as individuals, and the American Humane Association which we represent, of the benefits of the laws of the United States, known as the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, enacted March 3, 1901, as amended by acts approved January 31, and June 30, 1902, we, Mary Howe Totten and Henry B. F. Macfarland, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and Sydney Richmond Taber, of the city of Lake Forest, State of Illinois, being of full age, and citizens of the United States, a majority of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia, being desirous of giving permanency to the Association aforesaid, and associating ourselves for humane, benevolent, charitable, educational and philanthropic purposes, as hereinafter more particularly set forth, do here and now, for the purposes aforesaid, being thereto duly authorized and directed by said Association, make, sign, acknowledge and file, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in and for the District of Columbia, in the United States of America, the statement and declaration following, to-wit:

First—The name of this incorporation shall be THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

Second—It shall be a corporation for humane, charitable, educational and benevolent purposes, and not for profit.

Third—Its duration shall be perpetual.

Fourth—The objects of this corporation shall be:

(a) The prevention and suppression of cruelty, especially of cruelty to children and animals, and the enforcement of all national laws therefor; and the enforcement of national and state humane laws in any state or territory of the United States in which exists no society having for its object or one of its objects

the enforcement of such laws in such state or territory, respectively, and in any state or territory of the United States, in which such a society exists, with the written consent of such society thereto.

(b) The association and coöperation of individuals and societies and corporations (organized in the United States and Territories for the purpose of preventing and suppressing cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals), by making such individuals, societies and corporations members of this corporation.

(c) The promotion of the enactment and enforcement of humane laws.

(d) The organization, assistance and encouragement of humane societies and societies for the prevention of cruelty, especially of cruelty to children and animals.

(e) The owning, manufacturing, making, publishing, buying, selling, distributing and giving away of humane books, papers, periodicals, tracts, pictures, lanterns, slides, medals and other things conducive to humane education.

(f) The receiving, acquiring, holding, owning, investing, and reinvesting, collecting, selling and conveying and using in the promotion and carrying out of any of its objects, and in accordance with its by-laws and the directions of grantors, testators and benefactors, all kinds of property, real, personal or mixed.

Fifth—The principal office of said corporation may be located, and the books and records thereof kept, anywhere within the United States, and may be changed and transferred at pleasure. The officers, directors or trustees of said corporation shall be citizens of the United States and may reside in any state or territory thereof.

Sixth—The meetings of said corporation may be held in any state or territory of the United States.

Seventh—The number of directors of said corporation, for the first year of its existence, shall be ten.

(Signed) HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
MARY HOWE TOTTEN,
SYDNEY RICHMOND TABER.

APPENDIX XII

TEXTS OF ILLUSTRATIVE STATE LAWS FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

1. Definitions.

(From Penal Code of New York.)

SECTION 669. Definitions. 1. The word "animal" as used in this title, does not include the human race, but includes every other living creature.

2. The word "torture" or "cruelty" includes every act, omission, or neglect, whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering, or death is caused or permitted.

3. The words "impure and unwholesome milk" include all milk obtained from animals in a diseased or unhealthy condition or who are fed on distillery waste, usually called "swill," or upon any substance in a state of putrefaction or fermentation.

2. General Prohibition of Cruelty.

(From Penal Code of California.)

SECTION 597. Killing, Maiming, Torturing, Etc., Animals.— Every person who maliciously kills, maims, or wounds an animal the property of another or who overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, drink or shelter, cruelly beats, mutilates, or cruelly kills any animal, or causes or procures any animal to be so overdriven, overloaded, driven when overloaded, overworked, tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance, drink or shelter, or to be cruelly beaten, mutilated or cruelly killed; and whoever, having the charge or custody of any animal, either as owner or otherwise, subjects any animal to needless suffering, or inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon the same, or in any manner abuses any animal, or fails to provide the same with proper food, drink, shelter or protection from the weather, or who cruelly drives, rides, or otherwise uses the same when unfit for labor, is for every offense guilty of a misdemeanor.

3. Neglect of Feeding and Care.

(From Penal Code of California.)

SECTION 597e. Impounding Without Food or Water.—Any person who impounds, or caused to be impounded, in any pound, any domestic animal, must supply the same, during such confinement, with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food and water, and in default thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor. In case any domestic animal is at any time impounded, as aforesaid, and continues to be without necessary food and water for more than twelve consecutive hours, it shall be lawful for any person, from time to time, as may be deemed necessary to enter into and upon any pound in which any such domestic animal is confined, and supply it with necessary food and water so long as it remains so confined. Such person is not liable to any action for such entry, and the reasonable cost of such food and water may be collected by him of the owner of such animal, and such animal is not exempt from levy and sale upon execution issued upon a judgment therefor.

SEC. 597f. Permitting Animals to go Without Care.—Every owner, driver or possessor of any animal, who shall permit the same to be in any building, inclosure, lane, street, square or lot of any city, city and county, or township, without proper care and attention, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. And it shall be the duty of any peace officer, or officer of the humane society, to take possession of the animal so abandoned or neglected and care for the same until it is redeemed by the owner or claimant, and the cost for caring for such animal shall be a lien on the same until the charges are paid. Every sick, disabled, infirm or crippled animal which shall be abandoned in any city, city and county, or township, may, if after due search no owner can be found therefor, be killed by such officer; and it shall be the duty of all peace officers, or an officer of said society, to cause the same to be killed on information of such abandonment. Such officer may likewise take charge of any animal that by reason of lameness, sickness, feebleness, or neglect is unfit for the labor it is performing, or that in any other manner is being cruelly treated; and if such animal is not

then in the custody of its owner, such officer shall give notice thereof to such owner, if known, and may provide suitable care for such animal until it is deemed to be in a suitable condition to be delivered to such owner, and any necessary expenses which may be incurred for taking care of and keeping the same shall be a lien thereon, to be paid before the same can be lawfully recovered.

4. Carrying of Animals.

(From Penal Code of California.)

SECTION 597a. Unnecessary Torture, Suffering or Cruelty.—Whoever carries or causes to be carried in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise, any domestic animal, in a cruel or inhuman manner, or knowingly or wilfully authorizes or permits to be subjected to unnecessary torture, suffering, or cruelty of any kind, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and whenever any such person is taken into custody therefor by an officer, such officer must take charge of such vehicle and its contents, together with the horse or team attached to such vehicle, and deposit same in some place of custody; and any necessary expense so incurred for taking care of and keeping the same is a lien thereon, to be paid before the same can be lawfully recovered, and if such expense, or any part thereof, remains unpaid, it may be recovered, by the person incurring the same, of the owner of such domestic animal, in an action therefor.

5. Transportation of Live Stock.

(a) (From Penal Code of New York.)

SECTION 663. Transporting Animals for More Than Twenty-four Consecutive Hours, a Misdemeanor.—A railway corporation, or an owner, agent, consignee, or person in charge of any horses, sheep, cattle, or swine, in the course of, or for transportation, who confines, or causes or suffers the same to be confined, in cars for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours, without unloading for rest, water and feeding, during ten consecutive hours, unless prevented by storm or inevitable accident, is guilty of a misdemeanor. In estimating such confinement, the time during which the animals have been confined without rest, on con-

necting roads from which they are received, must be computed. If the owner, agent, consignee, or other person in charge of any such animals refuses or neglects upon demand to pay for the care or feed of the animals while so unloaded or rested, the railway company, or other carriers thereof, may charge the expense thereof to the owner or consignee and shall have a lien thereon for such expense.

(b) (U. S. Revised Statutes, 1906, Ch. 3,594.)

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by Senate, etc.—That no railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee or lessee of any of them, whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall be conveyed from one state or territory, etc.—or other vessels carrying animals, etc., shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description for a period longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading the same in a humane manner, into properly equipped pens for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented by storm or by other accidental or unavoidable causes which can not be anticipated or avoided by the exercise of due diligence and foresight:

Provided, That upon the written request of the owner or person in custody of that particular shipment, which written request shall be separate and apart from any printed bill of lading or other railroad form, the time of confinement may be extended to thirty-six hours. In estimating such confinement, the time consumed in loading and unloading shall not be considered, but the time during which the animals shall be confined without such rest or food or water on connecting roads shall be included, it being the intent of this Act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except in contingencies stated before: Provided, That it shall not be required that sheep be unloaded in the night time, but where the time expires in the night time in case of sheep the same may continue in transit to a suitable place for unloading, subject to the aforesaid limitation of thirty-six hours.

6. Fights Between Animals.

(From the Penal Code of New York.)

SECTION 664. Setting on Foot Fights Between Birds and Animals, a Misdemeanor.—A person who sets on foot, instigates, promotes, or carries on, or does any act as assistant, umpire or principal, or is a witness of or in any way aids in or engages in the furtherance of any fight between cocks or other birds, or dogs, bulls, bears or other animals, premeditated by any person owning, or having custody of such birds or animals, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not less than ten dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or both.

SEC. 665. Keeping, etc., a Place where Animals are Fought, a Misdemeanor.—A person who keeps, or uses, or is in any way connected with, or interested in the management of, or receives money for the admission of any person to a house, apartment, pit or place kept or used for baiting or fighting any bird or animal, and any owner or occupant of a house, apartment, pit or place, who wilfully procures or permits the same to be used or occupied for such baiting or fighting is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon complaint under oath or affirmation to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant has just and reasonable cause to suspect that any of the provisions of law relating to or in any wise affecting animals are being or about to be violated in any particular building or place, such magistrate shall immediately issue and deliver a warrant to any person authorized by law to make arrests for such offenses, authorizing him to enter and search such building or place, and to arrest any person there present found violating any of said laws, and to bring such person before the nearest magistrate of competent jurisdiction, to be dealt with according to law.

7. Abandonment of Disabled Animal.

(From Penal Code of New York.)

SECTION 656. Abandonment of Disabled Animals.—A person being the owner or possessor, or having charge or custody of a

maimed, diseased, disabled or infirm animal, who abandons such animal, or leaves it to die in a street, road or public place, or who allows it to lie in a public street, road or public place, more than three hours after he receives notice that it is left disabled, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any agent or officer of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or of any society duly incorporated for that purpose, or any police officer, may lawfully destroy or cause to be destroyed, any animal found abandoned and not properly cared for, appearing in the judgment of two reputable citizens called by him to view the same in his presence, to be glandered, injured or diseased past recovery for any useful purpose; or after such agent or officer has obtained in writing from the owner of such animal his consent to such destruction. When any person arrested is, at the time of such arrest, in charge of any animal, or of any vehicle drawn by or containing any animal, any agent or officer of said society or societies or any police officer may take charge of such animal and of such vehicle and its contents, and deposit the same in a safe place of custody, or deliver the same into the possession of the police or sheriff of the county or place wherein such arrest was made, who shall thereupon assume the custody thereof; and all necessary expenses incurred in taking charge of such property shall be a charge thereon.

8. Animals, Disabled, Diseased or Unfit for Labor.

(a) Use and Sale of Horses When Unfit for Labor.

(From Laws of Massachusetts.)

CHAPTER 185, STATUTES OF 1906

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person holding an auctioneer's license to receive or offer for sale or to sell at public auction any horse which by reason of debility, disease or lameness, or for other cause, could not be worked in this Commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to lead, ride or drive on any public way, for any purpose except that of conveying the animal to a proper place for its humane keeping or killing, or for medical or surgical treatment, any horse which,

by reason of debility, disease or lameness, or for other cause, could not be worked in this Commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals.

SEC. 3. Any licensed auctioneer violating any provision of this act shall forfeit his license, and any person violating any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

(From Laws of Pennsylvania. Act of May 6, 1909.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any owner to offer for sale, or sell any horse which by reason of debility, disease or lameness, or for other cause could not be worked in this Commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to lead, ride or drive on any public way for any purpose, except that of conveying the animal to a proper place for its humane keeping, or killing, or for medical or surgical treatment, any horse which by reason of debility, disease or lameness, or for other cause could not be worked in this Commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals.

SEC. 3. Any owner violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on being convicted thereof, before any alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace, shall be fined by the said alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace, in a sum of not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, said fine to be paid to any regularly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals bringing suit or prosecuting the charge.

SEC. 4. Any policeman or constable of any city or county or any agent of any society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals, duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall upon his own view of any such misdemeanor or offence, make an arrest and bring before an alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace, offenders found violating the provisions of this act, and any policeman or constable, or any agent of any society as aforesaid, shall also make arrests of such offenders, on warrants duly issued according to law, when such

misdemeanor or offence is not committed in view of said officer, constable or agent.

(b) Legal Condemnation of Animals Past Useful and Humane Service.

(From Massachusetts Acts of 1907, Ch. 363.)

SECTION 1. Any officer or agent of any society incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts for the prevention of cruelty to animals or for the care and protection of homeless or suffering animals, provided he is also a constable, sheriff or deputy sheriff, or a police officer of any city or town, may take possession of any old, maimed, disabled, diseased or injured animal and apply to any municipal, district or police court or trial justice within whose district the animal is found for process to cause the same to be killed humanely. If the owner is known, and if, after reasonable search, he can be found, a copy of such application shall be served upon him in hand with an order of court to appear at a time and place named to show cause why such animal should not be killed and its value determined. If the owner is not known, or if, after reasonable search, he cannot be found, the court shall order notices to be posted in two public places in the city or town in which the animal was found, stating the case in substance, and giving twenty-four hours' notice of a hearing on said application. At such hearing, if it appears that such animal is so old, maimed, disabled, diseased or injured as to be unfit for humane use, the court shall determine the value of the animal, and shall issue process directing any officer designated above to kill the same humanely. From the determination of the value of the animal the owner may appeal to the superior court in the same manner and with the same effect as in civil actions; *provided*, that, if he has not been served personally with notice of such application, the appeal may be taken at any time within thirty days after he has actual notice or knowledge thereof, to be proved to the satisfaction of the court or justice appealed from, and within one year after such determination.

SEC. 2. The value, if there be any, of the animal, as determined by the court or by a jury, in case upon appeal a trial by jury is claimed within the time prescribed by law, and the reas-

onable costs and expenses incurred by said officer, to be approved by the court, shall be paid by the society whose officer or agent made the application for process in pursuance of which the animal was killed.

SEC. 3. If the animal taken possession of as aforesaid has any infectious or contagious disease, or, for any reason, might lawfully be destroyed as an abatement of a public nuisance, that fact shall be *prima facie* evidence that the animal has no value.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

9. Docking.

(a) (From Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905.)

SECTION 5154. **Docking Horses.**—Every person who shall cut the bony part of a horse's tail for the purpose of docking it, or cause or knowingly permit the same to be done upon premises of which he is the owner, lessee, or user, or who shall assist in such cutting, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. Whenever a horse shall be found so cut, and the wound resulting unhealed, upon the premises or in the custody of any person, such fact shall constitute *prima facie* evidence that the offence was committed by him. All fines resulting from complaint made by an officer or agent of any society of this state for the prevention of cruelty to animals, for any offence specified in this section, shall be paid to the society whose officer or agent made the complaint.

(b) (From California Laws of 1907, Ch. 220.)

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code to be numbered section 597a as follows:

597a. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to dock the tail of any horse, within the State of California, or to procure the same to be done, or to import or bring into this state any docked horse, or horses, or to drive, work, use, race or deal in any unregistered docked horse, or horses, within the State of California except as provided in section five hundred and ninety-seven of this code.

SEC. 2. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code to be numbered section 597b as follows:

597b. Within thirty days after the passage of this act, every owner, or user of any docked horse, within the State of California, shall register his or her docked horse, or horses, by filing in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such docked horse, or horses, may then be kept, a certificate, which certificate shall contain the name or names of the owner, together with his or her postoffice address, a full description of the color, age, size and the use made of such docked horse, or horses; which certificate shall be signed by the owner, or his or her agent. The county clerk shall number such certificate consecutively and record the name in a book or register to be kept for that purpose only; and shall receive as a fee for recording of such certificate, the sum of fifty cents, and the clerk shall thereupon issue to such person so registering such horse or horses a certificate containing the facts recited in this section, which upon demand shall be exhibited to any peace officer, and the same shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with the provisions of section 597a of this code.

SEC. 3. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code to be numbered section 597c as follows:

597c. The driving, working, keeping, racing or using of any unregistered docked horse, or horses, after sixty days after the passage of this act, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the fact that the party driving, working, keeping, racing or using such unregistered docked horse, or horses, docked the tail of such horse or horses.

SEC. 4. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code to be numbered section 597d as follows:

597d. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; *provided, however,* that the provisions of sections 597a, 597b, and 597c, shall not be applied to persons owning or possessing any docked pure-bred stallions and mares imported from foreign countries for breeding or exhibition purposes only, as provided by an act of congress entitled "An act regulating the importation of breeding animals" and approved March 3, 1903, and to docked native-bred stallions and mares brought into this state and used for breeding or exhibition purposes only; *and provided further,* that

a description of each such animal so brought into the state, together with the date of importation and name and address of importer, be filed with the county clerk of the county where such animal is kept, within thirty days after the importation of such animal.

10. Poisoning, or Exposure of Poison, or of Nails, etc.

(From Penal Code of New York.)

SECTION 660. Animal Wantonly Poisoned, or Attempted to be Poisoned, a Misdemeanor.—A person who unjustifiably administers any poisonous or noxious drug or substance to an animal, or unjustifiably exposes any such drug or substance with intent that the same shall be taken by an animal, whether such animal be the property of himself or another, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 661. Throwing Substances Injurious to Animals in Public Places, a Misdemeanor.—A person who wilfully throws, drops or places, or causes to be thrown, dropped or placed upon any road, highway, street or public place, any glass, nails, pieces of metal, or other substance which might wound, disable or injure any animal, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

11. Feeding and Care of Cows.

(From Penal Code of New York.)

SECTION 662. Keeping Milch Cows in Unhealthy Places and Feeding Them With Food Producing Unwholesome Milk, a Misdemeanor.—A person who keeps a cow or any animal for the production of milk, in a crowded or unhealthy place, or in a diseased condition, or feeds such cow or animal upon any food that produces impure or unwholesome milk, is punishable by a fine not less than fifty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both.

12. Trap-shooting.

(From Revised Laws of Massachusetts, Ch. 212.)

SECTION 78. Whoever keeps or uses a live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoots at a

bird kept or used as aforesaid, or is a party to such shooting, or lets any building, room, field or premises, or knowingly permits the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Nothing herein contained shall apply to the shooting of wild game.

13. Use of Bristle Bur, etc., on Horse.

(From California Law of March 13, 1903.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful hereafter in this state for any one, owner, driver or other person, having the care, custody or control of any horse or other animal, to use what is known as the bristle bur, tack bur, or other like device, by whatsoever name known or designated, on any said horse or other animal for any purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 2. A violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and any one found guilty thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten or more than one hundred and seventy-five days, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

14. Powers and Duties of Peace Officers.

(From Revised Laws of Massachusetts, Ch. 212.)

SECTION 74. A person found violating any provision of sections seventy and seventy-three may be arrested and held without a warrant as provided in section forty-seven; and the person making an arrest with or without a warrant shall use reasonable diligence to give notice thereof to the owner of animals found in the charge or custody of the person arrested, shall properly care and provide for such animals until the owner thereof takes charge of them, not, however, exceeding sixty days from the date of said notice and shall have a lien on said animals for the expense of such care and provision.

SEC. 75. If complaint is made to a court or magistrate which is authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases that the com-

plainant believes and has reasonable cause to believe that the laws relative to cruelty to animals have been or are violated in any particular building or place, such court or magistrate, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief, shall issue a search warrant authorizing any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer to search such building or place; but no such search shall be made after sunset, unless specially authorized by the magistrate upon satisfactory cause shown.

SEC. 76. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables and police officers shall prosecute all violations of the provisions of sections seventy to seventy-three, inclusive, which come to their notice, and upon all conviction for cruelty to animals the fines collected upon or resulting from the complaint or information of an officer or agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shall, except as provided in the following section, be paid over to said society after deducting therefrom for the expense of prosecution such amount as the court or trial justice shall order.

SEC. 77. One-half of all fines collected upon conviction under the provisions of section seventy-two, upon or resulting from the complaint or information of any officer or agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, shall be paid over to said society.

15. Humane Education.

(From Illinois Law of June 14, 1909.)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS REPRESENTED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach to the pupils thereof, honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship.

SEC. 2. In every public school within the State not less than one-half hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils thereof kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It shall be optional with each teacher whether it shall

be a consecutive half hour or a few minutes daily, or whether such teaching shall be through humane reading, daily incidents, stories, personal example or in connection with nature study.

SEC. 3. No experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstrating in any study shall be made in any public school of this State. No animal provided by, nor killed in the presence of any pupil of a public school, shall be used for dissection in such school, and in no case shall dogs or cats be killed for such purpose. Dissection of dead animals, or any parts thereof shall be confined to the class room and shall not be practiced in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated thereby.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State and the committee in charge of preparing the program for each annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association shall include therein moral and humane education. The superintendent of schools of each county and of each city shall include once each year moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute, which is held under his or her supervision.

SEC. 5. The principal or teacher of each public school shall state briefly in each of his or her monthly reports whether the provisions of this Act have been complied with in the school under his or her control. No teacher who knowingly violates any provision of sections 1, 2, or 3 of this Act shall be entitled to receive more than 95 per cent. of public school moneys that would otherwise be due for services for the month in which such provisions shall be violated. This Act shall apply to common schools only and shall not be construed as requiring religious or sectarian teaching.

Approved June 14, 1909.

APPENDIX XIII

STATISTICAL INQUIRY BLANK, USED BY AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

NOTE.—It is very important in order to secure correct statistics to have every blank filled, otherwise much labor will be expended in vain.

American Humane Association's Statistical Report for 190

(Kindly cooperate in order to secure definite collective statistics)

Correct title of Society? _____ Date of Incorporation? _____ [City] _____ [State] _____

Does it care for children, or animals, or both? _____ Full address? _____ [Men] _____ [Women] _____ [Men] _____ [Women] _____

Is Society active? _____ How many paid employees? _____ How many volunteers? _____

How many members and contributors? _____ Total disbursements for year 190? \$ _____

Amount received from voluntary gifts? \$ _____; income from endowment? \$ _____; fines? \$ _____

Amount of money received from: State \$ _____; County \$ _____; City \$ _____; Total endowment \$ _____

Total receipts from all sources? \$ _____ Has Society a children's shelter? _____

Does Society own buildings? _____ How many? _____ Their value? \$ _____ How used? _____

Number children involved during 190? _____ No. children's cases prosecuted? _____ Convicted? _____

Number animals involved during 190? _____ No. animal's cases prosecuted? _____ Convicted? _____

Number children sheltered during 190? _____ Number animals sheltered during 190? _____

Other work done by Society(what)? _____ Does it maintain kennels for animals? _____ Animals killed? { Large _____ Small _____

Is the jurisdiction: State? _____ County (one or more)? _____ City (or cities)? _____ Total population involved? _____

Name of President _____ Name of Secretary _____

Please fill this out promptly and mail at once to DR. WM. O. STILLMAN, President A. H. A., Albany, N. Y.

Any explanation or memorandum may be made on the back of this card.

TO WHOM SHOULD CORRESPONDENCE BE ADDRESSED? _____

APPENDIX XIV

(This report is more detailed than those issued by most societies.
But it illustrates the work done by most of them.)

CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR 1907

Convictions

Cruelty to Horses—Working with sores	67
“ “ Jerking on mouth	5
“ “ Lame and in poor condition.....	6
“ “ Kicking	7
“ “ Unfit for work	5
“ “ Beating with whip	13
“ “ Beating with butt end of whip.....	10
“ “ Beating with crow-bar	2
“ “ Beating with iron hoop	1
“ “ Beating with shovel	2
“ “ Beating with pick handle	1
“ “ Beating to death	1
“ “ Sticking with hay fork.....	2
“ “ Check rein too tight.....	2
“ “ No number	1
Cruelty to Dogs—Allowing dog-fighting on the premises..	1
“ “ Beating	2
“ “ Kicking	2
“ “ Aiding and abetting at dog-fighting....	14
Abuse to Cattle—Cutting cow's tail	4
“ “ Beating calves	3
Abuse to Fowls—Overcrowding	1
Shooting birds	2
Interfering with Inspector	1
Total	<u>155</u>

Warnings

Cruelty to Horses—Working with sores	279
“ “ In poor condition	31
“ “ Overloading	15
“ “ Overheating	7
“ “ Beating and abusing.....	48
“ “ Jerking on mouth	50
“ “ Kicking	3
“ “ Lamé	70
“ “ Having no rest pole.....	52
“ “ Not using rest pole.....	71
“ “ Check rein too tight.....	15
“ “ Trail horses on slip.....	5
“ “ Dumps in bad shape.....	2
“ “ Bleeding at mouth	3
“ “ Not properly shod	10
“ “ Placing nails on sidewalks.....	3
“ “ Sore on mouth	3
“ “ Cold and dirty stables.....	7
“ “ Not covering	10
“ “ No number	3
“ “ Not feeding	5
“ “ Overdriving	3
Total	695
Cruelty to Cattle—Overcrowding of sheep	2
“ “ Beating cattle	6
“ “ Not milking cows	2
“ “ Abuse to calves	4
Cruelty to Dogs—Beating of dogs	7
“ “ Kicking	3
Cruelty to Cats—Abuse to Cats	2
“ “ Shooting	3
Cruelty to Fowls—Tying feet	8
“ “ Overcrowding	11
“ “ Abuse to pigeons	2
Cruelty to Birds—Trapping of birds	3
“ “ Shooting	4

Cruelty to Birds—Birds liberated	9
“ “ Cages destroyed	3
Total	764
Game cocks confiscated	25
Spurs	4
Valises	7
Total	36
Horses ordered off road—Lame	139
Horses ordered off road—Unfit condition	34
Total	173
Homes for dogs	9
Homes for cats	8
Total	17
Animals destroyed—Horses	98
“ “ Cows	2
“ “ Dogs	591
“ “ Cats	154
Total	845

Recapitulation

Convictions	155
Warnings	764
Complaints	1036
Horses off road	173
Animals destroyed	845
Birds liberated	9
Cages confiscated	3
Satchels confiscated	7
Game cocks confiscated	25
Spurs confiscated	4
Homes found animals	17
Ambulance runs	157
Total	3196



CANADIAN SOCIETY

241

Places Visited Outside the City

Chambly	St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns, P. Q.	Point Claire
Lachine	Longue Pointe
St. Lambert	Grandby
Longueuil	Bedford
Dorval	Caughnawaga
St. Annes	Bordeaux

APPENDIX XV

ILLUSTRATIVE CRUELITIES

(From "The Evolution of a Sentiment," by G. M. McCarthy.
Jersey City, 1905)

The list of brutalities that follow are offenses for which the Hudson District S. P. C. A. has prosecuted those responsible during its corporate existence:

Horses, Mules, etc.—Docking tail, stabbing with knife, piercing side with sharp pointed stick, cutting breast open, unlawfully shooting, working (on cobble pavement) with hoof worn down to quick and bleeding, allowing mules (sharp shod) to trample over sick horse in hold of canal boat, tearing out its eyes and disemboweling; dragging, while prostrate behind wagon, by chain fastened to neck; tearing out tongue, beating head to pulp with sledge hammer; beating with shovel, iron buckle attached to strap, tanboard, iron grating, butt end of whip, club, plank; knocking down with club and beating; beating with a "scourge" made of nails, stones, pieces of iron and sharp wire ends fastened to cow-hide whip; dragging by rope cruelly tied to mouth, kicking in belly, driving with sharp wire nails strapped around foot to cut into other foot by interfering, leading to swamp and abandoning to die, abandoning in snow drift, abandoning while diseased and dying from glanders and farcy, abandoning to freeze in meadows, abandoning while suffering from colic and general abuse, driving to death; working while suffering from broken knee, imperfect shoeing, high check reins, cruel bits, having no shoes, dislocated shoulder, decayed foot and hoof, glanders, farcy; overloading, overdriving, beating and abusing while drawing wagons of United States mail and newspaper deliveries; working and beating while having sprained leg, punching, exposing to snow storm without shelter, failing to blanket during cold weather, impounding without wholesome food and water, overloading at railroad fruit depots, jerking lines, refus-

ing to allow officer to destroy in case of broken leg and thigh, taking from neighbor's stable and turning loose on street, failing to notify veterinary surgeon or properly care for while disabled and dying; working with fourteen raw and bleeding sores rubbed and chafed by harness, while generally disabled; while helplessly drunk and unfit to manage animal; while exhausted from heat and overwork; driving while lame, sore and lame, overloaded, overburdened, suffering from disease, injury and starvation; selling to unsuspecting persons animals having lockjaw, glanders, farcy, etc.; driving, leading and dragging along distances upward of fifteen miles, old and emaciated car and cab horses, suffering from disease, injured limbs and general disability, to bologna or fertilizer factories; killing diseased animals for food, stealing horses, overdriving in extremely hot weather, causing horses to drop; failing to provide with proper food, drink and protection from weather; causing others to torture and abuse; starving, needlessly mutilating, tormenting, depriving of necessary sustenance, reckless driving, beating with end of sharp iron plate, striking on head with wooden roller, working with blinders that kept eyes closed, placing leather gag in mouth, causing swollen and inflamed tongue and mouth, maliciously driving against trolley car, attempting to poison, working horse having sprained shoulder, exposing glanderous horse for sale.

Dogs.—Chopping with axe, chopping with hoe; cutting and stabbing with pitch-fork, with ice-tongs, with knife; cutting in half with butcher's cleaver, shooting eyes out, clubbing brains out, vivisection, crushing head with foot, tying rope around head and dashing brains out on sidewalk, using as target for shooting at, throwing under wheels of moving truck, throwing from window to street, maliciously driving truck and killing, throwing stones and bricks at, poisoning, hanging, kicking, starving, stealing, abandoning to die; fighting, witnessing fight, attempting or preparing to fight, keeping place or pit used for fights; beating with club, stick, whip, etc.; carrying in inhuman manner, cruelly muzzling, throwing down through trap-door, maliciously mutilating or killing, abandoning to die in vacant buildings, etc., tormenting, depriving of necessary sustenance, impounding without wholesome food and water, beating, clubbing and abusing while

in pound; overcrowding dog catcher's wagon and leaving it stand in scorching sun with no water for dogs.

Cats.—Roasting to death in baker's oven, crushing head to pulp with cobblestone, cutting head off, scalding to death, placing in barrel with vicious bulldog, stabbing with knife, kicking to death, clubbing to death, throwing from window to pavement, throwing stones and bricks at, hanging, shooting, starving, abandoning to starve and die in vacant buildings, carrying in inhuman manner, tormenting, setting dog on, beating, clubbing, whipping, causing bulldog to chew cat to death.

Fowl and Birds.—Cock fighting, aiding, witnessing, preparing for and conducting cocking mains, carrying in inhuman manner, unlawfully shooting, robbing nests, violating game laws, maliciously crushing chickens' heads to pulp, poisoning poultry, using for target, plucking feathers from live poultry; overcrowding poultry in coops, crates, etc., without food and water and with broken wings, and legs, and eyes gouged out; packing live and dead poultry in same crate, impounding without proper food and drink, tormenting, cruelly carrying in bags having no ventilation, clubbing to death, stealing, setting dog on, beating and bruising crated poultry on heads with butt end of whip.

Cattle, etc.—Beating and abusing at stock yards, overcrowding cattle and stock in railroad cars and in wagons; crowding sheep into wagons until they trampled each other to death, kicking goat to death; driving cow five miles with an intended further distance of five miles, while disabled from calving; knocking cow's eye out with a stone.

Miscellaneous.—Throwing live rabbits into vat of boiling water, bull fighting, shooting tame bears and deer while tied to stake, beating turtle against telegraph pole, using cruel and outlawed traps for game, rats, cats, etc.; using slung shots, air rifles, firearms and bean-shooters; refusing to get veterinary surgeon, unlawfully holding forth to be a veterinarian.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PROGRESS
(District Including Fifteen Cities and Towns)

Year 1904

Nature of Offense

Pouring kerosene on cat and setting on fire: cat burned to death	1
Crushing dog's head in pulley with a pavement block	1
Stabbing and killing cat with a punch-fork	1
Beating dog's brains out with a baseball bat	1
Breaking dog's back with a club	1
Cutting horse's head open with a shovel	1
Striking horse between eyes with a hammer	1
Slashing and stabbing horse to death	1
Abandoning sick horse in lonely road to freeze to death	1
Scalding horse with boiling water	1
Kicking, beating, and killing dog	1
Confining 1 lion, 1 bear, and 2 leopards intended for a circus 17 days in small improperly ventilated boxes: animals cramped, starving for food and thirsting for water	1
Expressing live chickens in air-tight paper box tightly strapped together with wire, and with heads and legs bent and tied in unnatural position	1
Exposing horse to snow storm and freezing weather without blanket	1
Carrying three young goats head downward in inverted bag, legs tied so tightly that they cut into flesh	1
Stealing and afterward abandoning pet dog	1
Overcrowding chickens and geese in crates and without food or water: some dead from suffocation; others with legs and wings fractured and broken: some with eyes stretched out by those seeking air	1
Punching and kicking horse in abdomen	1
Overdriving horse until it became exhausted	1
Fighting various bull dogs for amusement: dogs running into each other's feet	1
Whipping and overworking sick and disabled horse until exhausted	1

Interfering with and obstructing S. P. C. A. officer.....	1
Maliciously shooting pet cats.....	2
Leading over rough pavements, under pressure of goads and whips, old and broken-down horses with decayed hoofs worn down to the flesh, from which blood flowed and left foot-marks along street; destination of horses, "bone" yard, 10 miles from starting point; price to be paid on delivery, \$1.00 each. Horse in each instance humanely killed by Society officer	3
Cruelly jerking reins, cutting mouth of horse and producing sore	3
Causing or hiring men to violate law.....	2
Working horses on city pavements without shoes or with smooth-worn shoes, causing in some instances cracked and bleeding hoofs and lameness.....	8
Overloading and overworking horses, mules, etc.	9
Abusing, beating, whipping and clubbing horses, mules, etc.	19
Compelling horses and mules to work while disabled and suffering both from sores under harness and lameness.....	15
Driving and working horses and mules suffering from raw and bleeding sores on back, breast, neck, etc., rubbed and chafed by saddle, collar, harness, etc.	75
Driving and working horses and mules suffering from lameness, cracked and bleeding hoofs, disabled and neglected feet, injuries caused by accident, imperfect shoeing, general disability, etc.	277
Total	435

APPENDIX XVI

THE AUDUBON MOVEMENT

The beginnings of a movement for bird protection were discernable in the early 80's. In 1883, communications to *Forest and Stream* and editorials in the same periodical, called attention to the beginnings of a public awakening to the need of bird protection. In 1884 many newspaper articles appeared, calling attention to the alarming decrease in numbers of small birds and urging measures to save insect-eating and song-birds. In a *Forest and Stream* editorial (entitled "The Sacrifice of Song Birds") it was said: "The destruction of American wild birds for millinery purposes has assumed tremendous proportions. The unholy work gives employment to a vast army of men and women, and this army wages its campaign of destruction with a diabolical perfection of system." It was during this year that the extermination of the terns was threatened. The demands of fashion instigated the systematic killing of these birds from Florida to Massachusetts.

At a meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union held at the American Museum of Natural History, September 30, 1884, Mr. William Brewster called the attention of members to the wholesale slaughter of birds (particularly terns) and "moved the appointment of a committee for the Protection of North American Birds and their eggs against wanton and indiscriminate destruction, the committee to consist of six . . . and to coöperate with other existing protection associations having similar objects in view." Such a committee was appointed. Its work marks the beginning of the Audubon movement.

At this same meeting, action was taken that has since proved far-reaching in its results. The Union instructed its Council to prepare and present a proper memorial to Congress and also to the Canadian government, in behalf of the Committee on Bird

Migration, and to consider what other means could be devised to promote the work. The appeal to Congress resulted in an appropriation of \$5,000 through the Department of Agriculture in aid of the work. The Department invited the Council of the Union to select a superintendent to carry on the work in the Department. As a result Dr. C. Hart Merriam was chosen. He secured as his assistant, Dr. A. K. Fisher. These men, both among the founders of the American Ornithologists' Union, were the nucleus from which has grown the present Biological Survey, a division of the Department of Agriculture.¹

What was probably the first comprehensive bird law passed in the United States was enacted by the legislature of New Jersey early in 1885. It forbade the killing of any Night-hawk, Whippoorwill, Tern, Gull or any insectivorous or song-bird not generally known as a game bird. At this time, particularly in the South, the killing and sale of non-game birds for food purposes was quite common. In 1885, not less than twenty-six species were exposed for sale at points in this region. In Norfolk, Va., for instance, Mr. Sennett of the A. O. U. Protection Committee found on sale at more than twelve stands large quantities of such birds,² some stands having as many as three or four hundred.

At the third annual meeting of the Union, in 1885, a new Committee on Protection of Native Birds was appointed, and a large amount of preliminary work was done by the committee at weekly meetings. Sub-committees were appointed to collect statistics covering the extent of trade in birds for millinery pur-

¹ The great value of the work of the staff of ornithologists of the Survey is regularly becoming more apparent. It publishes a mass of educational material, and takes an active part in protecting both game and non-game birds. The Audubon Societies are practically auxiliary to it, and work in close touch with it. All important movements and plans of the National Association are adopted after consultation with the Biological Survey, which furnishes a large part of the food data published in the Educational Leaflets of the Association.

² These included the robin, catbird, brown thrasher, bluebird, yellow rumped warbler, waxwing, red-eyed vireo, eight species of sparrow, dove and even the crow and screech owl. At the present time, not only are markets bare of song-birds (even Louisiana with its French population has abandoned the practice), but in many States the sale of game-birds as well is forbidden.

poses, and to procure a full series of the legislative enactments of the different states in behalf of bird protection, as a basis for intelligent action.

The Committee planned its first work largely along educational lines. The public was reached through the coöperation of the editor and publisher of *Science* and of Mr. G. E. Gordon, President of the American Humane Association. A 16-page supplement to *Science* (No. 160, Feb. 26, 1886) was issued; and a separate edition of 100,000 copies was circulated by the Committee on Bird Protection. It contained a number of articles and editorials (mainly by members of the Committee), the purpose of which was to inform and to create sentiment against the use of birds for decorative purposes, and in general for the protection of all native birds. Published as the first Bulletin of the American Ornithologists' Union, this reprint contained the first completed draft of what has since been known as the A. O. U. Model Law, "An Act for the Protection of Birds and their Nests and Eggs."

On February 11, 1886, the following editorial appeared in *Forest and Stream*:

"Very slowly the public are awakening to see that the fashion of wearing feathers and skins of birds is abominable. Legislation itself can do little against this barbarous practice, but if public sentiment can be aroused against it, it will die a speedy death. While individual effort may accomplish much, it will work but slowly, and the spread of the movement will be but gradual. Something more than this is needed.

"In the first half of this century there lived a man who did more to teach Americans about birds of their own land than any other who ever lived. His beautiful and spirited paintings and his charming and tender accounts of the habits of his favorites have made him immortal, and have inspired his countrymen with an ardent love for the birds. The land which produced the painter-naturalist, John James Audubon, will not willingly see the beautiful forms he loved so well exterminated.

"We propose the formation of an Association for the protection of the wild birds and their eggs, which shall be called the Audubon Society. Its membership is to be free to everyone who is willing to lend a helping hand in forwarding the objects for

¹This law was first drawn in January, 1886. It was then not in force in a single state. It now applies in all but ten states and territories.

which it is formed. These objects shall be to prevent, so far as possible, (1) the killing of any wild birds not used for food; (2) the destruction of nests or eggs of any wild bird, and (3) the wearing of feathers as ornaments or trimming for dress.

"To bring this matter properly before the public at large, we shall employ every means in our power to diffuse information on the subject over the whole country. Those who are willing to aid us in our labors are urged to establish local societies for work in their own neighborhood. To such branch societies we will send, without charge, circulars and printed information for distribution among their neighbors. A little effort in this direction will do much good. As soon as the Association shall have a membership and shall be in a position to organize, and shall have attained an existence, we will hand the books and any funds which it may have, over to its members, who will, thereafter, take charge of it. The work to be done by the Audubon Society is auxiliary to that undertaken by the Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union; and will further the efforts of the A. O. U. Committee, doing detail duties to which they cannot attend."

The new Audubon Society, the predecessor of the present National Association of Audubon Societies, at the end of the first six months of its existence had enrolled over 11,000 members. This rapid growth suggested the need of incorporation. Steps were taken to that end, and on August 6th, the incorporation was completed with the title of "The Audubon Society for the Protection of Birds."

In November, the A. O. U. Protection Committee published its second bulletin in *Forest and Stream*. This was reprinted in pamphlet form as "Protection of Birds by Legislation." It contained the New York law of 1886 (the first adopted in any commonwealth, embodying the recommendations of the A. O. U.), with detailed comments, a revised and simplified draft of a model law with explanations and suggestions about enforcement, the effect of the law on bird protection, the work of the Audubon Society, and other related matter.

The year 1886 represents a high-water mark in the work. The public press had warmly seconded the movement, and the public was seemingly aroused to the importance of enforcing thorough-going measures for the better protection of birds. At the close of the year the Audubon Society had 16,000 members, with more

than three hundred local secretaries, scattered through this and various foreign countries.

In January, 1887, The Forest and Stream Publishing Company issued the first number of the *Audubon Magazine*. It was decided that this new venture was necessary to enable the Society to keep pace with the rapid growth of the movement. Each number contained a full-page illustration of some well-known bird, carefully produced from Audubon's plate, together with a description and life history of the species figured. Besides this the story of the life of the great artist-naturalist appeared as a serial. Economic questions were treated in an intelligent and novel way, and there were lighter articles and stories for younger readers. In August the membership of the Society had grown to 38,400.

During 1888 the tide turned; this is reflected in the scant attention given to bird protection in the public press. The shooting of song birds during the spring migration went on in New York State despite the law, and fashion once more furthered the work of destruction by decreeing the use of birds for decorative purposes. With the end of the second volume, December, 1888, the *Audubon Magazine* ceased to exist and, with it, the organized effort for bird protection.

During the years from 1889 to 1895, reports of the annual congresses of the American Ornithologists' Union reflect little progress on the part of the Committee on Bird Protection in advancing its work. "The Committee was discouraged and hopeless, feather-wearing was as rampant as ever, the legislatures of the states of New York and Pennsylvania, where the model law had been enacted, had amended or repealed the same, and bird legislation was as defective as it was before the protection movement began; the Audubon Society had practically ceased to exist, and the *Audubon Magazine* was no longer published. Truly it might be said that the cause of bird protection seemed hopeless, for the movement that had started so brilliantly in 1883 was seemingly dead after a short career of twelve years. An analysis of the cause of the decline points to the following reason: the movement was started and carried on as a single society, the expenses of the same being borne by a liberal and public-spirited

corporation that was organized for another purpose. The magnitude of the undertaking was too great for any person or corporation to carry on unaided, the actual physical labor and the great expense were beyond the strength or purse of anything but a coöperative movement among the several states or the contributions of hundreds of individuals. There was also a total lack of supporting laws, nor was the warden system adopted during the first movement.”^a

A second cycle of bird protection began in January, 1896, when the system of State Audubon Societies was started by the organization of a society in Massachusetts. As the state societies are all planned on the same lines and have the same object in view, a quotation from the prospectus of the Massachusetts Society will serve to indicate the character of the work to be accomplished.

“The purpose of the Society is to discourage buying and wearing for ornamental purposes the feathers of any wild bird, and to otherwise further the protection of our native birds. We would awaken the community to the fact that this fashion of wearing feathers means the cruel slaughter of myriads of birds, and that some of our finest birds are already decimated, and may be exterminated by the demand for their feathers. We would make an appeal to all lovers of nature, since by this reckless demand of fashion the woods and fields are being stripped of one of their chief attractions, and the country deprived of indispensable friends to agriculture.”^b

A second society was soon organized in Pennsylvania, and thereafter state organizations followed in rapid succession. The New York Society was organized on February 23, 1897. The executive committee of this society regarded the work as essentially educative, and its activities advanced primarily along such lines. Bird Day in the schools of the state was made a primary principle of organization, in which the aid of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was enlisted. Some fourteen circulars and leaflets were issued. At the same time the American Museum of Natural History continued its work of educating

^a Report of the A. O. U. Committee on Protection of North American Birds, 1894, pp. 55-6.

^b Report of the A. O. U. Committee for 1896, p. 31.

the public school teachers to the economic and aesthetic value of birds. Large numbers of accurately colored lantern slides of birds were prepared for distribution to the public schools throughout the state, and these were used in an interesting and popular way.

The dissemination of literature demonstrating the economic foundations of bird protection, and the establishing of bird work in the schools on a footing with botany were specific objects of concern with the National Committee. It urged these objects on the state societies above all other considerations, and it appealed to its members to take an individual interest in promoting this work. In the report for 1897 the Committee made a series of recommendations to the A. O. U. which epitomizes the more recent activities of the organization.* During 1898 more active measures were taken to carry these recommendations into effect, and subsequent work has done much toward their realization. Uniform legislation has rapidly been secured. At present the model law is in force in forty-one states and territories and in the northwestern territories of Canada. In addition the societies have regularly exerted a valuable influence in game bird protection. All of the societies stand emphatically for short open seasons, no spring shooting, non-export, no sale of game, and every known method of preserving the rapidly diminishing game birds of the country.

An interesting phase of the work has been the effort of some of the societies to interest milliners in bird protection. The report of 1898 says this, for instance: "An exhibition of millinery trimmed without the use of wild birds, aigrettes, etc., was held at the Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia, in May, in which all the leading milliners of the city participated, and the attendance of visitors was very large. The exhibits of the various firms were afterwards displayed in their stores and advertised in their newspaper notices, which did still more to draw public attention to the possibilities of 'Audubon millinery.' As a result many of the stores have agreed to make a specialty of birdless hats, and Messrs. Gimbel Bros. have established an Audubon department, besides issuing an appeal for the birds in their millinery adver-

* Report for 1897, pp. 112-3.

tisements.”” The cause of bird protection has also been brought prominently before women's clubs and similar organizations with significant results.

The publication of *Bird Lore*, beginning in 1899, as the official organ of the Audubon Societies, has been a powerful auxiliary in the Audubon work. Its editor, Mr. Frank M. Chapman, has from the first maintained a high standard for the magazine. Scientifically sound, it is popular in treatment. It is valuable in keeping the various societies in touch with one another, as well as with their members and other interested parties.

Early in 1900, a change of fashion again threatened the gulls and terns. An appeal to bird lovers was made by Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, and through his efforts a generous fund was raised for the special protection of sea-birds during the breeding season. The system of wardens was instituted as a result. Annually increasing results have come from the maintenance of the fund. In this same year, in order to put the bird protection movement on a lasting basis, a national organization of the Audubon societies was effected. A national committee was formed with power to represent the societies whenever concerted action should seem desirable. Each society has had a representative on this committee. In 1906, the committee was incorporated as the National Association of Audubon Societies, and in the same year the Association was bequeathed a substantial fund for endowment purposes by one of its late members, Albert Willcox.

Since 1901 the national organization has had charge of the formation of new Audubon societies, of the warden system, of legislation, of the setting apart of reservations for wild fowl and of the general educational work. The extension of reservations and of the warden system are particularly noteworthy phases of protective work. Searches for bird colonies are prosecuted by the association from time to time. If these are found on federal property a reservation is likely to be obtained by order of the President of the United States. In 1906 a perpetual lease was secured from the State of Maine of a rocky island which is occupied by a good-sized colony of herring gulls and the only remaining colony of the American eider duck that

¹ Report of 1898, p. 71.

is known to exist in the United States. In such places, reliable wardens are stationed for protective work during breeding seasons. In only a few cases is it necessary to employ wardens throughout the year. Educational work, however, is regarded by the Association as its most important line of activity. "The millions of children in the public schools of the country must be reached, and they must be taught that kindness to the lower and helpless creatures is one of the fundamental principles of good citizenship. . . ."

"The system of Educational Leaflets adopted by this Association in 1905 has been continued without intermission until the present time. The first Leaflets were illustrated with black and white drawings of the bird under consideration, but beginning with Number 17, which was issued December 1, 1905, the illustrations have been in the natural colors of the bird. . . . A series of questions is appended for the use of teachers, and good reference books are suggested for the student. . . . Leaflets and outlines are now in use in nearly 100 schools. It is true that this is but a small part of the thousands of such institutions, but it is a beginning, and from it the work must spread until their use is universal."

The work of the Association "is not a fad nor an ephemeral movement, but it is an undertaking seeking truth in a spirit of fairness and justice. It proposes to preserve and protect the wild life of this continent and, so far as it can, of the world, until such time as careful and exact scientific study can determine the value to the human race of all wild creatures, and to this end it is the purpose of this Society to prevent, by all lawful means, the selfish and wasteful practices that have so long been in vogue."

* Report for 1906, pp. 246-7.

* *Ibid.*, p. 228.

APPENDIX XVII

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS IN DEALING WITH NEGLECTED STOCK ISSUED BY THE COLORADO BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION

When stock is found neglected and suffering, if practicable, notify the owner and give him a chance to care for it himself before you do. You must use judgment about this. If the owner is too far away, or the animals are suffering much, don't wait for the owner.

In all cases, get word to the owner as quickly as possible. In all cases try to keep down the expense the same as you would if the stock were your own, but, while doing so, don't let the animals suffer.

The utmost good faith and sincerity should characterize every action of an agent. Nothing will so quickly destroy his influence for good and confidence in him as the belief that he is dishonest or actuated by mercenary motives.

While he has a right under the circumstances, as set forth in the law, to make a reasonable charge for his services in caring for neglected or abused animals, he should never take advantage of his authority to overcharge, and should be guided by what he would have charged if the owner had come to him to make a bargain before the services were rendered.

In other words, an agent should never let himself use his authority to make money. That is not what it was given him for. Even if, as often happens, the owner of neglected stock is entitled to little consideration on account of his inhumanity, the way to punish him is not by overcharging.

If an agent is fair, impartial and sincere, he can generally make a friend even of the man against whom he is enforcing the law. He can not hope to do that if he is not absolutely honest, but, on the contrary, will make enemies for himself and the cause he represents.

Nothing here said is to be taken to mean that an agent must

render his services for nothing, or for less than they are worth, when he is entitled by law to make a charge. His enforcement of the law is a matter of business, and the exercise of his authority as an officer of the State. Moreover, the owner of the stock cared for profits by his action and should pay for it a reasonable price.

There is meant only that the agent should not take advantage, but should be perfectly fair, upright and above board in his actions, and should then compel the respect to his orders which is due to him as exercising the authority of the people of the State.

The law does not require publication of notice in a newspaper, but when it appears at all likely that animals taken charge of and about to be sold will bring enough to pay the additional cost of advertising in the official stock paper, that should be done just as is done in the case of estrays.

Whenever any stock is taken up because it needs care, notify the board at the State House, giving particulars of taking, description, brands, etc. Whenever a sale occurs, furnish full information to this office at once.

Take up no range stock unless actually suffering, except when found where they can reach no feed.

Keep full and complete records of dates, names, brands, amounts, etc. Give and take receipts, and make it a careful and correct matter of business.

If an owner comes to redeem stock, do not let him redeem some and leave the rest.

If there is some poor and some good stock to be sold, bunch some of both kinds in lots and sell the lot. Otherwise you will have the worthless stock left on your hands.

Whenever you post sale notices, send one copy to this office.

When stock is redeemed, collect all items of expense for each head for the number of days held, including gathering, advertising, etc.

Employ only honest and trustworthy help.

Keep strictly to the law. Do whatever the law says shall be done. Do it in good faith and take no advantage of anyone. Treat all alike and all fairly.

APPENDIX XVIII

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON HUMANE SLAUGHTERING AND KILLING METHODS, AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION. READ AT NEW ORLEANS MEETING, NOVEMBER 19, 1908

1. That all animals should be stunned before being subjected to the bleeding operation.

2. That the "shooting-bolt" weapon should be used for the stunning of cattle, horses and, as far as practicable, the smaller animals. (1) On account of its great efficiency in producing instantaneous insensibility, through the explosive force exerted by the discharge on the cerebrum. (2) The relative absence of danger to human life in its use; there being no bullets and consequently no risk from stray or deflected missiles.

3. That if, for economical reasons, the shooting-bolt apparatus be not employed for small animals; calves, pigs and sheep should be stunned before bleeding by a blow from a special form of club having an iron knob at the end. In stunning calves and pigs the blow should be aimed at the forehead; but, in the case of sheep it should be delivered just back of the ears. A form of stunning apparatus, for small animals, which has given most satisfactory results in hundreds of slaughtering establishments, and known as the "striking-bolt" instrument, of which the Kleinschmidt and Kurten are the best examples, is especially recommended on account of its humaneness; the only objection being that this device requires more delay and the employment of an extra man in its operation.

4. That the public abattoir system of Germany, under the supervision and direction of expert government officials of intelligence and experience, not only conserves the interests of humanity; but, constituting as it does, through the resulting rigid inspection of all meats and other products, such a reliable safeguard to the public health and safety, should be universally adopted.

5. That their public slaughter houses, which were designed with an especial view to the humane handling and slaughtering of animals, as well as providing the most complete sanitary arrangements, should serve as models for the construction of such buildings in America.

6. That, in view of the national importance of this question, an appeal should be made to the United States government to send a commission abroad for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the abattoir systems of Germany and other foreign states.

APPENDIX XIX

WORK-HORSE PARADE

CIRCULAR ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1908

The sixth annual parade and competition of the BOSTON WORK-HORSE PARADE ASSOCIATION will take place on May 30, 1908, in the forenoon.

Entries close May 1st, and after that date no entry will be received. No entry fee is required.

This is a purely charitable undertaking. The officers receive no compensation for their services, and the only object of the Association is to improve the condition and treatment of work-horses.

Entries are especially desired from small owners. This is not a rich man's show. *A new harness or new wagon counts for nothing.*

Not more than ten entries can be received from any one person, and the Association reserves the right to reduce this number to five. Work-horses of all kinds may be entered, except horses used in hacks and cabs. Entries will be received from any place within fifteen miles of Boston.

Any horse that is dock-tailed, sick, lame, thin, galled, out of condition, or otherwise unfit for work will be excluded from the parade.

Entry blanks and circulars may be obtained at the office of the Secretary, or from any Director of the Association.

The Prizes

Every horse not disqualified by lameness, want of condition, or other cause, will receive a ribbon of some kind, and prizes will be liberally awarded. Each blue-ribbon winner will receive a brass medal as a permanent ornament for the harness.

How the Ribbons and Prizes are Awarded.

Age counts in favor of a horse. The older the horse the higher will he be graded, provided that his condition is good.

The Judges are instructed not to give a first prize or blue ribbon to a green horse.

The Judges are instructed not to give a first prize or blue ribbon to any horse unless—allowing for the imperfections of age—he is a handsome horse of good type.

Docile and gentle manners will be considered, as showing that the horse has been kindly treated.

Color will not count even in respect to matched teams.

The value or newness of the harness will not count; but the harness must be clean, comfortable, well-fitting and not unnecessarily heavy.

Many a good horse has failed to receive a prize in former years by reason of his collar being too small or too large, or for some other defect in the harness. Throat-latches too tight, and inside reins too long, in the case of pairs, are also common defects.

Harness that is light, but strong enough to do the work required of it, is preferred to heavier harness. This rule will be observed especially in respect to bridles and other parts in which great strength is not required. Brass frontlets, unnecessary rings, tassels, plumes and other ornaments should not be used.

The vehicle will not be considered, except that a vehicle too heavy or otherwise unsuitable for the horse or for the work in which he is used, would disqualify the entry. New harness and new vehicles are not absolutely prohibited, but exhibitors are requested not to use them. This is an exhibition of horses and not of wagons.

Horses must be shown in the same manner in which they are regularly worked in all respects, including vehicle, harness and number of horses in a team. For example, a horse regularly used in a pair cannot be entered as a single horse.

Certificates

In addition to the prizes, certificates will be awarded to those drivers whose horses appear serviceably sound and in good con-

dition and spirits, provided that they have been driven continuously by the same driver for at least a year before the date of entry. This provision as to the length of time during which the horses have been driven must be true of each horse in the team, if there are more than one, and must be provided by the signed statement of the driver, countersigned by the owner. (In the case of a four-horse team it will be sufficient if three of the horses have been driven by the driver for one year.) *A horse will be considered serviceably sound if he goes sound and breathes sound.* Separate entry blanks will be furnished for drivers eligible for certificates.

N. B.—These certificates have nothing to do with the prizes. A horse may be eligible for a prize, although the driver is not eligible for a certificate; and the driver may receive a certificate, although his horses fail to obtain a prize.

The Uses of the Association

Besides holding the Annual Parade, the Association has maintained during the past winter the following means for improving the condition and treatment of work-horses: A Permanent Agent; A Course of Free Lectures; A Stable Competition. These will be considered separately.

The Permanent Agent

The Directors employed last December Mr. Maurice B. Conway as a permanent agent to inspect the poorer class of stables and horses, and to assist the owners with advice and information, and, in deserving cases, with blankets, harness, medicine and expert shoeing. Veterinary surgeons and blacksmiths have generously offered to give their services free, at the request of the agent; and much good has been done in this manner.

It often happens that skilful shoeing, or the gift of a proper collar or saddle, or of a warm blanket will save an old or worn-out horse from much unnecessary suffering. It often happens also that a man will make some improvement in his stable or in the treatment of his horses, such as stopping holes in the walls, repairing doors and windows, providing bedding, watering his

horses more frequently, grooming them better, etc., if the matter is properly suggested to him by a person acting as agent for a well-known society.

Free Lectures

A conference on Shoeing, intended for experts and well attended by them, was held by the Association in February; and afterward, on successive Friday Evenings, a course of Free Lectures were delivered as follows: (1) "The Shoeing of Horses." (2) "Common Equine Diseases." (3) "Harness." (4) "The Age of Horses and the Care of Their Teeth." (5) "Feeding and Watering." (6) "Diseases of the Feet." (7) "Driving." (8) "Rules of the Road." (9) "Experiences as a Humane Agent."

Stable Competition

Entries were accepted this year from stables of every kind, and they were judged, not in competition, but accordingly as they satisfied the standard fixed by the Judges. Among the points considered were: quality of hay and grain, bedding, blanketing, grooming, ventilation, stalls, sanitary condition of stable, and last, but not least, the handling of the horses by drivers and grooms, including the condition in which the horses are returned to the stable by the drivers. The stables and the foremen are not always graded alike. Sometimes a foreman makes poor use of the facilities at his command, and in other cases a good foreman has to struggle against bad drivers, poor facilities, or a stingy owner.

Fire Exits for Stables

The Fire Commissioner of Boston made the following statement in his annual report for 1907:

"Scores of horses are burned or suffocated to death every year in this city. Some reasonable regulation of stable construction should be passed looking to the proper arrangement of runways and exits. This great and cruel loss of horse life has been to a very considerable degree unnecessary, and if some official supervision of stables, with authority to require proper construction, could prevail, the horror could be greatly abated."

The Disposal of Old Horses

There is a growing feeling in the community that old and worn-out horses, or painfully lame horses, ought not to be sold, but should be killed, or otherwise disposed of in a humane manner.



APPENDIX XX

SAMPLES OF SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL LEAFLETS BEARING ON PRACTICAL HUMANE PROCEDURE

(a) *How to Treat a Horse*

It is wise to treat a horse well. Men who are well treated are generally happier and better able to do good work than men who are ill treated. It is the same in the case of horses. It will pay you to treat your horse well.

The reason why you feel pain in your body when you are hurt is because you have nerves. Horses have nerves and feel pain as well as you. Think of that, and do not make your horse suffer.

You should pity your horse, because he is dumb and cannot complain if you neglect or ill-treat him.

A horse should always be well fed. A working horse should have besides his hay, twelve quarts of grain a day, half oats and half corn. If all corn is used, soak it in water until it swells. This will prevent colic. A driving horse should have all oats instead of part corn. There is no danger of over-feeding an old horse.

Be sure to give your horse plenty of good water. You know yourself how it feels to be thirsty. Think what your poor horse may suffer if you do not give him enough water. He cannot tell you, so you should think about it.

A horse should be kept clean and have a good dry bed at night. When you have worked hard and are tired you would not like hard boards or damp ground to sleep on. Your horse can feel the discomfort of hard boards and damp ground. On cold nights he needs blankets over him as well as a good bed.

When you clean your horse do not use the currycomb roughly. If he has a fine skin do not use a comb at all, but a good hard brush. That will do him good, make his coat shine, and do you

credit. Be careful to clean his feet also, and so prevent lameness. This should be done every night and with a pick, using care to see that no stones are between the frog and the shoe.

See that your horse's collar fits. An ill-fitting collar will make sores and cause him much suffering. A collar that is too small will stop his breath so that he cannot pull. Horses have been thought balky when the real reason why they stood still was a tight collar. A collar that is too large will cramp the shoulders. See that the harness fits well, examine it every day, and keep it soft and clean.

If the harness begins to rub anywhere and make a sore place, wash the sore with clean water, and castile soap if you have it, but do not use other kinds, then put pads—made of rags will do—on each side of the place that touched the sore in such a way as to raise it up so that it cannot touch the sore. If the sore is a bad one do not work the horse until it is well.

Go to a good blacksmith and keep your horse's shoes in good order. They should be removed every four or five weeks. When the roads are icy keep sharp calks on them.

Keep the stable clean if you want your horse to be well. Keep a lump of salt in the corner of the stall where he can get it when he likes, but do not put it where it will mix with his food.

Never use a tight check-rein. It is cruel to put any check-rein on a work-horse, because, when he is pulling a load, especially up hill, he needs to bend his neck as he pleases.

He does not need blinders either. They are likely to injure the eyes of any horse.

Never overload your horse. If you have to carry a load along a level road and then up hill, load for the hill, not for the level, or take an extra horse with you.

When the roads are bad, make your load lighter, and when going up or down hill let your horse take his time. Going fast with heavy harness and a load is sure to injure a horse.

When you leave your horse standing give him a chance to rest. If it is on a hill block the wheels with stones. If there is a load and only two wheels, raise the shafts with a prop and ease the horse's back. If possible turn him so that the sun will not shine in his eyes.

Keep your wheels well greased. When they are not greased it is much harder to pull the wagon. Wipe the axle clean before you put fresh grease on it.

Do not let a horse stand two or three days without exercise. Take him out of the stable every day long enough to exercise him. Be sure to give him fresh air also. To keep him well and strong a horse needs to have fresh air let into his stable, just as you need fresh air let into your bedrooms to keep you well and strong.

When your horse is tired you need to do something to make him fresh the next day. As soon as you get to the stable, sponge his nose and the part under his tail, wipe off the harness marks, and rub his legs downward. Also, if possible, bathe his legs from the knees down with hot water and rub them dry, but do not bathe them unless you can get them dry afterward. Rub his ears until they are dry and warm, give him some water, and let him rest for an hour. Then clean him, water and feed him, and give him a deep, soft bed. Water him again, if you can, before you go to bed. If you are not going to use him the next day, you may give him a bran mash instead of oats. If it is cold weather have it warm.

If a horse does not eat well have his teeth examined by a veterinary. They may need filing or he may suffer from a sore tooth. Horses have starved to death from trouble with their teeth.

Sore back on horses is often caused by the shafts bearing too heavily on the back. See that the shafts are so hung that when rocker plates are level the shafts will stand high enough to enter the tug straps, then they will not press down on the horse's back. Give the horse twenty-four inches in width between shafts at narrowest part.

For all wagons over one and three-eighths inches axle, stiff shafts properly hung are better for horse and wagon.

Sometimes drivers step on the shafts in getting in and out of wagons; this is often the cause of sore backs on horses.

Carts should be loaded so that the shafts will not bear on the horse's back. Always have the whiffletree hung beneath the shaft bar.

Never shout or use rough words to your horse. You will get much more from him by kindness. You would do more yourself for one who treated you well than you would for one who used rough, bad words. Your horse feels the same way.

Never whip or be cruel to a balky horse. Balkiness is a kind of disease. If your horse stands still and you are in a hurry, try undoing and doing up again a part of his harness. Lift up one of his feet and put it down again, or try coaxing him along with an apple or something else that he likes.

When your horse is afraid of anything, if it is possible, drive slowly up to it and let him look at it. Never whip him when he is frightened. If you were afraid of anything, whipping would not take away your fear, but kind words might. It is the same with your horse.

Love your horse and he will love you. Kind, gentle, encouraging words will make him want to obey you. Try them, and use the whip as little as possible and never in the stable. Never hold the whip in your hand and keep worrying the horse with it. That is keeping him in misery.

Never go to saloons. Never take any intoxicating drink. Many poor tired horses go all night or longer without water or feed when their drivers have been drinking. Do not drink at all. You will never be sorry for not drinking, but you and your family and your friends may be very sorry if you do. Save your money for things that are good. Drink is bad for your body, bad for your soul, bad for your pocket. Do not let any one tempt you to take it.

This leaflet can be obtained from M. L. Hall, 126 Ridge St., Providence, R. I. Price 40 cent per hundred, or 20 copies for 10 cents, postage paid.

(b) *To Policemen and Others*

(This is quite commonly found in the reports and circulars issued by humane societies.)

Humanity sometimes requires that policemen on duty, and others, shall kill injured animals. Attention is called to the following as the quickest and most humane methods when properly done:

The Horse

Shooting.—Place the pistol muzzle within a few inches of the head, and shoot at the point indicated in the cut, aiming toward the center of the head.

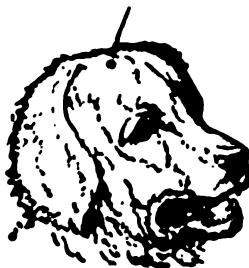
Blows.—Blindfold, and with a heavy axe or hammer strike just below the foretop at the same point. Two vigorous well-aimed blows will kill quickly.



Be careful not to shoot or strike too low.

The Dog

Shooting.—Place the pistol muzzle near the head, aiming a little to one side of the top of the skull at the place shown by



the dot, and shoot downward so that the bullet shall go through the brain into or toward the neck.

Do not shoot too low or directly in the middle, on account of thick bones. If the dog must be killed with blows, strike hard with a heavy instrument at the point you would shoot.

(Circulated by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.)

(c) Important to Shippers

You are hereby warned that the abuse of poultry by shipping them in low, overcrowded or poorly ventilated coops makes you liable to a fine and imprisonment.

Carrying companies and their agents also make themselves amenable to the law in receiving and transporting poultry which are not properly packed.

The law authorizes the taking charge of any animals being carried in a cruel manner, and any necessary expenses which may be incurred for taking charge and keeping the same shall be a lien thereon to be paid before the same can be lawfully recovered.

Coops should be constructed with solid board bottoms and slatted or spindled tops and sides. When slats are used they should not be over one and one-half inches wide. (Do not use boxes.) Standard coops measure two feet wide by three feet long.

Coops for turkeys should not be less than 20 inches high.

Coops for geese should not be less than 16 inches high.

Coops for old roosters should not be less than 16 inches high.

Coops for large fowls should not be less than 16 inches high.

Coops for ducks should not be less than 12 inches high.

Coops for small fowls should not be less than 12 inches high.

Coops for spring chickens should not be less than 12 inches high.

The commission men who handle the largest part of the fowls received at this market, suggest the following as the proper number to be placed in each standard coop.

Turkey gobblers, 5 to a coop.

Turkey hens, 6 to a coop.

Geese, Large, 6 to a coop.

Geese, Medium, 8 to a coop.

Geese, Small, 10 to a coop.

Ducks, Large, 10 to a coop.

Ducks, Medium, 14 to a coop.

Ducks, Small, 18 to a coop.

Roosters and fowls, 7 to 10 lbs. apiece, 8 to a coop.

Roosters and fowls, 5 to 7 lbs. apiece, 10 to a coop.

Roosters and fowls, 4 to 5 lbs. apiece, 14 to a coop.

Roosters and fowls, 3 to 4 lbs. apiece, 16 to a coop.

Roosters and fowls, 2 to 3 lbs. apiece, 18 to a coop.

Roosters and fowls, 1 to 2 lbs. apiece, 20 to a coop.

Squab pigeons should not be shipped under six weeks old.

Compliance with these regulations will be a benefit to the shippers, as the poultry will arrive at the market in better condition.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will strictly enforce these regulations.

Headquarters, 1627 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

FRANK B. RUTHERFORD,

Secretary.

Kindly post for further reference.

APPENDIX XXI

LETTER OF MR. HENRY BERGH, TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ON VIVISECTION

(Mr. Bergh is a nephew of the founder of the American Society)

The erection of a new building to meet the requirements of the pathological department of Bellevue Hospital has served as an excuse for an attack on several eminent members of the medical profession by certain persons who claim to represent the interests of humanity. Speaking unofficially, I should welcome the centralization of the practice of vivisection in some few designated localities where it would be under the supervision of competent officials, as the best means of doing away with most of the objections which exist under the present lack of system for its control.

No one deprecates more than I the infliction of needless suffering on God's defenseless creatures; but that which is necessary is not cruel. I have great confidence in the medical fraternity as a body. They have done more in the cause of humanity than any other class of men who ever existed; for their constant efforts have been directed toward the alleviation of suffering—not its infliction. That individual practitioners have committed excesses which call for the liveliest condemnation is true; but the profession at large should not be held responsible for acts which they could not control. The proper remedy is to take away from the irresponsible practitioner the right to practice vivisection without limitation or control; transferring it to those who alone shall be licensed to perform such operations on living subjects, and under such restraint and intelligent supervision as would prevent abuses, without in any way interfering with necessary and legitimate practice.

Humanitarians should not forget that there are numbered in the medical profession thousands of men of the highest intelligence who are convinced of the necessity of operations on living

subjects—men who have as large hearts for animals as those who magnificently condemn them as cruel and inhuman.

As a member of the committee on vivisection of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I have found every disposition on the part of representative men of the profession to more than meet us half way in any intelligent and honest effort to properly restrict the practice, and I have reason to believe that negotiations now in progress will result in such measures as will satisfy all reasonable philanthropists. Those enthusiasts who are clamoring for the total abolition of vivisection consult neither the interests of the creatures they represent, nor the welfare of mankind. Last winter I was present at a public meeting, held ostensibly in the interests of the restriction of vivisection, at which the most sensational utterances, calling for its total suppression, received the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Such proceedings only serve to create distrust and impede the efforts of those who propose to deal fairly and squarely with the profession on this question. I will venture to assert that there was not a mother present on that occasion, among those who so vigorously seconded the utterances referred to, who would not consign every animal in Christendom to the next world, if, through the knowledge gained from vivisection, her physician might be enabled to save the life of her dying child.

Those who without reserve so unreasonably and thoughtlessly condemn the practice cannot with any consistency eat animal flesh; for the sufferings of animals under the influence of anaesthetics on the operating table pale into insignificance in comparison with the horrors of that form of vivisection which places food upon our tables. The great preponderance of opinion among those best qualified to speak is that intelligent restricted vivisection is essential to the interests of mankind and animals as affecting the saving of life and suffering.

Let humanitarians, therefore, not attempt to scoff at such learned opinions and substitute therefor their own uninformed sentimentalism; but, with the medical profession and ourselves, unite in an earnest and well-meant effort to bring about such changes as may not interfere with the legitimate and necessary workings of science.

HENRY BERGH.

NEW YORK CITY, August 8, 1908.

APPENDIX XXII

LETTER OF WILLIAM JAMES TO THE SECRETARY OF THE VIVISECTION REFORM SOCIETY

I am made of too unorganizable stuff to be a vice-president of the Vivisection Reform Society, and moreover I make it a principle not to let my name appear anywhere where I am not doing practical work. But I am glad to send you, in answer to your request, a statement of my views, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit.

Much of the talk against vivisection is, in my opinion, as idiotic as the talk in defence of it is uncandid, but your Society (if I rightly understand its policy) aims not at abolishing vivisection, but at regulating it ethically. *Against any regulation whatever* I understand the various medical and scientific defenders of vivisection to protest. Their invariable contention, implied or expressed, is that it is *no one's business* what happens to an animal, so long as the individual who is handling it can plead that to increase science is his aim.

This contention seems to me to flatly contradict the best conscience of our time. The rights of the helpless, even though they be brutes, must be protected by those who have superior power. The individual vivisector must be held responsible to some authority which he fears. The medical and scientific men who time and time again have raised their voices in opposition to all legal projects of regulation, know as well as any one else does the unspeakable possibilities of callousness, wantonness, and meanness of human nature; and their unanimity is the best example I know of the power of club opinion to quell independence of mind. No well-organized sect or corporation of men can ever be trusted to be truthful or moral when under fire from the outside. In this case the watchword is to deny every alleged fact stoutly, to concede no point of principle, and to stand firmly on the right of the individual experimenter. His being "scien-

tific" must, in the eye of the law, be a sufficient guarantee that he can do no wrong.

That less wrong is done now than formerly is, I hope, true. There is probably a somewhat heightened sense of responsibility. There are perhaps fewer lecture-room repetitions of ancient vivisections, supposed to help out the professors' dulness with their brilliancy, and to "demonstrate" what not six of the students are near enough to see, and what all had better take, as in the end they have to, upon trust. The waste of animal life is very likely lessened, the thought for animal pain less shamefaced in the laboratories than it was. These benefits we certainly owe to the anti-vivisection agitation, which, in the absence of producing actual state-regulation, has gradually induced some sense of public accountability in physiologists, and made them regulate their several individual selves.

But how infinitely more wisely and economically would these results have come if physiologists as a body had met public opinion half-way long ago, agreed that the situation was a genuinely ethical one, and that their corporate responsibility was involved, and had given up the preposterous claim that every "scientist" has an unlimited right to vivisect, for the amount or mode of which no man, not even a colleague, can call him to account.

The fear of State rules and inspectors on the part of the investigators is, I think, well founded; they would probably mean either stupid interference or become a sham. But the public demand for regulation rests on a perfectly sound ethical principle, the denial of which by the scientists speaks ill for either their moral sense or their political ability. So long as the physiologists disclaim corporate responsibility, formulate no code of vivisectional ethics for laboratories to post up and enforce, appoint no censors, pass no votes of condemnation or exclusion, propose of themselves no law, so long must the anti-vivisection agitation, with all its expensiveness, idiocy, bad temper, untruth, and vexatiousness continue, as the only possible means of bringing home to the careless or callous individual experimenter the fact that the sufferings of his animals are somebody else's business as well as his own, and that there is "a God of Israel" to whom he owes account.

WILLIAM JAMES.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 5.

APPENDIX XXIII

COURSE OF LECTURES IN HUMANE EDUCATION, PROPOSED BY MRS. ANNA GARLIN SPENCER

General theme, *the sacredness of life; personal ministry* as an essential element in social regeneration and progress; the social value of delicate sensibilities, humane habits and gentle manners. The fundamental principles of protection of the weak.

Lectures and Class Exercises with Theses

First.—Two lectures upon the general principles involved; illustrated from history and present social conditions.

Second.—Two lectures upon the bibliography of the subject; one giving lists of reading for mature consideration; the other giving lists of material for teachers to use in work with children under the general department of Humane Education in Schools.

Third.—Six lectures on War and Peace, or humane methods of settling international disputes:

1. History of the peace movement of modern times.
2. Economic and social arguments against large standing armies and big navies.
3. Substitutes for these in different countries.
4. Progress achieved in international arbitration.
5. The political organization of the world by commerce, by labor, by literature, by art, by humane sympathy in disasters.
6. Ways by which racial coöperation may be secured and racial prejudice lessened. Material for enlisting sympathy of children in this direction.

Fourth.—Twelve lectures on the humane treatment of children.

1. To protect and increase the health and well-being of parents as means to health and well-being of children.
2. To keep babies alive and well.
3. To secure health and well-being of children in
(a) Home life.

4. To secure health and well-being of children in
(b) School life.
5. To secure health and well-being of children in
(c) Civic surroundings.
6. To prevent exploitation of child life in
(a) Actual cruelty.
7. To prevent exploitation of child life in
(b) Child labor.
8. To prevent exploitation of child life in
(c) In respect to vice.
9. Means of lessening the dangers of adolescence
(a) Physically.
10. Means of lessening the dangers of adolescence
(b) Mentally and morally.
11. Vocational aids to children and youth.
12. Need and methods of courses of study in parental duty and child-care; at what age, and in what grades of instruction, can this study begin?

Fifth.—Six lectures on the humane treatment of sick, unfortunate, abnormal and aged persons.

1. The hospital considered as a place for the aid of patients rather than as a laboratory for students; the spirit of the medical and nursing professions.
2. The institutional care of aged, infirm, defective, insane and other dependent persons; attitude toward the individual inmate.
3. Methods of discipline and treatment of criminals, vicious persons and drunkards.
4. The court procedure toward the poor, the friendless, the foreigner, the troublesome; the "third degree"; the justice or injustice of the police system.
5. The function of personal ministry to needy persons in the social effort to abolish poverty.
6. Enlightened penology and enlightened training and care of the abnormal and their contribution to the science and art of education.

Sixth.—Six lectures on the humane treatment of animals.

1. In respect to supply of food.

2. In respect to use in man's labor.
3. In respect to use as pets, for purpose of amusement, and in hunting, for pleasure.
4. In respect to use for comfort and adornment in dress.
5. In respect to nature-study and as biological material.
6. In respect to use in experimentation in medical science.

Seventh.—Six lectures on humane ideals and practices in games and amusements.

1. "Hazing" and all customs of painful and humiliating initiation; the history of these customs and their relation to primitive "brotherhoods"; the age at which these are most natural; how far they should be permitted.
2. Competitive games; history and significance; age at which roughness is most to be expected; how far to be permitted? The function of individual struggle and of "team" battles and of narrow group loyalty. When should the "grown up" ideal rule?
3. Dramas, books and newspaper reports that make vice, crime and human infirmity seem "funny"; the "comic supplement"; the use of racial peculiarities, often exaggerated; how far to be permitted as source of amusement? The effect of usual street life of a large city upon the sensibilities of youth.
4. The psychological effect of exciting plays when good in purpose and presentation; of constant story reading, of music, or art of any kind that arouses strong feeling without giving means of expressing emotion in action; how far can this be made and kept morally healthful?
5. Nature as a recreative influence and as a means of keeping mental balance; methods of nature-study that help and hinder love of nature. "Fads" as means of rest and refreshment; a "vocation" and an "avocation."
6. The "festival" and "celebration" as an expression of the instinct for play; parades and processions, patriotic exercises, singing, festivals, dances, organized plays, museums, libraries, etc., as social means of enjoyment.

APPENDIX XXIV

LIST OF SPECIAL PERIODICALS

- Bird Lore. Bi-monthly. Official organ of the National Association of Audubon Societies, New York.
- Bulletin of the San Francisco S. P. C. A. Monthly. San Francisco, Cal.
- Child and Animal Protection. Monthly. Published by the Colorado Humane Society, Denver. Col.
- Journal of Zoöphily. Monthly. Published by the Women's Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. and the American Anti-Vivisection Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Our Animal Friends. Weekly. Published by the American S. P. C. A., New York.¹
- Our Dumb Animals. Monthly. Published by the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and the American Humane Education Society, Boston, Mass.
- Our Four-Footed Friends. Monthly. Published by the Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass.
- The Animals' Friend. Monthly. London, Eng.
- The Animal World. Monthly. Published by the Royal S. P. C. A., London, Eng.
- The Band of Mercy. Monthly. Published by the Royal S. P. C. A., London, Eng.
- The Humane Advocate. Monthly. Published by the Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.
- The National Humane Journal. Monthly. Published by the Humane Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.
- The Humane Review. Monthly. Ernest Bell, London, Eng.

¹ Beginning with the issue of November 9, 1909, this weekly has been published independently by Our Animal Friends Company. Its name has recently been altered to "The Humanitarian, Nature Student and Our Animal Friends." A monthly news bulletin is issued by the American Society.

The Humanitarian. Monthly Journal of the Humane League. London, Eng.

The Humanitarian Review. Monthly. S. W. Davis, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Zoöphile. Monthly. Published by the Humane Education Association, San Francisco, Cal.

Dawn. Quarterly. Published by the Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society, Baltimore, Md.

The Animals' Defender. Monthly. Published by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, Boston, Mass.

The Animals' Guardian. Published by the London Anti-Vivisection Society, London, Eng.

The Zoöphilist and Animals' Defender. Monthly. Published by the National Anti-Vivisection Society, London, Eng.

The following are not strictly "humane" in content and purpose, but they contain much of interest and value to humane workers. This list might easily be considerably lengthened.

American Bird Magazine. Monthly. C. K. Reed, Worcester, Mass.

American Fur and Feather. Semi-monthly. Thomas Leavitt & Co., Boston, Mass.

American Horse Breeder. Weekly. American Horse Breeder Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

American Horse Owner. Monthly. Jefferson Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

American Kennel Gazette. Monthly. American Kennel Club, New York.

American Veterinary Review. Monthly. R. W. Ellis, New York.

Animal Life. Monthly. Animal Life Publishing Co., Richmond, Va.

The Auk. Quarterly. Organ of the American Ornithologists' Union, New York.

Birds and Nature Magazine. Monthly. Atkinson, Mentzer and Grove, Chicago, Ill.

Bit and Spur. Semi-monthly. Bit and Spur Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Kennel Gazette. Monthly. H. B. Donovan, Toronto, Can.

Cat Journal. Monthly. C. H. Jones, Rochester, N. Y.

Cat Review. Semi-monthly. Dayton, O.

- The Condor. Bi-monthly. Organ of the Cooper Club of California. H. S. Clifton, Pasadena, Cal.
- Country Life in America. Monthly. Doubleday, Page & Co., N. Y.
- Dogdom. Monthly. Dogdom Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
- Draft Horse Journal. Monthly. E. C. Babcock, Chicago, Ill.
- Field and Stream. Monthly. Field and Stream, New York.
- Forest and Stream. Monthly. Forest and Stream Publishing Co., N. Y.
- Fur, Fin and Feather. Bi-monthly. Charles Suydam, N. Y.
- Game Fowl Monthly. C. L. Francisco, Sayre, Pa.
- Horse Gazette. Weekly. L. S. Beeman, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Horse Review. Weekly. J. C. Bauer, Chicago, Ill.
- Horse World. Weekly. Horse World Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Horseman. Weekly. Chicago Horseman Newspaper Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Household Animals. Monthly. E. C. Vick, N. Y.
- International Veterinary Review. Monthly. International Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Millinery Trade Review. Monthly. Gallison and Hobron Co., N. Y.
- National Live Stock Bulletin. Monthly. Washington, D. C.
- Outdoor Life. Monthly. Denver, Col.
- Outdoors. Monthly. Field and Stream, N. Y.
- Outing. Monthly. Outing Publishing Co., N. Y.
- Pet Dog Journal. Monthly. C. H. Jones, Rochester, N. Y.
- Pet Stock Magazine. Monthly. A. D. Hosterman, Springfield, O.
- Ranch and Range. Monthly. H. S. Grover, Denver, Col.
- Recreation, Monthly. Outdoor News Co., N. Y.
- Shields' Magazine. Monthly. G. O. Shields, N. Y.
- Stock Growers' Journal. Weekly. Journal Publishing Co., Miles City, Mon.
- Western Fancier. Monthly. Los Angeles, Cal.
- Western Veterinarian. Quarterly. San Francisco, Cal.

APPENDIX XXV

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(This is a partial list of writings on animal topics serviceable for humane workers and educators)

(a) *Books and Pamphlets*

- Aflalo, F. G. Ethics of performing animals. Tucker.
Aflalo, F. G. The cost of sport. Scribner.
All about animals. Scribner.
American Humane Association Leaflets. (See list.)
American Humane Education Society Leaflets. (See list.)
American S. P. C. A. Leaflets. (See list.)
Anderson, E. L. Vice in the horse. Jenkins.
Angell, G. T. Autobiographical sketches. Am. Hum. Ed. Soc.
Animal friend series. Tucker.
Animal Industry, State and Federal Bureaus of, Reports and Publications.
Audubon Societies, National Association of, Reports of.
Audubon Societies, National Association of, Leaflets of. (See list.)
Bailey, L. H. Nature study idea. Doubleday.
Barry, E. P. Pedro: an ugly dog. Estes.
Bartlett, A. D. Life among wild beasts in the zoo. Amsterdam.
Bartlett, A. D. Wild animals in captivity. Amsterdam.
Barton, F. T. The dog in health, accident, and disease. Altemus.
Barton, F. T. Terriers, their points and management. Kennerley.
Barton, F. T. Our friend the horse. Stokes.
Beard, D. C. Dan Beard's animal book. Moffatt.
Biese, A. Development of the feeling for nature in the Middle Ages and modern times. Dutton.
Bigelow, E. F. How nature study should be taught. Hinds.
Billinghurst, P. J. Hundred anecdotes of animals. Lane.

- Biological Survey, Reports and publications of U. S.
Blanchan, Neltje. Bird neighbors. Doubleday.
Blanchan, Neltje. Birds that hunt and are hunted. Doubleday.
Blanchan, Neltje. How to attract the birds. Doubleday.
Bolton, S. K. Our devoted friend the dog. Page.
Bolton, S. K. Plea for animals. S. K. Bolton, Cleveland, O.
Bosville, G. Horses, horsemen, and stable management. Dutton.
British blood sports. Humanitarian League.
Buckner, E. D. Immortality of animals and the relation of man as guardian. Jacobs.
Burba, B. F. Our bird friends. Outing Pub.
Burroughs, John. Ways of nature. Houghton.
Burroughs, John. Wake Robin. Houghton.
Burroughs, John. Leaf and tendril. Houghton.
Burroughs, John. Locusts and wild honey. Houghton.
Burroughs, John. Birds and poets. Houghton.
Carpenter, E. The need of a rational and humane science. Humanitarian League.
Carpenter, E. Vivisection. Humanitarian League.
Carrington, Edith. The cat: her place in society, and treatment. Humanitarian League.
Carrington, Edith. The dog: his rights and wrongs. Humanitarian League.
Carrington, Edith. Animals' ways and claims. MacMillan.
Carrington, Edith. Wonderful tools. MacMillan.
Carrington, Edith, and Bell, Ernest. Animal life readers. 2 series. MacMillan.
Carter, A. F., and C. Care of horses. MacMillan.
Carter, M. H. About animals. Century.
Carter, M. H. Comp. Cat stories, retold from St. Nicholas. Century.
Carter, M. H. Comp. Dog stories, retold from St. Nicholas. Century.
Chapman, F. M. Bird life. Appleton.
Chapman, F. M. Bird studies with a camera. Appleton.
Charter, The new: the rights of men and of animals. Humanitarian League.
Church, The, and kindness to animals. Benziger.

- Cochrane, R., ed. Four hundred animal stories. Lippincott.
 Cochrane, R., ed. More animal stories. Lippincott.
 Collinson, J. The fate of the fur seal. Humanitarian League.
 Colmore, G. Priests of progress. Sold by Am. Anti-vivisection Soc.
 Connell, J. The truth about the game laws. Humanitarian League.
 Cornish, C. J. Animal artisans and other stories of birds and beasts. Longmans.
 Cornish, C. J. Animal life. Lippincott.
 Cornish, C. J. Animals of to-day. Amsterdam.
 Cornish, C. J. Animals at work and play. MacMillan.
 Cornish, C. J. Wild animals in captivity. Coates.
 Coulson, W. L. B. The horse: his life, usage, and his end. Humanitarian League.
 Coulson, W. L. B. What it costs to be vaccinated. Humanitarian League.
 Cram, W. E. Little beasts of field and wood. Small.
 Cummings, H. H. Nature study by grades. Am. Book.
 Dale, J. T., ed. Heroes and great hearts and their animal friends. Fairfax Pub.
 Davis, R. H. The bar sinister. Scribner.
 Dixie, F. The mercilessness of sport. Humanitarian League.
 Dixon, C. Lost and vanishing birds. Amsterdam.
 Dog pit: how to breed and train fighting dogs. R. K. Fox.
 Dugmore, A. R. Bird homes. Doubleday.
 Dugmore, A. R. Nature and the camera. Doubleday.
 Dumb creation, A plea for. Penna. S. P. C. A.
 Eddy, S. J., comp. Friends and helpers. Ginn.
 Eddy, S. J., comp. Songs of happy life. Silver, Burdett.
 Erb, F. H., Jr. How to train dogs and cats. Lafayette, Ind.
 Ernst, H. C. Animal experimentation. Little.
 Evans, E. P. Evolutional ethics and animal psychology. Appleton.
 Faber, F. W. Kindness. Murphy.
 Finch, Nora J. Colliery Jim: the autobiography of a mine mule. A. Flanagan.
 Firth, A., ed. Voices for the speechless. Houghton.
 Fleming, G. Modern horseshoeing. G. W. Ogilvie.

- Food and fashion. Humanitarian League.
- Foote, G. W. The shadow of the sword. Humanitarian League.
- Fortescue, J. W. Story of a red deer. MacMillan.
- Gamble, F. W. Animal life. Dutton.
- Game laws for 1908. U. S. Dept. of Agric. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 336.
- Gask, L. Dog tales. Dutton.
- Gentry, T. G. Intelligence in plants and animals. Doubleday.
- Greg, I. M. The foreign and Irish cattle trade. Humanitarian League.
- Hamerton, P. G. Chapters on animals. Little. Also Heath.
- Harrison, Elizabeth. How little Cedric became a knight. A. Flanagan.
- Harrison, Frederic. Duty of man to the lower animals. Humanitarian League.
- Harting, J. E. Recreations of a naturalist. Wessels.
- Hiesemann, Martin. How to attract and protect wild birds. Witherby.
- Hobhouse, L. T. Mind in evolution. MacMillan.
- Holder, C. F. Stories of animal life. Am. Book Co.
- Hornaday, W. T. Destruction of our birds and mammals. Zoological Soc., N. Y.
- Howe, H. R., Jr., and Hudson, W. H. Birds and man. Longmans.
- Howell, W. H. Dissection of the dog. Holt.
- Humane education. Bulletin of San Diego State Normal School, Cal.
- Humane science lectures. Humanitarian League.
- Humane society lectures. MacMillan.
- Humanitarian essays. Humanitarian League.
- Hunt, Violet. The cat. MacMillan.
- Hurst, J. W. Life story of a fowl. MacMillan.
- Hyde, W. DeW. Practical ethics. Holt.
- Ingersoll, E. Life of animals: the mammals. MacMillan.
- Ingersoll, E. Wild neighbors. MacMillan.
- Ingersoll, E. Wit of the wild. Dodd.
- Jackman, W. S. Nature study. Univ. of Chicago Press.

- Jackson, G. E. *Big Jack, and other true stories of horses.* Appleton.
- Jewett, J. H. *Little mother stories.* Dutton.
- Job, H. K. *Wild wings.* Houghton.
- Job, H. K. *Sport of bird study.* Outing Pub.
- Johnson, M. R. *Moloch. (Anti-vivisection.)* Clarke.
- Johonnot, James. *Cats and dogs.* Am. Book Co.
- Johonnot, James. *Friends in feather and fur.* Am. Book Co.
- Jones Readers. Ginn.
- Kearton, R. *Fairy-land of living things.* Cassell.
- Kenealy, A. *The failure of vivisection and the future of medical research.* Order of Golden Age, Paignton, England.
- Kenworthy, J. C., and others. *New Charter.* MacMillan.
- Kindness to animals.* Union Press.
- Kipling, R. *Jungle books.* Scribner.
- Knight, C. R. *Animals of the world.* Stokes.
- Knox, T. W. *Horse stories.* Educational.
- Lang, A. *Animal story book.* Longmans.
- Leffingwell, A., and Myers, C. S. *The vivisection problem.* Viv. Ref. Soc., Chicago.
- Leffingwell, A. *Vivisection question.* Tuttle.
- Legislation for the protection of birds other than game birds.* U. S. Dept. of Agric.
- Lester, H. F. *Behind the scenes in slaughter houses.* Humanitarian League.
- Lindsay, W. L. *Mind in lower animals.* Appleton.
- Literae humaniores: an appeal to teachers.* Humanitarian League.
- London, Jack. *The call of the wild.* MacMillan.
- London, Jack. *White Fang.* MacMillan.
- Long, W. J. *Little brother to the bear, and other animal studies.* Ginn.
- Long, W. J. *Northern trails: stories of animal life in the far north.* Ginn.
- Long, W. J. *Secrets of the woods.* Ginn.
- Long, W. J. *Ways of wood folk.* Ginn.
- Long, W. J. *Wilderness ways.* Ginn.
- Lottridge, S. A. *Animal snap-shots and how made.* Holt.

- Lubbock, John. Senses, instincts, etc., of animals. Appleton.
- McCarthy, G. M. Evolution of a sentiment. Hudson Co. S. P. C. A. (N. J.).
- McCord, Charlotte. Only a horse. A. Flanagan.
- Maeterlinck, M. Our friend, the dog. Dodd.
- Martinenzo-Cesareseo, E. Psychology and training of the horse. Scribner.
- Marwin, F. R. Christ among the cattle. J. O. Wright.
- Menant, E. Intelligence of animals. Scribner.
- Merwin, H. C. Road, track and stable. Little.
- Miles, A. H., ed. Animal anecdotes. Stokes.
- Miller, H. M. The bird, our brother. Houghton.
- Miller, O. T. Bird-lover in the west. Houghton.
- Miller, O. T. First book of birds. Houghton.
- Miller, O. T. Neighbors in field, wood, and stream. Houghton.
- Miller, O. T. Our home pets. Heath.
- Mills, W. Dog in health and in disease. Appleton.
- Mills, W. How to keep a dog in the city. Jenkins.
- Mills, W. Nature and development of animal intelligence. MacMillan.
- Moore, J. H. The universal kinship. Kerr.
- Morgan, C. L. Animal behavior. Longmans.
- Morgan, C. L. Habit and instinct. Longmans.
- Morgan, C. L. Interpretation of nature. MacMillan.
- Morgan, C. L. Life and intelligence. Ginn.
- Muckermann, H. Humanizing of the brute. Herder.
- Mulets, L. E. Phyllis' stories of little animals. Page.
- Nesbit, Z. A. P., and Campbell, A. M. Animal life. Stokes.
- Nesbit, Z. A. P., and others. Farmyard friends. Stokes.
- Ollivant, A. Bob, son of battle. Doubleday.
- Ouida. A dog of Flanders. Lippincott, Burt, Page, Altamus and others.
- Page, E. E. Heart culture. Whitaker and R. Also Pub. School.
- Paget, S. Experiments on animals. Putnam.
- Patterson, S. L. Letters from Pusycatville. Jacoba.
- Patterson, S. L. Pusy meouw. Jacoba.
- Pennsylvania S. P. C. A., Brief history of. Phila.
- Pierson, C. D. Among the meadow people. Dutton.

- Protection of animals. American S. P. C. A., New York.
- Reclus, E. On vegetarianism. Humanitarian League.
- Recordon, H. L. C. Do animals think? Broadway Pub.
- Reighard, J. E. Photographing of aquatic animals in their natural environment. U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.
- Reports, Annual, of S. P. C. A. and Humane Societies.
- Replier, Agnes. The fireside sphinx. Houghton.
- Rhode Island Humane Education Committee Leaflets. (See list.)
- Robinson, R. E. Hunting without a gun. Forest and Stream.
- Romanes, J. G. Animal intelligence. Appleton.
- Romanes, J. G. Mental evolution of animals. Appleton.
- Salt, H. S. Kith and kin. Humanitarian League.
- Salt, H. S. Animals' rights. Humanitarian League.
- Salt, H. S. Animal rights and social progress. Humanitarian League.
- Salt, H. S. Humanitarianism: its general principles and progress. Humanitarian League.
- Salt, H. S. The sportsman at bay. Humanitarian League.
- Saunders, M. M. Beautiful Joe. Cupples and L.
- Saunders, M. M. Nita, the story of an Irish setter. Page.
- Saunders, M. M. My pets. Am. Bapt.
- Saunders, M. M. Beautiful Joe's paradise. Page.
- Schillings, C. G. Flashlights in the jungle. Doubleday.
- Scott, W. E. D. Story of a bird lover. MacMillan.
- Sewall, Marion. Bonnie Prince. A. Flanagan.
- Sharp, D. L. Watcher in the woods. Century.
- Smith, A. C. British dogs at work. MacMillan.
- Smith, F. World of animal life. Pott.
- Speed, J. G. The horse in America. McClure.
- Stetson, G. E. Wanted—an earthquake. Reprinted, with additions, from N. Y. Eve. Post.
- Stickney and Hoffman. Bird-world, illustrated by Thompson-Seton. Ginn.
- Stories, Prize, published by the American Humane Education Society of Boston.
- Black Beauty, by A. Sewall.
- The strike at Shane's.

- Our gold-mine at Hollyhurst.
 For pity's sake.
 Some of New York's 400.
 Four months in New Hampshire.
- Stratton, J. Sports, legitimate and illegitimate. Humanitarian League.
- Taber, S. R. Reasonable restriction *vs.* absolute license in vivisection. Viv. Ref. Soc., Chicago.
- Taber, S. R. Illustrations of human vivisection. Viv. Ref. Soc., Chicago.
- Tappan, E. M. Comp. Out-of-door book. (Children's hour, vol. 7.) Houghton.
- Thomas, W. S. Hunting big game with gun and with kodak. Putnam.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Wild animals I have known. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Animal heroes. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Lives of the hunted. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Biography of a grizzly. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Krag and Johny bear. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Lobo, Rag and Vixen. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Monarch, the big bear of Tallac. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Pictures of wild animals. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Wood myth and fable. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Trail of the sandhill stag. Scribner.
- Thompson-Seton, E. Wild animal play for children. Doubleday.
- Thompson-Seton, E., and Hoffman. Bird portraits. Ginn.
- Thorndike, E. L. Mental life of the monkey. MacMillan.
- Thorndike, E. L. Animal intelligence. *Psyc. Rev.*
- Toenjes, H. Principles of animal understanding. Stechert.
- Tregarthen, J. C. Life story of a fox. MacMillan.
- Trine, R. W. Every living creature. Crowell.
- Trudeau, L. Torture of the clinic. L. H. Bourguignon, Coboes, N. Y.
- Veale, E. Life stories about animals. National.
- Velvin, E. Behind the scenes with wild animals. Moffatt.
- Verschoye, J. Slaughter-house reform. Humanitarian League.
- Wallihan, A. G., and M. A. Camera shots at big game. Doubleday.

- Walker, M. C. Bird legend and life. Baker.
 Ward, E. S. P. Loveliness. Houghton.
 Ward, E. S. P. Trixy. Houghton.
 Ware, F. M. Our noblest friend, the horse. Page.
 Washburn, M. F. Animal mind. MacMillan.
 Wasmann, E. Instinct, intelligence in the animal kingdom. Herder.
 Wasmann, E. Comparative studies in psychology of ants and higher animals. Herder.
 Watson, J. B. Animal education: an experimental study of the white rat. Univ. of Chicago Press.
 Webster, E. J. Strenuous animals. Veracious tales. Stokes.
 Weir, J., Jr. Dawn of reason. MacMillan.
 Westermarck, E. Origin and development of moral ideas. MacMillan.
 Wild animal stories. Dutton.
 Williams, Mrs. L. The cat: its care and management. Altamus.
 Wilson, P. Nature round the home. Longmans.
 Wister, O. Game and the nation. MacMillan.
 Wonderbook of animals. Stokes.
 Wood, J. G. Stories of the animal world. Hurst.
 Wright, M. O. Four-footed Americans. MacMillan.

(b) *Periodical Literature*

General and Miscellaneous

- Aflalo, A. F. Ethics of performing animals. Fortnightly 73: 382-91.
 Aflalo, F. G. Is any animal greedier than man? Liv. Age 246: 824-30.
 Age of animals. Sci. Am. 96: 255.
 Ashley, W. B. Hospitals and doctors for animals. II. Outing 43: 313-8.
 Barrows, J. H. Spirit of humanity. Indep. 51: 3467-70.
 Blessing of the beasts. Current Lit. 27: 68.
 Blood-thirstiness in children. Current Lit. 42: 98.
 Campbell, J. S. Our brothers, the beasts. Nineteenth Cent. 61: 808-20.

- Chapman, A. Sheep herders of the west. II. Outlook 80: 481-8.
- Cobbe, F. P. Schadenfreude. Contemp. 81: 655-66.
- Cold, Effect of, on animals. Current Lit. 32: 329-30.
- Cruelty, The mystery of. Nation 86: 483-4.
- Dixie, F. Massacre of the innocents. II. Indep. 54: 1426-7.
- Domestic animals, Our. Indep. 63: 769-71.
- Drury, S. H. Man and beast. Atlantic 97: 420-3.
- Ginzberg, L. Jewish sympathy for animals. Nation 83: 117; 88: 373-90.
- Gordon, G. P. Progress of legal protection to animals. Westminster 166: 218-23.
- Goring, K. M. Friends of living creatures and John Ruskin. Fortnightly 73: 592-609.
- Gowdy, J. K. Destruction of rats and mice. Sci Am. Sup. 58: 24234-5.
- Hellman, G. S. Animals in literature. Atlantic 87: 391-7.
- Hughes, R. Animal and vegetable rights. Harper 103: 852-3.
- Lockhart, C. Kill. Lippincott 80: 141-3.
- Low, A. M. The lash and the branding iron. II. Harp. W. 45: 1076-7.
- Martinez-Cesareo, E. Growth of modern ideas on animals. Contemp. 91: 68-82.
- Martinez-Cesareo, E. Greek conception of animals. Contemp. 85: 430-9.
- Melinand, C. Our relation to animals. Current Lit. 35: 174-6.
- Morris, C. Riddle of the 19th Century: Henry Bergh. McClure 18: 414-8.
- Nineteenth century humanitarians. Current Lit. 30: 153.
- Our dumb animals. Indep. 61: 529-31.
- Osborn, H. Animal Life. Pop. Sci. M. 63: 499-515.
- Powell, E. P. Our friends in the country. Indep. 53: 2042-4.
- Prevention of cruelty to children and animals. Charities 9: 372-3.
- Proctor, W. Needs of sheep in winter. II. Country Life 11: 323.
- Railroad animals. Current Lit. 31: 461.
- Reinach, S. Sympathy for animals. Nation 83: 240.

- Smith, F. M. Laboratory of pathology for animals. II. Sci. Am. 94: 350.
- Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Trouble in the. Outlook 82: 534-5.
- Stanley, T. New humanitarianism. Westminster 155: 414-23.
- Vivian, E. Passing of the animals. Sci. Am. Sup. 64: 59.
- Wright, W. H. Trapper's real character. World's Work 12: 7536-46.
- Wright, W. H. Slaughtering elk for the elks. World's Work 13: 8665-7.

Animal Experimentation

- Angell, J. R. Reflections of a layman on vivisection. World To-day 12: 379-83.
- Anti-vivisection bills. Outlook 73: 101-2.
- Assumptions are not proof. Outlook 88: 766-8.
- Baldwin, J. M. Watson's experiments on rats defended. Nation 84: 79-80.
- Coleridge, S. Royal Commission on experiments on live animals. Contemp. 90: 309-12.
- Coleridge, S. Appeal against vivisection. Fortnightly 75: 88-92.
- Coleridge, S. Some London hospitals and their audited accounts. Contemp. 77: 345-50.
- Coleridge, S. Reply of R. Thompson. Contemp. 77: 606-8.
- Coleridge, S. Black art of vivisection. Contemp. 93: 460-9.
- Coleridge, S. Cruelty to animals act of 1876. Fortnightly 73: 392-8.
- Coleridge, S. Vivisection and disease. Contemp. 93: 728-33.
- Crusade against vivisection and crusade against rats. Harp. W. 52: 6.
- Dolbear, A. E. Science problems of the 20th century. Pop. Sci. M. 67: 237-51.
- Eliot, C. W. Anti-vivisection. Current Lit. 29: 46.
- Ernst, H. C. Animal experimentation. Educ. Rev. 36: 55-66.
- Experimental research. Outlook 88: 799-800.
- Experiments on animal minds. Liv. Age 230: 650-2; Current Lit. 31: 583.

- Experiments upon dogs. *Sci. Am.* 95: 101.
- Gore, G. Coming scientific morality. *Westminster* 161: 420-37.
- Humanitarian side of vivisection. *Sci. Am.* 97: 302.
- Lawrence, W., and Leffingwell, A. Vivisection problem: two views. *Outlook* 76: 873-9.
- Life of a monkey against the life of a man. *World's Work* 16: 10417.
- McDonald, G. Vivisection and progress. *Contemp.* 87: 790-802.
- Madden, J. Defense of vivisection. *Indep.* 52: 814-5.
- Mann, C. R. Science in civilization and education. *School Rev.* 14: 664-70.
- Mercy to mankind. *Science*, n. s., 27: 593-4.
- Merwin, H. C. Vivisection. *Atlantic* 89: 320-5.
- Oldfield, J. Limits of experimentation. *Westminster* 154: 190-3.
- Oldfield, J. May a layman discuss the problem of vivisection? *Westminster* 156: 302-5.
- Paget, S. Experiments on animals (Review). *Nature* 75: 121-2.
- Paget, S. Experiments on animals (Review). *Nation* 77: 120-1.
- Paget, S. Reply to S. Coleridge on vivisection. *Fortnightly* 73: 714-6.
- Paget, S. Experiments on animals. *Contemp.* 94: 232-4.
- Phelps, E. S. The new inquisition. *Indep.* 52: 811-3.
- Pike, Mrs. N. Destruction of animal life. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 50: 20839.
- Research Defense Society. *Science*, n. s., 27: 931-2; *Educ. Rev.* 36: 428-31.
- Searle, G. M. Murder in the name of science. *Cath. World* 70: 493-504.
- Society for experimental biology and medicine. 17th meeting. *Science*, n. s., 23: 662-5.
- Society for experimental biology and medicine. 18th meeting. *Science*, n. s., 24: 763-8.
- Society for experimental biology and medicine. 19th meeting. *Science*, n. s., 25: 421-4.
- Society for experimental biology and medicine. 20th meeting. *Science*, n. s., 26: 739-63.

- Society for experimental biology and medicine. 21st meeting.
 Science, n. s., 27: 172-6.
- Society for experimental biology and medicine. 22d meeting.
 Science, n. s., 28: 342-6.
- Society for experimental biology and medicine. 23d meeting.
 Science, n. s., 29: 408-16.
- Society for experimental biology and medicine. 24th meeting.
 Science, n. s., 30: 470-6.
- Solving the tuberculosis problem by means of the goat. II.
 Current Lit. 43: 441-2.
- Vivisection, Catholic defense of. Rev. of Rev. 28: 359.
- Vivisection, Control of. Indep. 53: 800.
- Vivisection experiments and the mortality returns. Contemp. 82:
 904-6.
- Vivisection once more. Outlook 88: 900-1.

The Horse and Other Large Domestic Animals

- Alexander, A. S. Prevention and treatment of sun-stroke.
 Country Life 14: 297-8.
- American horse in portraiture: photographs. Outing 50: 341-51.
- Brown, B. C. Pack-mule. Atlantic 90: 700-2.
- Dixon, J. W. Broken wind. Country Life 13: 519-20.
- Dixon, J. W. Handling vicious horses. Country Life 10: 338.
- Dixon, J. W. Horse taming. II. Country Life 11: 543.
- Dixon, J. W. Horse clipping. Country Life 14: 180.
- Dixon, J. W. The crime of docking. II. Country Life 12: 81-2.
- Dixon, J. W. Watering and feeding the horses. II. Country
 Life 11: 75.
- Dixon, J. W. Swollen legs. Country Life 14: 385.
- Fleming, G. Folk-lore of horse-shoes and horse-shoeing. Nine-
 teenth Century 52: 309-26.
- Foster, P. P. Work-horse parade. II. World To-day 10:
 535-8.
- Foster, P. P. Helping the work-horses. II. Outing 53: 168-79.
- Higher education of the horse. II. Harp. W. 46: 202-3.
- Horse-flesh as a food. Sci. Am. Sup. 52: 21452.
- Horse-shoe standards. Harp. W. 44: 1121-3.

- Howard, W. L. Don't water your horses at a public trough. *Country Life* 14: 385.
- Kelly, E. W. Summer diseases of the horse. *Country Cal.* 1: 386.
- Kryembielh, J. Fatigue in army horses. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 52: 21691.
- McBride, R. M. Care of horses on a driving trip. II. *Country Life* 10: 238.
- Maule, M. K. Breaking horses with kindness. II. *Century* 74: 454-60.
- Modern Stable. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 57: 23727.
- Muir, M. Rocky Mountain endurance race. II. *World To-day* 15: 834-7.
- Mule, Our friend the. *Blackwood's* 180: 631-8.
- Newnham-Davis, N. Care of horses' feet. *Country Life* 15: 181-2.
- Pink, L. H. Horse car's last stand in New York. *Charities* 18: 124-5.
- Pond, W. P. How race horses are prepared. II. *Outing* 52: 307-14.
- Powers, M. R. Your duty to your horse. *Country Life* 11: 435-6.
- Reed, C. A. Driving horses. II. *St. Nich.* 33: 226-7.
- Scott, L. Horse racing and the public. II. *World's Work* 12: 7867-9.
- Speed, J. G. Racing in its relation to horse-breeding. *Century* 74: 779-88.
- Steel, R. M. Killing an army of horses to rebuild San Francisco. II. *Harp. W.* 51: 580-1.
- Tompkins, G. Old and new in harness training. *Outing* 37: 402-4.
- Townsend, R. B. Common mule. *Nineteenth Cent.* 47: 130-8; *Rev. of Rev.* 21: 231.
- Top-check for horses. *Outlook* 80: 111-2.
- Trevathan, C. E. Why the American race-horse deteriorates. *Outing* 44: 623-6.
- Vosburgh, W. S. Scientific horse-racing. *Outing* 41: 31-4.
- Ware, F. M. Amateur race-riding. *Outing* 51: 505-8.

- Ware, F. M. Use and abuse of the check-rein. *Outing* 50: 251-4.
- Ware, F. M. Bitting a saddle horse. II. *Outing* 44: 370-3.
- Ware, F. M. Training *vs.* guidance of the saddle horse. *Outing* 44: 759-62.
- Ware, F. M. Numerous other articles on horses in *Outing*.
- Wooley, R. W. Private stables of Manhattan. II. *Outing* 38: 169-76.
- Wooley, R. W. How horses should be shod. II. *Country Life* 14: 461-3.

The Dog and Other Small Domestic Animals

- Barney, C. N. Use of dogs in war. II. *Scribner's* 37: 689-97.
- Bosworth, I. E. Care and training of the house cat. II. *Country Life* 12: 444.
- Costello, G. Winter care of the dog. *Country Life* 11: 322.
- Dale, T. F. Working terriers, past and present. *Blackwood's* 182: 535-41.
- Davenport, H. Bench show standards as a degrading influence. II. *Country Life* 13: 405-6.
- De Fabry, S. L. Care of dogs in mid-summer. *Country Cal.* 1: 382.
- Eating dogs in Germany. *Harp. W.* 51: 1024.
- Feed the dog properly. *Country Life* 10: 356.
- Fitz-Gerald, W. G. Dogs on the battlefield. II. *St. Nich.* 35: 391-3.
- Fitz-Gerald, W. G. Dog police of European cities. II. *Century* 72: 823-31.
- French, A. Raising dogs and a country home. II. *Country Life* 14: 180-1.
- Gilman, C. P. Pets and children. *Indep.* 65: 365-7.
- Graham, J. A. Bickering at the dog's expense. *Outing* 50: 761-3.
- Graham, J. A. Care of dogs in summer. *Outing* 50: 364-5.
- Graham, J. A. Advice to dog-owners. *Outing* 45: 765-6.
- Graham, J. A. Breeding and breaking dogs. *Outing* 46: 120-1.
- Graham, J. A. How to improve dog standards. *Outing* 46: 509-10.

- Graham, J. A. Important lesson in dog training. *Outing* 47: 255-6.
- Graham, J. A. Summer work for the dog. *Outing* 46: 637-8.
- Graham, J. A. What to feed your dog in summer. *Outing* 46: 382-3.
- Graham, J. A. Dealing with timid dogs. *Outing* 48: 760-2.
- Graham, J. A. Training of dogs. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 49: 20346-7.
- Hawley, S. Rational treatment of setters. II. *Country Life* 14: 588.
- Jones, H. D. Dogs as auxiliary policeman. II. *World To-day* 8: 551-2.
- Lee, A. W. Care of the dog. *Outing* 38: 272-4.
- Lloyd, F. F. Sheep dog trials and their uses. *Country Life* 11: 464.
- Lloyd, F. F. Sorrows of the sledge dog. *Country Life* 11: 544.
- Lloyd, F. F. To teach a dog to lead. *Country Life* 13: 629.
- Maeterlinck, M. Our friend the dog. *Century* 67: 415-21.
- Pets of the poets. *Liv. Age* 257: 59-61.
- Pitkin, H. Care of dogs on a shooting trip. II. *Country Life* 11: 76.
- Pitkin, H. Shipping dogs for a shooting trip. *Country Life* 10: 544.
- Preparing milk for puppies. *Country Life* 14: 65.
- Richardson, E. H. War dogs. *Nineteenth Cent.* 57: 472-80.
- Ross, J. E. Life of a goat-herd dog. *Country Life* 11: 464.
- Russell, T. Getting the dog ready. *Outing* 53: 127-9.
- Rydall, E. H. Care of the cat. II. *Country Life* 12: 444.
- Sandys, E. Caring for the bird-dog in close season. *Outing* 42: 649-51.
- Scat!! *New Eng. Mag., n. s.*, 36: 343-4.
- Tallman, H. B. First lessons in dog breaking. II. *Outing* 37: 82-5.
- Tamblin, J. L. Care of the home dog. *Country Life* 10: 543-4.
- Training of dogs. II. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 49: 20346-7.
- Watson, J. What to feed the dog. *Country Life* 11: 684.
- Watson, J. In defense of the modern show dog. II. *Country Life* 13: 406-7.
- Watson, J. Best food for dogs. *Country Life* 14: 65.

- Watson, J. Keeping the dog clean. *Country Life* 13: 520.
 Watson, J. Training the house dog. *Country Life* 14: 386.
 Weeden, E. C. Care of puppies. *Country Life* 12: 202.
 Whitby, J. E. Four-footed policeman. II. *Cosmop.* 39: 515-8.
 Whitby, J. E. Police dogs of Ghent. *Current Lit.* 32: 597-8.
 Wooley, R. W. Know how to doctor your dog. *Country Life* 11: 76.

Wild Animals

- Adams, S. H. Training of lions, tigers, and other great cats. II. *McClure's* 15: 386-98.
 Boger, H. Training wild beasts. *Indep.* 55: 2551-7.
 Bostock, F. C. Lion's kindergarten. II. *Current Lit.* 35: 187-90.
 Boyesen, H. H. Training wild beasts. *Cosmop.* 34: 123-32.
 Coward, T. A. Prevention of cruelty to wild animals. *Westminster* 157: 546-51.
 Garner, R. L. Speech and habits of wild animals. *Indep.* 63: 138-42.
 Handling caged animals. *Current Lit.* 30: 695.
 Heliot, C. Diary of a lion tamer. II. *Cosmop.* 41: 463-7.
 Holder, C. F. Tameness of wild animals. II. *Sci. Am.* 86: 333; 95: 6.
 Hornaday, W. T. Fighting among wild animals. *Munsey* 25: 121-32; *Current Lit.* 34: 198-9.
 Kneeland, G. J. Life saving at the Zoo. II. *Woman's Home Comp.* 32: 3-5.
 Moffett, C. Wild-beast tamer. *Current Lit.* 32: 88-9.
 New national buffalo herd. *Science*, n. s., 26: 563-4.
 Notes from a trainer's book. II. *McClure's* 24: 188-97.
 Nutter, L. H. Deafness in wild animals. *Science* 25: 67.
 Origin and growth of a famous wild animal business. *Sci. Am.* Sup. 52: 21351-2.
 Preservation of wild animals in Africa. *Sci. Am.* 83: 67.
 Rolker, A. W. Wild animal physician and his patients. *McClure's* 28: 367-8.
 Rolker, A. W. Wild animal trapping. II. *McClure's* 24: 431-2.
 Rolker, A. W. Wild animal surgeon and his patients. II. *McClure's* 22: 235-44.

- Roberts, C. G. D. On the night trail. McClure's 28: 295-8.
Roberts, C. G. D. Strangers of the wild. Il. Century 73: 165-74.
Shepstone, H. J. Scientific training of wild animals. Il. Sci. Am. 87: 260-1.
Shepstone, H. J. Trade in wild animals. Il. Sci. Am. 88: 376-8.
Smith, W. J. Central park animals as their keeper knows them. Outing 42: 248-54; 43: 60-3.
Some animals exterminated during the 19th century. Sci. Am. Sup. 51: 21097.
Sutherland, D. H. Training wild beasts. Current Lit. 32: 709-10.
Trained animals at the world's fair. Il. Sci. Am. Sup. 91: 87, 97-8.
Training an elephant. Current Lit. 35: 75.
Velvin, E. How trainers get acquainted with animals. Ladies H. J. 23: 10.
Walsh, G. E. Protecting our wild animals. Sci. Am. 87: 217.
Walsh, G. E. Feeding the wild animals. Sci. Am. 85: 259.
Western friend of big game. Outing 50: 725-6.
Wild animals in Africa. Indep. 52: 529.
Working to save the bison. Outing 48: 102-6.

Birds

- Abbott, C. C. Birds and bird interpreters. Arena 34: 285-6.
Audubon movement. Nation 81: 214-5.
Barnes, C. E. Absence of fear in wild animals. Il. St. Nich. 34: 557.
Baynes, E. H. Keeping open house for the birds. St. Nich. 34: 208-11.
Baynes, E. H. Feeding birds in winter. Il. Woman's Home Comp. 32: 20-1.
Beebe, C. W. American people might starve to death if the birds ceased to be. Ladies H. J. 25: 10.
Bird-lovers, Appeal to. Current Lit. 28: 194.
Birds in state legislatures. Ladies H. J. 20: 17.
Blanchan, N. How to encourage the birds to come. Il. Ladies H. J. 19: 7.

- Bowdish, B. S. Audubon movement and sportsman. *Sci. Am.* 98: 139.
- Bull, C. L. Crested robber. *Cosmop.* 46: 233-7.
- Carrington, J. B. Winter birds in a city park. *Il. Pop. Sci. M.* 56: 366-71.
- Chapman, F. M. Bird shelter. *Country Life* 10: 78.
- Chance for the birds. *Nation* 83: 278-9.
- Commercial uses of birds. *Il. Sci. Am.* 50: 20787-8.
- Comstock, A. B. Beginning bird study. *Chautauquan* 41: 259-63.
- Comstock, A. B. Bird study. *Chautauquan* 41: 369-74.
- Comstock, A. B. Bird bibliography. *El. School Teacher* 5: 419.
- Davenport, C. B. Elimination of self-colored birds. *Nature* 78: 101.
- Deakin, D. Of fine feathers. *Century* 74: 438-40.
- Destruction of the birds. *Pop. Sci. M.* 56: 393-4.
- Dimock, J. A. Egret murder: a protest and a crusade. *Il. Country Life* 11: 418-20.
- Dimock, J. A. A crusade and what came of it. *Il. Country Life* 13: 422.
- Dugmore, A. R. Birds and animals. *Il. Country Life* 12: 594.
- Economic value of birds. *Harper's Bazaar* 33: 1218.
- Extinction of birds. *Liv. Age* 256: 185-8.
- Feeding the birds in winter. *Indep.* 60: 230-2.
- Fight against extermination. *Il. Sci. Am. Sup.* 65: 161, 168-9.
- Finley, W. L. Golden eagle of Mission Ridge. *Il. Country Cal.* 1: 41-6.
- Finley, W. L., and Bohlman, H. J. Birds of the sea. *Outlook* 82: 939-45.
- Forbes, S. A. Statistical study of midsummer birds of Illinois. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 66: 26; *Science, n. s.*, 27: 918-20.
- Fowler, W. W. Ups and downs of bird life. *Liv. Age* 258: 111-4.
- Give the birds a chance. *Outing* 52: 252-3.
- Gladden, G. Bird mannerisms. *Country Life* 14: 196.
- Hartt, M. B. Bird tribunal. *Current Lit.* 33: 202-3.
- Herrick, F. H. Wild bird by a new approach. *Il. Century* 66: 858-68.

- Herrick, F. H. New methods of bird study. *Critic* 38: 425-30;
Sci. Am. 90: 22-3.
- Holder, C. F. Value of sea-birds. *Il. Sci. Am.* 82: 266.
- How one man secured a law in 32 states. *World's Work* 12:
8137-8.
- Huntingdon, D. W. Game bird enemies. *Il. Indep.* 64: 500-8.
- Huntingdon, D. W. How to save the wild turkey. *Il. Indep.*
64: 731-6.
- Huntingdon, D. W. How to preserve bob-white. *Indep.* 63:
856-60.
- Hutchinson, H. Boys and birds. *Liv. Age* 253: 549-53.
- Irwin, F. Taming of garden birds. *Liv. Age* 236: 75-81.
- Job, H. K. Our vanishing shore-birds. *Country Life* 10:
519-23.
- Job, H. K. The way to save our wild fowl. *Il. Country Life*
9: 691-4.
- Job, H. K. Vanishing woodcock. *Il. Country Life* 13: 41-4.
- Kitts, K. W. Bird indignation meeting. *Outing* 52: 720.
- Knowing the birds. *Indep.* 54: 1553-5.
- Legislation for protection of birds other than game birds. *Sci.*
Am. Sup. 50: 20586-8.
- Mead, L. G. Minute-men of the coast. *Harp. W.* 52: 125.
- Mitchell, G. E. Is the crow an enemy or a friend? *Country Life*
11: 728.
- Murderous millinery. *Liv. Age* 251: 636-7.
- Nabours, R. K. Placing bird-houses in the park trees. *El. School*
Teacher 7: 551-2.
- North American birds at the American Museum of Natural His-
tory. *Il. Sci. Am.* 98: 332.
- Pearson, T. G. Warden of our bird life. *World's Work* 16:
10244-7.
- Plague of birds. *Living Age* 246: 573-5.
- Porter, Mrs. G. S. What I have done with birds. *Ladies H. J.*
23: 19.
- Powell, E. P. Travellers in the air. *Indep.* 64: 668-72.
- Protection of bird breeding. *Nation* 85: 391-2.
- Sandys, E. Birds destructive to game. *Outing* 46: 122-4.

- Saylor, H. H. Bird home on a country estate. II. *Country Life* 14: 35-8.
- Schlegel, Mathilde. New ways of attracting and protecting birds. *Country Life* 11: 638.
- Scott, W. E. D. Talk on birds. *Outlook* 71: 609-18.
- Thomas, W. B. Feeding birds. *Liv. Age* 248: 317-9.
- Todd, M. L. The unappreciated crow. II. *Country Life* 11: 722.
- Valentine, F. H. Pigeons as pets. II. *Country Life* 12: 553-4.
- Value of birds. *Outlook* 64: 478.
- Wearing of aigrettes. *Chautauquan* 31: 300.
- Wilcox, E. V. Bird crusade. *Country Life* 14: 26.
- Williamson, C. C. Making bird neighbors into friends. II. *Country Life* 15: 190.
- Windmüller, L. How to shield our birds. *Outlook* 75: 369-72.

*Animal Psychology, Animal Behavior, Nature Interpretation,
and Nature Study*

- Alexander, S. The mind of the dog. *Liv. Age* 249: 443-5; 250: 612-23.
- Animal friendships and animosities. *Harp. W.* 52: 33.
- Bache, R. M. Animal mind and morality. *Putnam's* 2: 64-9.
- Bailey, L. H. Nature study on the Cornell plan. *Rev. of Rev.* 23: 463-4.
- Beard, J. C. Are the senses of the lower animals superior to ours? II. *Sci. Am.* 88: 26-7, 378-9.
- Bird intelligence. *Current Lit.* 35: 73-4.
- Birds recognize a benefactor. *Current Lit.* 31: 585.
- Briggs, N. R. Do animals think? *Sci. Am.* 92: 447.
- Buckham, J. W. Modern school of nature interpretation. II. *Book Buyer* 20: 108-13.
- Burroughs, John. Animal and plant intelligence. *Outing* 51: 308-15.
- Burroughs, John. Credible and incredible in natural history. *Indep.* 62: 1344-7.
- Burroughs, John. Imagination in natural history. *Outlook* 86: 457-60.
- Burroughs, John. Nature and animal life. *Atlantic* 100: 223-8.

- Burroughs, John. Real and sham in natural history. *Atlantic* 91: 298-309.
- Burroughs, John. Current misconceptions in natural history. *Century* 67: 509-17.
- Burroughs, John. Humanizing the animals. *Century* 67: 773-80.
- Burroughs, John. Ways of nature. *Century* 66: 294-302.
- Burroughs, John. Animal individuality. II. *Indep.* 56: 85-7.
- Burroughs, John. Animal instinct. *Liv. Age* 238: 471-83.
- Burroughs, John. Do animals think? *Outing* 45: 379-80, 758-9.
- Burroughs, John. What do animals know? *Century* 68: 555-63.
- Burroughs, John. Do animals think? *Harper* 110: 354-8.
- Burroughs, John. Are animals sympathetic? *Outing* 46: 247-8.
- Burroughs, John. Human traits in animals. *Outing* 94: 297-304.
- Burroughs, John. Ways of nature. *Review. Nation* 82: 59-60.
- Burroughs, John. Fake natural history. *Outing* 49: 665-8.
- Burroughs, John. Real and sham. *Atlantic* 91: 289-309.
- Burroughs, John. Some natural history doubts and conclusions. *Harper* 109: 360-4.
- Burroughs, John. Unsolved problems in natural history. *Outing* 44: 497-8.
- Burroughs, John. Nature's way. *Harpers* 109: 263-6.
- Burroughs, John. Machines in fur and feathers. *Indep.* 64: 570-4.
- Burroughs, John. Reasonable but necessary animals. *Outlook* 87: 809-15.
- Burroughs, John. Seeing straight. *Indep.* 64: 34-7.
- Burroughs, John. Untaught wisdom. *Outlook* 89: 34-7.
- Burroughs and fake natural history. "Connecticut," *Harp. W.* 51: 421.
- Burroughs, John, on animal instinct. *Rev. of Rev.* 30: 237.
- Calvert, P. P. Means of defence of animals. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 49: 20396-7.
- Camacho, L. A. Do animals reason? II. *Sci. Am.* 96: 515.
- Chapman, F. M. Natural history for the masses. *World's Work* 5: 2761-70.
- Claparède, E. Consciousness of animals. *International* 8: 296-315.
- Colles, G. W. Defence of Audubon. *Sci. Am.* 96: 311.

- Coupin, H. Animals that hunt. *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 1903: 567-71.
- Coupin, H. How animals avenge themselves. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 53: 21834.
- Course of study in the elementary school. II. *El. School Teacher* 8: 491-501.
- Crook, A. R. Misrepresentation of nature in popular magazines. *Science, n. s.*, 23: 748.
- Cuming, E. W. D. Instinct in lying low. *Liv. Age* 257: 443-5.
- Dale, B. Modern nature study discloses nature fakirs. *Lippinc.* 81: 287-8.
- Dale, T. F. Manners and morals in the kennels. *Blackwood* 177: 82-91.
- Deacon, C. F. Do animals think? *Sci. Am.* 92: 223.
- Dean, B. Accidental resemblances among animals. II. *Pop. Sci.* 72: 304-12.
- De Fabry, S. L. Reasoning power of the dog. *Outing* 48: 505-6.
- Denslow, H. C. Animals and reason. *Outlook* 88: 49.
- Dewar, D. Education of young birds. *Liv. Age* 258: 623-7.
- Diehold, G. H. Ethics among animals. *Current Lit.* 27: 264.
- Do animals reason? Reply to Mr. Burroughs: symposium. *Outlook* 88: 99-102.
- Do animals talk? *Current Lit.* 34: 199.
- Do bees reason? *Liv. Age* 254: 433-5.
- Do dogs reason? *Outing* 49: 240.
- Do the lower animals suffer pain? *Current Lit.* 28: 95.
- Dunbar, W. S. Beginnings of popular interest in natural history. II. *Outing* 31: 201-9.
- Effens, E. H. Nature study à la mode—a protest. *Critic* 45: 149-51.
- Facts, not fancy. *Current Lit.* 29: 323.
- Fiction, Advent of animals in. *Indep.* 52: 1026-7.
- Finley, W. L. Warbler ways. II. *St. Nich.* 32: 916-9.
- Follin, N. D. Limitations of the brute. *Outing* 48: 355-8.
- French, S. H. Manners of domestic animals. *Delineator* 64: 744-6.
- Galloway, W. Intelligence in animals. *Nature* 73: 440.

- Gladden, G. Natural history or imagination. *Current Lit.* 37: 161-4.
- Gladden, G. Sentimental horse, a flirtatious wren, and an erudite elephant. *Bookman* 25: 546-9.
- Gladden, G. Fur, feathers, and intellect. *Bookman* 23: 89-91.
- Hegner, R. W. Nature study with birds for the elementary school. *Bibliog.* II. *El. School Teacher* 5: 408-18.
- Herrick, F. H. Relation of instinct to intelligence in birds. *Science*, n. s., 27: 847-50.
- Herrick, F. H. Modern scientific methods of nature study. II. *Harp.* W. 48: 53, 57-8.
- Hesse, R. Sight in the lower animals. II. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 65: 76-7.
- Hodge, C. F. Nature study and citizenship. *Chautauquan* 37: 439.
- Hodge, C. F. Nature study and life. *Educ. Rev.* 25: 208-11.
- Holmes, S. J. Instinct of feigning death. *Pop. Sci.* 72: 179-85; *Sci. Am. Sup.* 65: 362-3.
- Hopkins, T. Crime among animals. *Current Lit.* 32: 594-5; 34: 196; *Sci. Am. Sup.* 54: 22275.
- Hornaday, W. T. Psychology of wild animals: animal murder. II. *McClure's* 30: 469-79.
- Hornaday's animals. *Outing* 48: 256b.
- How animals act during earthquakes. *Rev. of Rev.* 37: 104.
- How animals detect poison. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 57: 23751.
- How animals fight. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 53: 21955.
- How to read wild life. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 60: 24905-6.
- Howells, W. D. Animals as heroes for fiction. *Harp.* 112: 796-9.
- Hudson, W. H. Truth, plain and colored. *Liv. Age* 248: 188-90.
- Hudson, W. H. Animal autobiographies. *Liv. Age* 252: 61-2.
- Hunter, S. J. Study of animal life: its place in public schools. *Education* 24: 209-18.
- Hutt, W. N. Audubon the original nature fakir. *Sci. Am.* 98: 59.
- Instinct or reason. *Sci. Am.* 98: 184.
- Interpretation of nature. *Current Lit.* 38: 74-5.

- Isabell, J. Behavior in unfamiliar circumstances. *Liv. Age* 235: 629-34.
- Jackman, W. C. Nature study and religious training. *Educ. Rev.* 30: 12-30.
- James, W. H. Instinct or reason. *Liv. Age* 231: 503-8.
- Jastrow, J. Fact and fable in animal psychology. *Pop. Sci.* 69: 138-46.
- Kidd, B. Instinct of animals. *Century* 75: 947-53.
- Kropotkin, P. A. Morality of nature. *Nineteenth Cent.* 57: 407-26.
- Libraries and nature clubs in parks. *World's Work* 2: 1340.
- Lippincott, J. P. Animals and reason. *Outlook* 89: 268-9.
- Long, W. J. Nature faking. II. *Current Lit.* 43: 94-7.
- Long, W. J. School of nature study and its critics. *No. Am. Rev.* 176: 688-98.
- Long, W. J. Animal individuality. *Indep.* 56: 1242-8.
- Long, W. J. Wild animals at home. *Outlook* 74: 354-64.
- Long, W. J. Do animals think? *Harper* 111: 59-62; 588-94; *Indep.* 59: 481-5.
- Long, W. J. Animal immortality. *Harper* 111: 873-8.
- Long, W. J. Concerning heroes who hunt rabbits. *Outlook* 84: 571-6.
- Loomis, H. N. Study of animals in schools. *Educ. Rev.* 35: 139-47.
- Lydekker, R. Mechanical adaptation in animals. *Sci. Am.* 97: 271.
- Lydekker, R. Ears of animals. II. *Sci. Am.* 96: 115-6.
- Man's brother beasts. *Harp. W.* 52: 31.
- Maxwell, H. Animal intelligence. *Liv. Age* 238: 471-83.
- Mayhew, R. F. Reason and dogs. II. *Country Cal.* 1: 278.
- Merwin, H. C. Books about nature. *Scribner* 33: 430-7.
- Meyers, I. B. Fieldwork and nature study. *El. School Teacher* 8: 225-32, 316-26, 381-92.
- Mind of a dog. *Liv. Age* 249: 443-5.
- Morgan, C. L. Beginnings of mind. *International* 6: 330-52.
- Morley, M. W. Nature study and its influence. *Outlook* 68: 737-9.

- Moore, N. H. January nature study. *Il. Chautauquan* 32: 379-81.
- Mother instinct in animals. *Current Lit.* 35: 584-5.
- Myers, I. B. History of the teaching of nature. *El. School Teacher* 6: 258-64.
- Nabours, R. K. Nature work in the school room. *Il. El. School Teacher* 6: 425-30.
- Nabours, R. K. Volunteer field and camera groups in the School of Education. *El. School Teacher* 7: 226-30.
- Nature club of America. See *Country Life*, since Aug., 1906.
- Nature's cruelty and a merciful creator. *Current Lit.* 41: 323-4.
- Nature-faking controversy. *Current Lit.* 43: 449-50.
- Newland, C. B. Instinct in birds, animals and insects. *Liv. Age* 250: 431-7.
- Nutting, C. C. Mental processes of animals. *Dial* 29: 169-70.
- Parker, D. R. P. Reasoning power of animals. *Sci. Am.* 93: 339.
- Pavlov, I. P. Scientific investigation of the psychical faculties or processes in higher animals. *Science*, n. s., 24: 613-9.
- Porter, G. S. Sight and scent in birds and animals. *Outing* 40: 205-8.
- Powell, E. P. Animals—my friends. *Indep.* 64: 1126-30.
- Powell, E. P. Do animals reason? *Indep.* 63: 1051-5.
- Precaution of wild life. *Liv. Age* 227: 820-6.
- President, The, and nature writing. *Outlook* 86: 615-7.
- Ranger, W. E. Nature study movement. *Education* 24: 501-3.
- Reasoning horse. *Il. Sci. Am.* 91: 213.
- Reasoning power of animals. *Sci. Am.* 93: 67.
- Reflex action and instinct. *Liv. Age* 231: 352-60.
- Relation of nature study to science teaching. *El. School Teacher* 8: 244-6.
- Rise of the nature writers. *Rev. of Rev.* 26: 567-71.
- Roger: Performances of a remarkable dog. *B. B. E.* *Il. Century* 75: 599-602.
- School of nature. *Liv. Age* 235: 818-20.
- Shaler, N. S. Plant and animal intelligence. *Harper* 107: 183-7; *Current Lit.* 35: 206-8.
- Shaler, N. S. Criticism by E. L. Fish. *Pop. Sci.* 63: 468-9.
- Sharp, D. D. Nature student. *Atlantic* 98: 211-6.

- Shore, A. F. Reasoning power of animals. *Sci. Am.* 93: 179.
 Sight and speech of animals. *Rev. of Rev.* 33: 368-9.
 Simons, H. S. Reasoning power of animals. *Sci. Am.* 93: 179.
 Smith, E. W. Natural science for every man. II. *Outlook* 89: 183-91.
 Soule, C. G. False ascription of instinct to plants and animals. *Education* 20: 622-31.
 Sprague, L. T. Do animals think? *Outing* 39: 427-31.
 Strange things about animals. II. *Outing* 46: 219-22.
 Swift, E. J. Man's educational reconstruction of nature. *Pop. Sci.* 72: 269-82.
 Tact and taste in animals. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 57: 23444-5.
 Taylor, E. Reasoning power of animals. *Sci. Am.* 93: 279.
 Taylor, J. R. Nature study. *Atlantic* 92: 763-6.
 Thompson-Seton, E. Habits of wolves and animal marriage. *Am. M.* 64: 636-45.
 Thompson-Seton, E. Natural history of the ten commandments. *Century* 75: 24-33.
 Thorndike, E. L. Experimental method of studying animal intelligence. *International* 5: 224-38.
 Thought transference among dogs. *Current Lit.* 29: 462.
 Training animals by their sixth sense. II. *Indep.* 57: 653-8.
 True animal stories. *Indep.* 63: 367-72.
 Vaschide, N., and Rousseau, P. Experimental studies in the mental life of animals. *Smithsonian Inst. Rept.* 1903: 546-66.
 Waldo, F. Proper guidance in nature study. *Education* 23: 36-40.
 Walter, H. E. Bird study in city schools. *School Rev.* 10: 50-1.
 Ware, F. M. Mental limitations of the horse. *Outing* 49: 122-5.
 Washburn, F. Do animals think? *Sci. Am.* 92: 223.
 Washburn, H. Do animals reason? *Outing* 52: 305.
 What do animals know? *Current Lit.* 39: 645-7.
 Wherein man can learn from the animals. *Current Lit.* 41: 446-7.
 Whitney, C. Truly true animal stories. *Outing* 50: 748-52.
 Wilson, E. B. Aims and methods of study in natural history. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 51: 21065-6, 21076.
 Yerkes, R. M. Behavior of Roger. II. *Century* 75: 602-6.

- Zell, T. Domestic life of animals. II. Sci. Am. Sup. 60: 25044-5; 61: 24380-2.

Game and Sport

- Aflalo, F. G. Sportsman on cruelty to animals. Fortnightly 76: 50-60.
- Aflalo, F. G. Reply to H. S. Salt. Fortnightly 76: 371-4.
- Aflalo, F. G. Sportsman's library: some books of 1906. Fortnightly 85: 164-74.
- Bright, C. Proper sphere for sport. Westminster 166: 277-83.
- Bruce, R. Federal government vs. the pot hunter. Outing 38: 451-2.
- Brutality, Growth of, in amusements. Nation 69: 440.
- Buxton, S. Shooting. Fortnightly 76: 832-45.
- Case, H. J. Wanted: an unfenced refuge for big game. II. Harp. W. 52: 17.
- Chambers, R. W. Poor sport made better. Harp. W. 48: 768.
- Cleveland, G. Shooting in season. II. Indep. 62: 1310-14.
- Conner, S. E. Result of having efficient game wardens. Outing 36: 632-3.
- Coward, T. A. Game preservation. Westminster 161: 564-70.
- Fees for hunter's licenses in different states. Outing 41: 252.
- Fleischman, M. C. Up-to-date African hunt. Cosmop. 43: 504-11.
- Foster, M. American game preserves. Munsey 25: 376-86.
- Fox-hunting, old and new. II. Quarterly Rev. 206: 197-215.
- Frye, W. P. Ideal sportsman. Indep. 56: 1235-7.
- Gerrare, W. Russian hunting methods. II. Outing 37: 34-7.
- Gilbert, J. W. Western friend of big game. Outing 50: 725-6.
- Gleason, J. M., and Knight, C. R. English game park. II. Century 66: 530-7, 827-35.
- Green, G. W. Island preserve. Harp. W. 45: 409.
- Grohman, W. A. B. Growth of game-preserving. Outing 39: 79-81, 667-73.
- Hamilton, J. Game preservation in the Transvaal. Blackwood 179: 407-11.
- Holder, C. F. Passing of some Pacific coast animals. Sci. Am. 82: 171.

- Hubbard, L., Jr. Iowa's lack of sportsmanship. *Il. Outing* 38: 192-6.
- Hubbard, L., Jr. Minnesota's sporting status. *Outing* 40: 42-6.
- Hubbard, L., Jr. Problems of Ohio sportsmen. *Outing* 40: 280-5.
- Hubbard, L., Jr. Sport and sportsmanship in Illinois. *Outing* 39: 343-6.
- Huntingdon, D. W. Our prejudice against English game preserves. *Il. Indep.* 64: 292-9.
- Huntingdon, D. W. Popular prejudice against game preserving. *Indep.* 64: 1010-5.
- Huntingdon, D. W. Game law crimes. *Indep.* 65: 24-30.
- Huntingdon, D. W. Field sports of to-day. *Century* 66: 890-8.
- Huntingdon, D. W. The state and game. *Indep.* 63: 856-60.
- Huntingdon, D. W. American game preserving. *Il. Indep.* 57: 1184-8.
- Johnston, H. H. Big game preservation. *Nature* 76: 33-5.
- Jones, J. J. Passing of the buffalo. *Il. Overland, n. s.*, 50: 157-62.
- Knight, A. H. In British parks. *Century* 65: 221-38.
- Lanier, W. S. Perils of big game hunting. *Overland, n. s.*, 50: 455-61.
- Matteson, S. W. Red man and white man in Colorado's game fields. *Il. Outing* 38: 29-36.
- President's ideas about sports. *Ladies H. J.* 23: 17.
- Protection of American game. *Sci. Am.* 83: 82.
- Prowse, D. W. Economic value of new game for islands. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 62: 25514.
- Shaw, A. C. Game laws of Ontario and Quebec. *Canad. Mag.* 17: 520-3.
- Scelopax. Shooting days. *Blackwood* 174: 183-9, 365-71, 509-17, 805-13; 175: 188-97, 388-96, 564-73; 176: 263-70, 636-45.
- Standardization of sport. *Nation* 75: 439.
- Survival of valuable game. *Current Lit.* 29: 485-6.
- Tiger-bathing. *Current Lit.* 32: 604.
- Tozer, B. Abuse of sport. *Fortnightly* 86: 726-33.
- Tozer, B. Reply by H. S. Salt. *Fortnightly* 86: 959-62.
- Walsh, G. E. American game preserves. *Il. Outing* 37: 539-44.

- Washburn, H. B. Shall we hunt and fish? The confessions of a sentimentalist. *Atlantic* 101: 672-9.
- Wilcox, E. V. Preservation of large game. *Forum* 33: 188-95.
- Wilcox, E. V. Present status of game. *Country Life* 10: 645.
- Wise, J. S. Awakening concerning game. *Rev. of Rev.* 24: 571-4.
- Wise, J. S. Game law problem. *Outing* 38: 46-50.
- Wister, O. Game and the nation. *Harper* 100: 884-905.

Animal Photography

- Adams, C. C. Snapshots at Africa's big game. II. *Harp. W.* 49: 1448-9.
- Baynes, E. H. Animals photographed and described. *Indep.* 56: 1238-41.
- Bird portraits. *Am. M.* 61: 523-30.
- Boraston, J. M. Hunting with a camera. *Cosmop.* 39: 43-8.
- Bretherton, B. J. Elk and camera. *Overland, n. s.*, 35: 112-5.
- Brownell, L. W. Photographing bird's nests. *Outing* 46: 256.
- Burgess, J. A. Photographing big game in close season. II. *Outing* 40: 479-81.
- Busteed, C. J. Photographing young crows. II. *Country Life* 15: 80.
- Chapman, F. M. Hunting with a camera. *World's Work* 6: 3554-60.
- Chapman, F. M. Camera hunter. *Current Lit.* 31: 457-8.
- Dale, B. Photographing the great northern diver in the drowned lands. II. *Country Life* 14: 355-7.
- Dale, B. Hunting the muskrat with a camera. *Country Life* 12: 299-303.
- Dugmore, A. R. Shooting wild ducks and geese with the camera. II. *Country Life* 15: 26-31.
- Dugmore, A. R. Fitting out the sportsman photographer. *Outing* 40: 252.
- Dugmore, A. R. Stalking moose with a camera. *Country Life* 12: 299-303.
- Dugmore, A. R. Cameras: what kinds to use for different purposes. *Country Life* 11: 568.

- Dugmore, A. R. Photographs of fish. II. *Country Life* 12: 724.
- Dugmore, A. R. Revolution in nature pictures. *World's Work* 1: 36-46.
- Finley, W. L. Photographing a flicker family. *St. Nich.* 32: 802-5.
- Finley, W. L. Home life of the California condor. *Century* 75: 370-80.
- Flashlight photographs of wild animals. II. *Nature* 74: 489-90.
- Herrick, F. H. Photographing wild birds. *Current Lit.* 31: 458-60.
- Holder, C. F. Photographing captive star-fishes. II. *Sci. Am.* 64: 252-3.
- Job, H. K. Bird-hunting with a camera. II. *Rev. of Rev.* 31: 433-8.
- Job, H. K. Stalking hoot-owls with a camera. II. *Outing* 46: 51-8.
- Job, H. K. Photographing a duck in flight. *Country Life* 11: 714.
- Job, H. K. Photographing prairie pigeons. II. *Outing* 50: 85-94.
- Job, H. K. Robbers of the falls. II. *Outing* 50: 699-705.
- Lett, R. C. W. Photographing a spruce partridge. II. *Country Life* 10: 358.
- Marr, A. E. Photographing the heron family. II. *Outing* 48: 288-98.
- Meiklejohn, B. Adventures in wild-life photography. *World's Work* 4: 2080-8.
- Neil, C. L. Animal photographs. II. *Int. Studio* 29: 327-32.
- Photographing flamingoes. *Current Lit.* 38: 547-8.
- Pouting, H. G. Photographing alligators. II. *Sci. Am. Sup.* 65: 353-4.
- Shiras, G. Hunting with a camera. II. *Indep.* 52: 1364-8.
- Shiras, G. Photographing wild game with camera and flashlight. *Nat. Geog. Mag.* 17: 367-423.
- Shiras, G. One season's game bag with the camera. *Nat. Geog. Mag.* 19: 387-446.

- Shufeldt, R. W. Posing wild things for their photograph. *Il. Outing* 40: 216-21.
- Tilney, F. C. Fresh fields for photographers. *Liv. Age* 239: 187-90.
- Van Dyke, T. S. Hunting with a gun. *Outing* 49: 471-3.
- Van Dyke, T. S. Twentieth century deer hunting. *Outing* 45: 73-6.
- Verrill, A. H. Hunting with a camera. *Il. St. Nich.* 27: 927-9.
- Walcott, F. C. Flashlight photographs of a grizzly bear. *Il. St. Nich.* 36: 170-1.
- Whitney, C. M. Photographing wild moose and deer. *Il. Country Life* 14: 453-5.
- Wright, W. H. After big game with a camera. *Il. Country Life* 12: 418-22.
- Wright, W. H. Photographing wild animals. *Country Life* 14: 453-5.

(c) *Special Leaflets*

Leaflet Literature Published by the American Humane Education Society

- Address to Boston Public Schools, by Geo. T. Angell.
- Humane Leaflets, Nos. 1 to 8, by Geo. T. Angell.
- Bird Leaflet, by Geo. T. Angell.
- The Bell of Atri, poem by Longfellow, illustrated.
- Twelve lessons on kindness to Animals, by Geo. T. Angell.
- Humane Horse Book, compiled by Geo. T. Angell.
- Humane Training and Treatment of the Horse, by H. C. Merwin.
- Care of Horses.
- Protection of Animals, by Geo. T. Angell.
- Five Questions Answered, by Geo. T. Angell.
- The Check-rein, by Geo. T. Angell.
- The Cruel Over-check Card (two sides).
- The Overhead Check-rein Card (two sides).
- How to Kill Animals Humanely.
- Service of Mercy.
- Band of Mercy Information, by Geo. T. Angell.
- Fifty-two Band of Mercy Songs and Hymns.

Condensed Information; an eight-page pamphlet, by Geo. T. Angell, including all necessary instructions for forming Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Bands of Mercy. Address of Mr. Angell to the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Nashville, Tennessee.

LEAFLET LITERATURE PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN HUMANE
ASSOCIATION

1. Condensed Information as to work, membership fees and standing of the American Humane Association.
2. Report on Recent Work of Association.
3. Brief Sketch of History and Purposes of Association.
4. The Commercial Side of Philanthropy, by President William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.
5. The Economic Value of Anti-Cruelty Work, by Hon. James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio.
6. Mercy Sunday. A—Plea for its adoption.
7. Mercy Sunday. B—Suggestions for clergymen.
8. Mercy Sunday. C—Program for Sunday Schools.
9. The Relation of the Pulpit to Anti-Cruelty Work, by Hon. James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio.
10. Prizes announced by the American Humane Association.
11. What a Humanitarian Would Do with One Million Dollars, by President William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.
12. Preliminary Steps and Legislative Methods in Securing Humane Laws, by Mrs. F. Lovell, Wyncote, Pa.
13. Humane Education, with a Special Word for Mothers, by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
14. The Need of a Training School for Humane Workers, by Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.
15. The Magnitude of the Work of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, by George T. Angell, Boston, Mass.
16. The Cost of a Skin, by J. Howard Moore, Chicago, Ill.
17. Cruelties Connected with the Training and Exhibition of Animals, by Mrs. Huntington Smith, Boston, Mass.
18. Our Food Supply Involved: The Abuse of Live Stock in Transportation.

19. *The Transportation of Live Stock by Railroads and the Federal Twenty-eight-Hour Law*, by E. K. Whitehead, Denver, Col.

20. *The Railroads and the Abuse of Live Stock in Transportation (showing the failure of the present Federal statute without a minimum speed limit amendment)*, by Hon. George P. McCabe, Solicitor Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

21. *What the Humane Societies Believe should be Done in Stock Transportation*, by President William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.

22. *The Care and Transportation of Cattle*, by E. K. Whitehead, Denver, Col.

23. *Millions of Cattle Starving During Winter of 1906-7*. Out of print.

24. *The Starvation of Cattle on the Western Plains*, by E. K. Whitehead, Denver, Col.

25. *Report on Neglect of Range Stock in the Northwest*, by Clarence M. Abbott, Albany, N. Y.

26. *The Truth about Mexican Bull Fights*. (Illustrated.)

27. *The Cry of the Children*, by Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Wyncote, Pa.

28. *Utility of the Curfew*, by Supt. J. J. Kelso, Toronto, Canada.

29. *Suggestions How to Conduct Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children*, by Supt. J. J. Kelso, Toronto, Canada.

30. *Methods in Humane Work for Children*, by Clarence M. Abbott, Albany, N. Y.

31. *Race Suicide*, by Miss Georgiana Kendall, New York city.

32. *How to Organize for Humane Work*, by Thomas E. Hill.

33. *Report on Organizing Humane Societies in the South*, by Mrs. E. Irene Rood, Chicago, Ill.

34. *Humanity*—(a sentiment, motto style).

35. *Humane Education*—(a sentiment, motto style).

36. *Work-Horse Parades*, by Henry C. Merwin, President Boston Work-Horse Parade Association, Boston, Mass.

37. *Protection of Birds—A Necessity as Well as a Duty*, by E. P. Felt, State Entomologist, Albany, N. Y.

38. *Protection of Elk from Starvation in the Northwest*.

39. Don't Shoot (illustrated), by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

40. Dastardly Sport. Reprint of letter to Atlanta Constitution written by President William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.

NOTE.—A number of important leaflets are in preparation. This is List No. 2, published September, 1908.

LEAFLET LITERATURE PUBLISHED BY THE RHODE ISLAND HUMANE
EDUCATION SOCIETY

Bands of Mercy (their objects and how to form them).

The Air-Gun and the Birds.

A Word for Our Woolly Friends, by Isabel C. Barrows.

Man's Faithful Friend. (*About Dogs.*)

Hints on the Care of Cows.

How to Treat Cats, by Mary F. Lovell.

About Poor Puss, by Annie E. Fisher.

A Wise Fish.

Dovetrot's Way, by Mrs. Fairchild Allen.

Early Lessons in Kindness or Cruelty, by A. D. Fogg.

An Appeal from the Horses to their Owners and Drivers.

Care of Mules.

Pigeon Shooting from Traps.

How Birds Help the Farmer.

An Appeal from the Horses. (*Italian.*)

An Appeal from the Horses. (*Portuguese.*)

How to Treat a Horse. (*English.*)

How to Treat a Horse. (*Portuguese.*)

The Check-Rein.

Teaching Patriotism in the Public Schools, by Lucia Ames Mead.

An Appeal to Every Woman (about wearing feathers on bonnets).

The Rich Poor Horse and Poor Rich Horse, by Mrs. Fairchild Allen.

Old Rhymes and New, by H. M. Atwater.

A Law to Help the Boys. (*About tobacco.*)

The Unconscious Element in Discipline, by Henry S. Baker, Ph.D.

Mollie Whitefoot's Vacation, by Anna H. Smith. (*A story of a cat that was left to take care of herself in the summer.*)

Need of Humane Education Societies and Methods of Forming Them.

Humane Education, by B. J. Tice.
 Public Parks and Public Schools, by M. A. Campbell.
 A Letter to Children, by Mary F. Lovell.
 Collections, by Julia Andrews.
 Professor Frog's Lecture, by M. A. L. Lane.
 The Cat, by Edith Carrington.
 A Few Rules for the Care of Poultry.
 Directions for the Care of Swine.
 An Appeal from Horses to the Summer Visitors.
 The Brutalization of Childhood.
 Amos Hunt and His Steel Trap, by Mrs. Fairchild Allen.
 Military Drill in the Public Schools.
 Physical Training in the Public Schools.
 Poisoned Ground.
 The Coming Education.

LITERATURE LEAFLETS PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
 THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

No. 1. "Ten Rules for the Treatment of Animals." Gives valuable hints in regard to the treatment conducive to the good health and happiness of animals.

No. 2. "What is Docking?" Prints out the absurdities of the practice, and cites the opinions of the best authorities proving the cruelty of the operation.

No. 3. "Fashion's Cruelty and Bird Protection." An able plea by J. A. Allen, Ph.D., for the preservation of bird life, now so wantonly and cruelly sacrificed in the interests of vain fashion.

No. 4. "The Dishorning of Cattle an Act of Cruelty." The cruelty and fallacy of dishorning graphically set forth in a *résumé* of the famous English dishorning case.

No. 5. "Hints for the Dog Days." Dispels the many ignorant and false ideas in regard to rabies and hydrophobia, and gives valuable information concerning the dog, its nervous disorders, and its care.

No. 6. "Rabies and Hydrophobia." Gives the opinions of medical men on these diseases, and refers to the Pasteur treatment and the Buisson cure by vapor baths.

LEAFLET LITERATURE ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
AUDUBON SOCIETIES*Leaflets Issued to January, 1909*

<i>With Uncolored Illustrations</i>	<i>With Colored Illustrations and Outlines</i>
1. Nighthawk.	17. American Goldfinch.
2. Mourning Dove.	18. Cardinal.
3. Meadowlark.	19. Belted Kingfisher.
4. Robin.	20. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
5. Flicker.	21. Scarlet Tanager.
6. Passenger Pigeon.	22. Blue Jay.
7. Snowy Heron.	23. Killdeer.
8. Marsh Hawk.	24. Bluebird.
9. Red-shouldered Hawk.	25. Red-winged Blackbird.
10. American Sparrow Hawk.	26. Baltimore Oriole.
11. Screech Owl.	27. Indigo Bunting.
12. Short-eared Owl.	28. Purple Finch.
13. Ostrich.	29. Herring Gull.
14. Barn Owl.	30. Snowflake.
15. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.	31. Song Sparrow.
16. Tree Sparrow.	32. Barn Swallow.
	33. Tree Swallow.
	34. Golden and Ruby-crowned Kinglets.
	35. American Crossbill.

Special Leaflets

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Purple Martin. | 12. October and Preparations
for Winter. |
| 3. Bird Clubs in Schools. | |
| 5. The Aigrette Loses Caste. | 13. For December — Six Re-
minders. |
| 6. Bartramian Sandpiper. | |
| 7. February. | 14. The Cost of a Feather. |
| 8. April—Nature Study Or-
ganizations. | 15. February Hint. |
| 9. In June. | 16. Winter Feeding of Wild
Birds. |
| 10. Wood Duck. | 17. Bob-white, the Farmers'
Friend. |
| 11. August and the Flocking
Time. | 18. Putting Up Bird Boxes. |
| | 19. The Mallard. |

Nos. 6, 10 and 19 have Colored Illustrations.

Miscellaneous Leaflets are published by The Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass., C. A. Hamlin, Syracuse, N. Y., various local Audubon Societies, and others.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO TABLES I AND II.

The following synopsis of laws has been condensed to the utmost. It is hoped that this condensation will make references to the various statutory provisions a matter of ease and despatch rather than one of difficulty and confusion. However, in order to clarify the interpretation of some details the following brief illustrative readings are given as examples:

Turn to the Connecticut reference in column 8 on page 324. The fact that an entry is made indicates that the matter included in the heading is covered by the law, only, however, up to the point where the latter portion of this matter is prefixed by small letters (a), (b). The numerical equivalents of **A** and **B** are given as 28 and 5, respectively; and the introduction of (b) indicates that this exception applies. The absence of (a) indicates that that exception does not apply.

Turn to Table II, page 401, column 15 of the references to Illinois laws. (a) (b), (c) (d) refer to corresponding items in heading where column 15, Table II first appears (395). "under 12" refers to the (c) item. The remaining matter refers to all of the items except (c), for which special provision has been noted.

The abbreviated style of statutory references in both tables is explained in column 41 of Table I. Column headings appear in their entirety only the first time used. Thereafter the numerals only are employed for the sake of brevity.

Further note to Table I will be found on pages 56-58, to Table II on page 146.



TABLE I
SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS FOR
ANIMAL PROTECTION

1	DEFINITIONS	GENERAL
STATE OR TERRITORY	2 (a) "Animal": any living creature other than man. (b) "Torture," "Torment," "Cruelty": every act, omission or neglect causing or permitting unnecessary or unjustifiable pain, suffering or death. (c) "Impure and unwhole some milk": milk obtained from animals in unhealthy condition or surroundings, or fed on fermented or putrefied food. (d) "Owner," "Person": corporations included. Acts of agents or employes of corporations include the corporation in legal liability incurred.	3 Overloading, overdriving, unnecessary or unjustifiable beating, killing, mutilating or maiming.
ALABAMA		Code, Sec. 6233.
ARKANSAS	(a) (b) (d) S. & H. Sec. 1531.	S. & H. Secs. 1516, 1521.
ARIZONA		P. C. Pt. I, Title XIV, Ch. 13, par. 537, am. by 1907, Ch. 4.
CALIFORNIA	(a) (b) (d) P. C. Sec. 599b.	P. C. Sec. 597.
COLORADO	(a) (b) (d) Mills, Sec. 117.	Mills, Sec. 104.
CONNECTICUT	(a) G. L. Sec. 2815.	G. L. Sec. 1331.

OFFENSES FORBIDDEN UNDER PENALTY

NEGLECT			CARRYING OF ANIMALS
4	5	6	7
Failure to provide necessary and proper food, drink and shelter.	(a) Outsider may provide food, etc., after reasonable time. (b) Expense chargeable to owner, and a lien on animals cared for. (c) Immunity from prosecution for entry.	Miscellaneous.	In vehicle or otherwise. (a) With legs tied, or crowded in other cruel ways. (b) Peace officer may take charge and provide for care of such animals. Expense chargeable to owner and a lien on the animals.
Code, Sec. 6833.			
S. & H. Secs. 1516, 1521. To an impounded animal. S. & H. Sec. 1518.	(a) 12 hrs. (b) (c) S. & H. Sec. 1519.		(a) (b) S. & H. Sec. 1520.
P. C. Pt. I, Title XIV, Ch. 13, par. 537, am. by 1907, Ch. 4.			
P. C. Sec. 597.	(a) (b) (c) P. C. Sec. 597a.		(a) (b) P. C. Sec. 597a. See also 1905, Ch. 479.
Mills, Sec. 104. To impounded animal. Mills, Sec. 105.	(a) 12 hrs. (b) (c) Mills, Sec. 106.	Person entitled to lien on animal may sell same after giving due notice to owner, and proper publicity to sale. Mills, Sec. 114, am. by 1907, Ch. 116.	(a) Mills, Sec. 104 (b) Officer of Col. Hum. Society. Mills, Sec. 110.
G. L. Sec. 1331.	(a) (b) G. L. Sec. 1375. Agents of Conn. Hum. Society. G. L. Secs. 2808-2810.		(a) G. L. Sec. 1331.

OFFENSES FORBIDDEN

	CARRYING OF ANIMALS— <i>Continued</i>	DISABLED,
	8	9
	Live stock in transit on boats and railroads. Must be unloaded, rested, fed and watered every <i>A</i> hours for a period of <i>B</i> hours. When railroad so provides, expense is chargeable to owner and is a lien on animals. <i>Exceptions.</i> (a) In case of accident or unavoidable circumstances. (b) Where space, opportunity for rest, etc., are provided on cars.	Abandonment forbidden. (a) Peace officer may kill abandoned animal on affirmative judgment of two citizens, (b) one of whom must be a veterinarian. (c) Owner may choose one. (d) Attached vehicle to be put in safe custody by officer. (e) Expense is chargeable to owner and is a lien on vehicle and contents.
(ALA.)		(a) Code, Sec. 2833.
(ARK.)		(a) (d) And in any case where an arrest for cruelty is made. S. & H. Secs. 1526, 1527.
(ARIZ.)		
(CAL.)	A=36 hrs. B=10 hrs. P. C. Sec. 369b.	(a) For which owner cannot be found on officer's initiative. P. C. Sec. 597f. Any animal cruelly treated or unfit for labor may be cared for until fit to return to owner. (e)
(COLO.)		Mills, Sec. 104. Officer of Col. Hum. Soc. may take charge of same and charge expense to owner. This is lien on animals. Mills, Secs. 111, 112, am. by 1907, Ch. 116. (a) Mills, Sec. 113.
(CONN.)	A=28 hrs. B=5 hrs. (b) G. L. Sec. 1336.	(a) Agent of Conn. Hum. Society. G. L. Sec. 2811.

UNDER PENALTY—Continued

DISEASED, DECREPIT AND DYING ANIMALS

10	11	12	13
Selling or Offering for Sale.	Use or exposure, or working when unfit for labor.	Refusal to kill such on demand of proper authorities.	Miscellaneous.
	Driving when unfit for labor. Code, Sec. 633.		
If diseased past re- covery, or having a contagious disease. S. & H. Sec. 1522.	If diseased past re- covery, or having a contagious disease. S. & H. Sec. 1522.	S. & H. Sec. 1523.	
	1907, Ch. 4.		
		Within 24 hrs. Does not apply to animal on owner's premises under proper care. P. C. Sec. 5992.	Another's. P. C. Sec. 596. Use of poison, drugs, or appliances to affect speed, endurance or ap- pearance. 1901, Act of March 23.

OFFENSES FORBIDDEN

ANIMAL PROPERTY

	14 Poisoning or exposure of poison for purpose of killing.	15 Maliciously killing or maiming another's animal in any way.	16 Throwing glass, nails or refuse in public places.	17 Unlicensed dogs may be killed by public authorities.
(ALA.)		Code, Secs. 6230, 6231. Except in case of trespass beyond a lawful fence. Dogs. Code, Sec. 6234.		
(ARK.)				
(ARIZ.)	Another's, except dogs. P. C. par. 534. Licensed dogs. 1905, Ch. 39. See also P. C. par. 560.	P. C. par. 536. To kill or attempt to kill a licensed dog. 1905, Ch. 39. See also par. 536.		
(CAL.)		Wilfully or neglectfully while hunting. P. C. Sec. 384a, am. by 1907, Ch. 295.		
(COLO.)		Mills, Sec. 1424.		
(CONN.)	G. L. Sec. 1218.	G. L. Sec. 1218.		1907, Chs. 197, 252, and G. L. Ch. 247.

UNDER PENALTY—Continued

ANIMAL PROPERTY—Continued			MISCELLANEOUS
18	19	20	21
Dogs that worry or chase other animals may be killed.	Owner of dog that worries or chases other animals is liable to fine or payment of damages.	Animals injured on railroad right of way must be looked after by train staff.	
Code, Secs. 247	1, 2832, 6236.	Reads: Section-master must notify owner. Code, Sec. 7669.	
	Sheep. S. & H. Secs. 7296, 7300.	Reads: Engineer must post notice at nearest r.r. station. S. & H. Sec. 6390.	
Sheep, goats or poultry. 1903, Ch. 51. (C. C. Sec. 3341).		Following alternative provision: Unlawful to lead or drive animal along track or feed along such without enclosure. P. C. Sec. 3692.	Maim, shoot or kill a homing pigeon. P. C. Sec. 3922, am. by 1903, Ch. 324. Use of the bristle bat, etc., on horses. 1903, Ch. 129.
Mills, Sec.	c. 2198.	1903, Ch. 121. At once, and reported by station agt. to owner. No act of r.r. nor of owner to be a confession of liability nor a waiver to damages.	
1907, Chs. 197, 252,	and G. L. Ch. 247.		To kill or trap a homing pigeon. G. L. Sec. 1222.

OFFENSES FORBIDDEN

FEEDING AND CARE OF COWS			
22	23	24	25
Feeding of distillery waste or other improper food.	Keeping in unhealthful quarters.	Selling of milk from cows so fed or cared for.	Animal fighting: (a) Property so used subject to seizure. (b) Trainers, owners, spectators, owners and letters of premises, punishable.
(ALA.)			Keeping a cockpit, or fighting cocks in a public place. Code, Secs. 6467, 6468.
(ARK.)			(b) Spectators by implication only. S. & H. Sec. 1517. See also Sec. 1893.
(ARIZ.)			
(CAL.)			Or worrying in any way. (b) P. C. Secs. 597b, c, am. by 1907, Ch. 456. Officer may enter and arrest without warrant. P. C. Sec. 597d.
(COLO.)		Mills Supp. Secs. 3597P, Q.	(b) Fines go to Colo. Hum. Soc. It is also unlawful to release any animal to be shot at or pursued by dogs. Mills, Secs. 107, 108. 1905, Ch. 99.
(CONN.)			(b) G. L. Secs. 1396-1398.

UNDER PENALTY—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

26 Trap-shooting at live birds.	27 Use of dogs as draft animals.	28 Docking of horses' tails. (a) Mutilated condition of tail is <i>prima facie</i> evidence of act. (b) Necessary surgical operations excepted. (c) Provision for registration of docked horses.	29 (a) Vivisection and exhibition of vivisectioned animals in public schools. (b) Properly conducted experiments permitted only under authority of regularly incorporated medical college.
		(a) (b) (c) 1907, Ch. 890 adding to P. C. Secs. 597a, b, c, d.	(b) P. C. Sec. 599c.
This is doubtless covered by 1905, Ch. 94.		(a) (c) Use of unregistered docked horse <i>prima facie</i> evidence. This does not apply to pure-bred stallions or mares brought into State for exhibition. Mills Supp. Secs. 119a, b, c, d, and 1905, Ch. 98.	
		(a) G. L. Secs. 1130, 1131.	

POWERS AND DUTIES OF PEACE OFFICERS

	30	31	32	33
	May enter building or enclosure (a) Where animals are kept for unlawful purposes. (b) Where law dealing with cruelty to animals is being violated.	Offenders may be arrested without a warrant.	Must prosecute all violations of anti-cruelty law coming to their notice.	Miscellaneous.
(ALA.)		By any person. Such person entitled to \$2 from fine. Code, Sec. 6233.		
(ARK.)	(a) (b) On issuance of warrant. S. & H. Sec. 1530.			Any officer may interfere to prevent cruelty. S. & H. Sec. 1525. See also Sec. 1529.
(ARIZ.)				
(CAL.)	(a) (b) On issuance of warrant. P. C. Sec. 599a.			
(COLO.)				Members of Colo. Hum. Soc. may require any peace officer to arrest offenders or to take charge of abused animals. Mills, Sec. 116.
(CONN.)	(a) (b) On issuance of warrant. G. L. Sec. 1495.			

SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND HUMANE SOCIETIES

34	35	36	37
May be incorporated as agencies for the enforcement of anti-cruelty laws and for other humane purposes	Officers and agents have powers as peace officers within the scope of societies' activities.	Officers and agents must have certificates of appointment and wear badges.	Fines imposed for violation of anti-cruelty laws go to S. P. C. A. involved.
			S. & H. Sec. 1528.
1905, Ch. 434 substituted for C. C. Secs. 607a, b, c, d, e, f. Not new ones that duplicate the style or name of previously existing ones. See also 1903, Ch. 63, and 1905, Ch. 389.	Members also when duly authorized.		1905, Ch. 434 subst. for C. C. Secs. 607a, b, c, d, e, f. See also 1903, Ch. 63 and 1905, Ch. 389.
	Members of Colo. Hum. Soc. may interfere to prevent an act of cruelty. Mills, Sec. 109.	Mills, Sec. 115.	See specific offenses. Officers to be paid usual fees for services, chargeable as costs to offenders and reimbursed to Soc. Mills, Sec. 116.
Conn. Hum. Soc.	G. L. Sec. 2807.		

S. P. C. A. AND HUMANE SOCS. <i>Continued</i>		HUMANE EDUCATION		
	38 Miscellaneous.	39 Instruction in com- mon schools.	40 Miscellaneous.	41 Explanation of ab- breviated references.
(ALA.)				Code: Code of 1907.
(ARK.)				S. & H.: Sandels and Hill, Digest of Arkan- sas Statutes, 1894.
(ARIZ.)				P. C.: Penal Code, 1901.
(CAL.)		Political Code, par. 1665.		P. C.: Penal Code. C. C.: Civil Code.
(COLO.)	Col. Hum. Soc. con- stituted a State Bureau of C. & A. Protection. Mills Supp. Secs. 416a, b, c, d, e, f, g.	2 lessons per week not less than 10 min. each. Mills Supp. Sec. 4043.		Mills Supp.: Mills Annotated Statutes, Supplement of 1905. Mills: Mills Annota- ted Statutes.
(CONN.)	Conn. Hum. Soc. shall receive from State not more than \$2,000 annually. G. L. Sec. 2816.			G. L.: General Laws of 1902.



1	2	3
DELAWARE	(a) Reads: "pigeons and all brute creatures." R. C. Vol. 14, Ch. 414, Sec. 6, p. 403.	R. C. Vol. 14, Ch. 414, Sec. 1, p. 403.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	(a) (d) 1898, Act of June 25, Sec. 3.	1871, Act of Aug. 23.
FLORIDA	(a) (b) (d) R. S. Sec. 3196.	R. S. Secs. 3595, 3596.
GEORGIA	(b) Code, Sec. 703.	Cruelty forbidden in very general terms. Code, Sec. 703.
IDAHO		Reads: "Cruelly whips, beats or ill- treats." P.C. Sec. 9083.
ILLINOIS		S. & C., p. 1261.
INDIANA	(a) (d) Burns, Sec. 2900.	Burns, Sec. 2409. Docking of lambs, dehorning of cattle, and clipping of horses spe- cifically excepted
IOWA		1907, Ch. 176.
KANSAS		Reads: "Maim, beat or torture any horse, ox or other cattle." G. S. Sec. 2348. See also Sec. 318a. See also G. S. Sec. 2418.

	4	5	6	7
(DEL.)	R. C. Vol. 14, Ch. 414, Sec. 2, p. 403.			(a) (b) R. C. Vol. 14, Ch. 414, Secs. 2, 3, p. 404.
(D. C.)	1871, Act of Aug. 23.			(a) 1871, Act of Aug. 23.
(FLA.)	R. S. Secs. 3595, 3596.			(a) R. S. Secs. 3595, 3596.
(GA.)				
(IDAHO)	In enclosure 48 hrs. without food, 24 hrs. without water. P. C. Sec. 5062.			
(ILL.)	S. & C., p. 1261.			(a) S. & C., p. 1261.
(IND.)	Burns, Sec. 2499.			(a) Burns, Sec. 2502.
(IOWA)	1907, Ch. 174. To impounded animal. Code, Secs. 2338, 4972.	(a) 12 hrs. (b) Code, Secs. 2338, 4972.		(a) 1907, Ch. 174.
(KANS.)	See also G. S. Sec. 2418.			(a) G. S. Sec. 2419.



8	9
	<p>R. C. Vol. 14, Ch. 414, Sec. 2, p. 404. Justice of Peace may order killing and removal. Fines and forfeitures go to S. P. C. A. involved. R. C. Vol. 16, Ch. 382, p. 403.</p>
	<p>(a) (d) (e) applies when animal is allowed so to lie more than 3 hrs. after notice. 1892, Act of June 25, Sec. 4.</p>
<p>A = 20 hrs. Vessels detained by storm excepted. Poultry excepted. R. S. Secs. 3397, 3398.</p>	<p>R. S. Secs. 3395, 3396.</p>
	<p>Any person may apply to local justice and kill on his order. Such person is still liable to owner for damages. Code, Sec. 1755.</p>
<p>A = 36 hrs. B = 5 hrs. (a) S. & C., p. 1261, am. by 1907, p. 264.</p>	<p>S. & C., p. 1261.</p>
<p>A = 20 hrs. B = 5 hrs. (a) Burns, Sec. 2903.</p>	<p>(a) 3 "reputable" (b) (d) Burns, Sec. 2903. See also Sec. 2902.</p>
<p>A = 20 hrs. B = 5 hrs. (a) (b) Code, Sec. 4770. Must be carried at "highest practicable speed." B'd of R. R. Com'rs to judge. 1907, Ch. 115.</p>	<p>Peace officer may provide for an abandoned animal. Code, Sec. 2337.</p>
<p>Following provision only: Must be carried at a rate not less than 15 miles per hour, not includ- ing stops for feeding. 1907, Ch. 276.</p>	<p>(a) i. v. agent of Hum. Soc. may, provided appraised value is not over \$5. Sec. must com- pensate owner unless abandonment is wilful, and appraisers must be paid by Soc. U. S. Sec. 2420. See also Sec. 2429.</p>

	10	11	12	13
(DEL.)		R. C. Vol. 14, Ch. 414, Sec. 1, p. 403.		
(D. C.)		1871, Act of Aug. 23.		
(FLA.)	Without notice of fact to buyer; or allow in contact with healthy animal. R. S. Sec. 3400.			Such may be destroyed on due notice after proper legal process. R. S. Sec. 3159.
(GA.)				
(IDAHO)	Of famished animals, <i>i. e.</i> , 48 hrs. without proper food, 20 hrs. without water. P. C. Sec. 4749.			
(ILL.)		S. & C., p. 1261.		
(IND.)				
(IOWA)		1907, Ch. 174.		May be destroyed on due notice after proper legal process. Code, Sec. 2339.
(KANS.)		G. S. Sec. 2419.		



14	15	16	17
			Unassessed dogs running at large. R. C. Vol. 13, Ch. 145, Sec. 8.
R. S. Secs. 3390-3392. Phosphate plants must guard against injury to animals by proper fences. R. S. Sec. 3394.	-3392, 3398. Even when driving from one's premises, where proper fence is lacking.		
P.C. Secs. 9081, 9082.	P. C. Secs. 9081, 9082. (Or cruelly beat or injure one's own.		1907, p. 518. Sec. 15, Cl. 9.
S. & C., p. 1306. Does not cover exposure of poison for sheep-killing dogs.	S. & C., p. 1306.		S. & C., p. 414.
"administering" Burns, Sec. 2322.	not dogs. Burns, Sec. 2322.		
G. S. Secs. 2179, 2180.	G. S. Secs. 2179, 2180.		

	18	19	20	21
(DEL.)	Sheep or R. C. Vol. 19,	lambs. Ch. 224, Sec. 10.		To kill a homing pigeon. R. C. Vol. 19, Ch. 269, p. 948.
(D. C.)				
(FLA.)	R. S. Secs. 3142	3144, 3393.		A person cruel to an- other's animal is liable to usual penalties and added damages. R. C. Secs. 3157, 3402. To kill a carrier pigeon. R. S. Sec. 3757.
(GA.)		Code, Sec. 3822.		
(IDAHO)				
(ILL.)	S. & C., pp.	414-415.	Engineer wilfully in- juring or killing an ani- mal or frightening with whistle is punishable. S. & C., p. 3272.	
(IND.)	A roaming dog may be killed. Burns, Sec. 3271. Burns, Secs.	3256, 3257, 3269.		
(IOWA)	Does not apply to dogs with hydrophobia. Code, Sec.	2340.		
(KANS.)	G. S. Secs.	8114, 8115.		

22	23	24	25
			(b) R. C. Vol. 14, Ch. 414, Sec. 1, p. 403. Betting on cockfight forbidden. R. C. vol. 12, Ch. 108, Sec. 3, p. 394.
			(b) 1890, Act of June 25, Sec. 6.
R. S. Secs. 3595, 3596.			Between man and animal. R. S. Sec. 3253.
			Promoting cockfighting in any way or betting on same. Code, Sec. 412.
		1903, p. 95, Sec. 2.	(b) Dog or cock. P. C. Sec. 4777.
		S. & C., pp. 1234-1236.	(b) S. & C., p. 1262.
			(b) Burns, Sec. 2921 (a) See Burns, Sec. 2904.
		Code, Secs. 4809, 4890.	(b) spectators by implication. (c) exhibiting pictures of fight. Code, Secs. 4971, 4973-4975.

	26	27	28	29
(DEL.)				
(D. C.)			1892, Act of June 5, Sec. 5.	
(FLA.)				
(GA.)				
(IDAHO)				
(ILL.)	1905, p. 77.		(b) S. & C., p. 413.	(a) 1909, Act of June 14, Sec. 3.
(IND.)	Or animals. (b) Burns, Sec. 2501.			
(IOWA)	1904, Ch. 96.		1904, Ch. 135.	
(KANS.)				



30	31	32	33
(a) On issuance of warrant. R. C. Vol 14, Ch. 414, Sec. 3, p. 404. Proceeds from sale of captured animals go to Del. S. P. C. A.	R. C. Vol. 14, Ch. 414, Sec. 3, p. 403.		
			Commissioners authorized to detail one or more police officers to aid Wash. Hum. Soc. 1892, Act of June 15, Sec. 2.
On issuance of warrant. R. S. Sec. 4084.	R. S. Secs. 3401, 3158.		
			Gov. auth. to appt. officers for 1 yr. term at Lake, E. St. Louis and Peoria to enforce hum. laws, particularly around stockyards. S. & C., p. 402.
(a) (b) Burns, Sec. 1904. See also Sec. 1911.		Burns, Sec. 1904.	

(DEL.)	34	35	36	37 See provisions in connection with specific offenses.
(D. C.)				
(FLA.)	R. S. Secs. 3401, 3158.			
(GA.)				One-half. Code, Sec. 704.
(IDAHO)				
(ILL.)				S. & C., pp. 1413, 1414.
(IND.)	"Humane officer" must attend meetings of humane society, where one is organized. Burns, Sec. 8795			
(IOWA)				
(KANS.)				



38	39	40	41
			R. C.: Revised Code of 1893.
Officers and members of Hum. Soc. not to receive witness fees. 1892, Act of June 25, Sec. 1.			References are to Federal Laws.
			R. S.: Revised Statutes of 1906.
			Code: Code of 1895.
			P. C.: Penal Code of 1901.
Gov to appt. officers for prev. of cruelty to animals. 1877, Act of March 25, am by 1886, Act of June 30, and 1905, p. 76.	Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. per week. 1909, Act of June 14.		S. & C.: Starr and Curtiss, Annotated Statutes of 1896. J. & A.: Jones and Addington, Supplement to Starr and Curtiss, 1903.
1 member of police force in every city is humane officer. 3 in cities of 1st class. Burns, Sec. 8795, and 1909, Ch. 12.			Burns: Burns' Annotated Statutes, 1908.
			Code: Code of 1897.
			G. S.: General Statutes of 1905.

1	2	3
KENTUCKY		Stat. Sec. 3167.
LOUISIANA		Reads: "Beat, maim, disable, starve." R. L. Sec. 816.
MAINE		R. S. Ch. 128, Sec. 1. Am. by 1907, Ch. 23. R. S. Ch. 125, Secs. 34, 51.
MARYLAND	(a) (b) P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 68.	Cruelty in any form. P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 67.
MASSACHUSETTS		R. L. Ch. 212, Secs. 70, 71.
MICHIGAN	(a) (d) C. L. Sec. 11748.	C. L. Sec. 11739.
MINNESOTA	(a) (b) (c) R. L. Sec. 5151.	R. L. Sec. 5152.
MISSISSIPPI		Code, Secs. 1091, 1092, 1094.
MISSOURI		A. S. Sec. 2298. See also Sec. 1988.



4	5	6	7
Reads: "Beat, maim, disable, starve." R. L. Sec. 816.			
R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 53. Am. by 1905, Ch. 113. Also "keeping or leaving sheep on barren islands of coast" during Dec., Jan., Feb., March, <i>prima facie</i> evidence of abandonment. R. S. Ch. 125, Secs. 34, 51.	(a) (b) (c) R. S. Ch. 125, Secs. 34, 51.		(a) R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 34.
R. L. Ch. 112, Secs. 70, 71.	(a) (b) Owner must be notified. Period of care not to exceed 60 days. This applies in any case of cruelty where animals are taken. R. L. Ch. 112, Sec. 74.		
C. L. Sec. 11739.			(a) C. L. Sec. 11741.
R. L. Sec. 5152.	(a) Officer may. (b) R. L. Sec. 5160, am. by 1917, Sec. 398, or animal exposed in cold.		(a) R. L. Sec. 5153.
Code, Secs. 1091, 1092, 1094.			(a) Code, Sec. 1096.
A. S. Sec. 2248. To impounded animal. Sec. 2249.			(a) A. S. Sec. 2248.

(KY.)	8	9
(LA.)		
(ME.)	A=20 hrs. (a) Time limit for unloading. Animals may be seized for violation of law. Animal freight in transit must have preference over other freight. Cars must be boarded in, in winter. R. S. Ch. 125, Secs. 41-47.	(a) R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 53, am. by 1905, Ch. 70. See also R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 48.
(MD.)		(a) <i>i. e.</i> , provided appraised value is not over \$5. Society must compensate owner unless abandonment was wilful and cruel. P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 65.
(MASS.)	A=28 hrs. (b) R. L. Ch. 212, Sec. 73.	(a) <i>i. e.</i> , agent of Mass. S. P. C. A., provided appraised value is not over \$5. Society must compensate owner unless abandonment was wil- ful, and appraisers must be paid by the Society. R. L. Ch. 96, Sec. 13. See also 1907, Ch. 363.
(MICH.)	A=28 hrs. B=5 hrs. (a) (b) C. L. Sec. 11742.	
(MINN.)	A=24 hrs. R. L. Sec. 5153. See also Sec. 2025.	R. L. Sec. 5152.
(MISS.)		(a) "Three respectable citizens." Code, Sec. 1092.
(MO.)		"Cruelly abandon to die." A. S. Sec. 2298.



10	11	12	13
At auction. Auctioneer's license subject to forfeiture. 1906, No. 289.			
			May be destroyed after notice and proper legal process. R. S. Ch. 195, Sec. 49.
At auction. Auctioneer's license subject to forfeiture. 1906, Ch. 185.	Except to convey for humane purposes. 1906, Ch. 185. Worn-out horses of city depts. to be turned over to Red Acre Farm. 1906, Ch. 133.		May be humanely killed after notice and proper legal process. 1907, Ch. 363.
			Animals with infectious diseases included in anti-cruelty law. R. L. Sec. 5190.
			Isolation and killing of glandered animals included in anti-cruelty law. Code, Secs. 1096, 1097.
A. S. Secs. 9321-9329, & c., "diseased."	A. S. Sec. 9308.		Must not be allowed to run at large. A. S. Secs. 9321, 9322.

	14	15	16	17
(KY.)	Stat. Secs. 3164, 3165. Dogs. Stat. Sec. 358.	Stat. Secs. 3164, 3165. Tame deer. Stat. Sec. 3169.		
(LA.)		R. L. Sec. 815. See also R. L. p. 369.		
(ME.)	R. S. Ch. 128, Sec. 1, am. by 1907, Ch. 23.	R. S. Ch. 128, Sec. 1, am. by 1907, Ch. 23.		R. S. Ch. 4, Sec. 49, am. by 1907, Ch. 178. R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 6.
(MD.)		Cattle. P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 73.		
(MASS.)	R. L. Ch. 208, Sec. 98. Licensed dogs. R. L. Ch. 208, Sec. 38.	R. L. Ch. 208, Sec. 98. In case of licensed d o g . R. L. Ch. 208, Sec. 38.		
(MICH.)	Except for rats. C. L. 11598.			1901, No. 48.
(MINN.)	R. L. Sec. 5157. See also 1905, Ch. 53.			
(MISS.)		Or one's own. Code, Sec. 1099.		
(MO.)	A. S. Secs. 1986, 1987.	A. S. Secs. 1986, 1987.		Must be killed by owner. A. S. Secs. 6975-6977.

18	19	20	21
Stat. Sec. 359.	Stat. Sec. 355.	R. R. engineer liable for wilfully injuring live stock. Stat. Sec. 316d.	
Dangerous dogs, if unconfined may be killed. R. S. Ch. 4, Secs. 50, 56, am. by 1907, Ch. 19. R. S. Ch. 4, Sec. 40, am. by 1907, Ch. 178. R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 6.	R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 56.		Traps set for animals must be visited once in 24 hrs. and trapped animals removed. 1907, Ch. 160. Exhibition of bears, except in menagerie. R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 40.
Sheep. P. G. L. Art. 86			To kill or shoot a homing pigeon. P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 64.
1905, Ch. 245. Reward may be of- fered for killing same. 1905, Ch. 106.	See also R. L. Ch. 102, Secs. 122-166.		
C. L. Secs. 5592-5595.			To kill or shoot a homing pigeon. 1905, No. 73 and No. 257, C. L. Secs. 5815, 5816.
Sheep R. L. Secs. 2786-2792.			Between Nov. 1 and May 31, clipped horses must be blanketed when standing in un- sheltered place. R. L. Sec. 3255.
Sheep. Code, Secs. 4684, 4685.			
	A. S. Secs. 6973-6977.		

(KY.)	22	23	24 Stat. Sec. 3586.	25 (b) spectators included only as "bettors." Stat. Sec. 3667.
(LA.)				
(ME.)			R. S. Ch. 129, Sec. 3.	(a) (b) R. S. Ch. 125, Secs. 37, 38, 39. Officers may enter to arrest.
(MD.)			P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 223.	
(MASS.)	Having city offal or garbage for this purpose is <i>prima facie</i> evidence of intent to feed such. R. L. Ch. 213, Sec. 5.			(a) (b) R. L. Ch. 212, Secs. 79, 82-86. Officers have right of entry and search.
(MICH.)			1905, No. 12, Sec. 14. See also C. L. Secs. 11411, 11412.	(a) (b) C. L. Secs. 11740, 11743, 11744-1899, No. 234.
(MINN.)	R. L. Sec. 5152.		R. L. Sec. 1739.	(b) R. L. Sec. 5158.
(MISS.)				(b) Duty of officer to enter and arrest. Code, Sec. 1093.
(MO.)				(a) (b) A. S. Sec. 2300.



26	27	28	29
		R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 52. Proceeds from fines go to Maine State S. P. C. A.	
R. L. Ch. 212, Sec. 78.		R. L. Ch. 212, Sec. 78.	(a) R. L. Ch. 42, Sec. 21.
Permitted if birds are killed at once. (a) (b) C. L. Secs. 11740, 11743, 11744-1899, No. 234.		(a) (b) (c) 1901, No. 45, Sec. 1. 1903, No. 320.	Unlawful to perform various specified operations without anesthesia. 1907, No. 244, Sec. 6.
		(a) Owner of premises included. R. L. Sec. 5154.	
Code, Sec. 1498.			

	30	31	32	33
(KY.)			Agent of S. P. C. A. may, police officers must arrest offenders. Stat. Sec. 3257.	
(LA.)				
(ME.)			R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 53.	Fines are paid into county treasury. Allowance is made for expenses of travel and investigation by officers. R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 53, am. by 1905, Ch. 107.
(MD.)	(a) (b) On issuance of warrant. P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 66.			
(MASS.)	(b) <i>i. e.</i> , where suspected. R. L. Ch. 212, Sec. 75.	R. L. Ch. 212, Secs. 74, 80.	R. L. Ch. 212, Sec. 76.	
(MICH.)	(a) (b) On issuance of warrant. C. L. Sec. 11744.	And animals or other property delivered to poundmaster. C. L. Sec. 11743.	See C. L. Secs. 11746, 11747.	
(MINN.)				
(MISS.)	(a) Code, Sec. 1093.			
(MO.)				

34	35	36	37
Stat. Secs. 3257-3258.			Stat. Sec. 3257.
R. L. p. 222.			One-half. R. L. p. 751.
P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 59-61.			One-half. P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 59-61.
R. L. Ch. 125, Secs. 1-12. See also R. L. Ch. 208, Sec. 123, and 1906, Ch. 227.			After deducting ex- penses of prosecution, except in cases of dock- ing, when one-half only is paid to Mass. S. P. C. A. R. L. Ch. 210, Secs. 76, 77.
C. L. Sec. 11745. See also Sec. 8423, am. by 1907, No. 132, and 1901, No. 101. 1899, No. 206. C. L. Secs. 8014-8025.			
R. L. Sec. 3125. Minn. S. P. C. This Sec. constituted a State Bureau of C. & A. Protection. 1905, Ch. 274.			Fees allowed from costs. R. L. Sec. 3126. Cos. and municipali- ties may subsidize not more than \$1000 a year. This not for salaries. R. L. Sec. 3127. See also R. L. Sec. 3154.

(KY.)	38	39	40	41 Stat.: Statutes of Kentucky, 1909.
(LA.)	Proceeds of sale of dog tags in New Or- leans go to S. P. C. A. Soc. must catch and impound stray dogs. 1906, No. 179, am. by 1908, No. 201.			R. L.: Revised Laws of 1904.
(ME.)		Not less than 10 min. per week. R. S. Ch. 15, Sec. 86.		R. S.: Revised Stat- utes.
(MD.)				P. G. L.: Public Gen- eral Laws of 1904.
(MASS.)			Am. Hum. Educ. Soc. is a Mass. corporation. See also 1906, Ch. 226.	R. L.: Revised Laws of 1902.
(MICH.)	Gov. may appoint agents as State Hum. Marshals. 1899, No. 206.			C. L.: Compiled Laws of 1897.
(MINN.)	Minn. S. P. C. may appoint representatives in counties, and an agent at large. County societies may also be organized. R. L. Secs. 3125, 3126.			R. L.: Revised Laws of 1905.
(MISS.)				Code: Code of 1906.
(MO.)				A. S.: Annotated Statutes of 1906.

1	2	3
MONTANA		P. C. Sec. 8774.
NEBRASKA		C. S. Sec. 2129, am. by 1905, Ch. 185. Pluck feathers from live fowl, or expose ani- mal tied on street for more than 4 hrs. at time. C. S. Sec. 2128.
NEVADA		C. L. Sec. 4873, or pluck feathers from live bird or fowl. See also Secs. 4874- 4875.
NEW HAMPSHIRE		P. L. Ch. 267, Sec. 1. See also Ch. 266, Sec. 13.
NEW JERSEY		G. S. p. 34, Sec. 175; p. 36, Sec. 27; p. 1078, Sec. 102, and p. 1078, Sec. 238.
NEW MEXICO		C. L. Sec. 1134.
NEW YORK	1a) (b) (c) P. C. Sec. 663.	P. C. Sec. 255. Unjustifiably running a horse attached to a vehicle. A resident leaving the State to elude this is punishable as if the act were done in State. P. C. Secs. 666, 667.
NORTH CAROLINA	1a) (b) R. Sec. 3092.	R. Sec. 3300.

(MON.)	4 P. C. Sec. 8774. To impounded animal. P. C. Sec. 8776.	5	6	7 (a) P. C. Sec. 8777.
(NEB.)	C. S. Sec. 2130. To impounded animal. C. S. Sec. 2132.	(a) 24 hrs. (b) (c) C. S. Sec. 2132.		
(NEV.)				(a) (b) C. L. Sec. 4873.
(N. H.)				(a) (b) P. L. Ch. 267, Sec. 2.
(N. J.)	G. S. p. 34, Sec. 17; p. 36, Sec. 29; p. 1068, Sec. 102, and p. 1098, Sec. 258. To impounded animal. G. S. p. 35, Sec. 20.	(a) 12 hrs. (b) 20% additional. (c) G. S. p. 35, Sec. 26.		(a) (b) if sold, due notice of sale to be given. G. S. p. 35, Secs. 19, 24.
(N. M.)	C. L. Sec. 1134.			
(N. Y.)	To impounded animal. P. C. Sec. 657.	(a) (c) C. & G. 1867, Ch. 375, Sec. 4.		(a) P. C. Sec. 659.
(N. C.)	To impounded animal. R. Sec. 3311.			(a) (b) R. Sec. 3302.



8	9
	P. C. Sec. 8775.
A = 24 hrs. (a) (b) C. S. Sec. 2133. Must be yarded within 1½ hrs. after arrival of car. 1905, Ch. 5. Must be carried at speed not less than 18 miles per hour except on short branch lines (12 miles). 1905, Ch. 107.	Magistrate or chief of police may appoint person to kill such. C. S. Sec. 2134.
A = 36 hrs. B = 5 hrs. (a) 1903, Ch. 94.	(a) On his own initiative. C. L. Sec. 4873.
P. L. Ch. 267, Secs. 4, 5, 6.	"Disabled animal." (a) 3 citizens (e). P. L. Ch. 267, Sec. 3.
	G. S. p. 36, Sec. 29.
A = 24 hrs. (a) P. C. Sec. 663.	(a) (d) (e) P. C. Sec. 656, as am. by 1907, Ch. 196.

	10	11	12	13
(MON.)				
(NEB.)				
(NEV.)				
(N. H.)	"Sell or exchange." 1909, Ch. 8.			
(N. J.)				May be destroyed after notice and proper legal process. G. S. p. 41, Sec. 47.
(N. M.)		C. L. Sec. 1138. See also 1899, Ch. 8.		
(N. Y.)	"Diseased." P. C. Sec. 658.	P. C. Sec. 658.	P. C. Sec. 658.	Horses unfit for use in fire, police or street cleaning dept. may be transferred to Am. S. P. C. A. to be disposed of. If sold, proceeds go to pension funds of respec. depts., except st. cl. Latter goes to city treasury. C. & G. Ch. 269, p. 496.
(N. C.)				



14	15	16	17
Another's. P. C. Sec. 877d.	P. C. Sec. 878i.		
C. S. Secs. 8124-8127.	C. S. Secs. 8124-8127.		C. S. Secs. 3187-3223.
Exposing for another's dog. 1903, Ch. 24.			
P. L. Ch 266, Sec. 15.			"Must" be killed, 1891, Ch. 60, Secs. 11, 12. Symptoms of hydrophobia must be printed on license sheet. Ch. 60, Secs. 1-8.
	G. S. p. 1068, Sec. 101; p. 1074, Sec. 138.		
C. L. Secs. 1135-1137.	C. L. Secs. 1135-1137.		
P. C. Sec. 660.		P. C. Sec. 661.	After seizure, if not redeemed within 48 hrs. Compulsory after 5 days. Applies in cities of more than 800,000. C. & G., p. 202 of reg. Sec. 5.
Applies to exposure of poisonous shrubs. R. Sec. 3318.	In any place not surrounded by a lawful fence, or animals in range. R. Secs. 3313, 3314. See also R. Sec. 3304.		

	18	19	20	21
(MON.)				
(NEB.)	C. S. Secs. 3127-3223.			Pitfalls and old wells must be filled to avoid danger to animals. C. S. Sec. 3225.
(NEV.)				
(N. H.)		1901, Ch. 10.		
(N. J.)	1851, Law of April 14.			For misc. details see G. S. pp. 38-41.
(N. M.)	Sheep. Owner must kill dog. 1901, Ch. 105.			
(N. Y.)				
(N. C.)	Must be killed by owner. So also with mad dog. R. Secs. 3304, 3305.			Traps for wild animals must be enclosed so as to safeguard domestic animals. Applies to Colly township, Braden Co. 1909, Ch. 436.

22	23	24	25
P. C. Sec. 8779.			(b) P. C. Sec. 8780.
			Bull or bear-baiting. C. S. Sec. 2136. Cock-fighting. C. S. Sec. 2137.
		C. L. Sec. 4899.	(a) (b) C. L. Sec. 4873-4875.
1901, Ch. 107, Sec. 17.		P. L. Ch. 127, Sec. 17.	(b) P. L. Ch. 271, Secs. 19, 20.
		1908, Ch. 260.	(a) (b) G. S. p. 34, Sec. 27; p. 14, Sec. 18; p. 1701, Sec. 21.
P. C. Sec. 660. See also C. & G., p. 167.	Sec. 660. Sec. 21 of 209.	C. & G., p. 167, Sec. 21 of 209.	(a) (b) Spectators by implication only. Place may be entered and searched by officer. P. C. Secs. 624, 665. C. & G., p. 204, 1875, Chs. 97, 246.
			(b) R. Sec. 1301.

	26	27	28	29
(MON.)				
(NEB.)	C. S. Sec. 2375j, k.		C. S. Sec. 3295.	.
(NEV.)				Anti-cruelty law shall not apply to such experiments on animals. C. L. Sec. 4877.
(N. H.)	P. L. Ch. 267, Sec. 7.		(a) (b) 1907, Ch. 39.	
(N. J.)	1. 1904 (spec. sess.), Ch.	Cart with contents also subject to seizure. G. S. p. 36, Secs. 28, 29.		(b) G. S. p. 33, Sec. 17.
(N. M.)				
(N. Y.)		Permitted if license is taken out and number painted on vehicle. C. & G., p. 1064, Sec. 65.		(b) C. & G., p. 227, 1886, Ch. 593, Sec. 10.
(N. C.)				



30	31	32	33
	C. S. Sec. 8131.		
		C. L. Secs. 4868, 4872.	
	P. L. Ch. 267, Sec. 8.	P. L. Ch. 267, Sec. 20.	
(a) (b) On issuance of warrant. G. S. p. 35, Sec. 25.	G. S. p. 14, Sec. 46.		

(MON.)	34	35	36	37
(NEB.)				
(NEV.)	C.	L. Secs. 4868-4872.		C. L. Sec. 8766.
(N. H.)	1895, Ch. 1, Sec. 1. P. L. Ch. 267, Sec. 9.	P. L. Ch. 267, Sec. 9.		P. L. Ch. 267, Sec. 12. 1905, Ch. 24.
(N. J.)	N. J. S. P. C. A. with district societies. 1908, Ch. 148. And county societies. 1908, Ch. 118. See also 1908, Chs. 119, 120.		Penalty for improper wearing of badge. G. S. pp. G. S. p. 37, Sec.	One-half of proceeds to N. J. S. P. C. A. 32, 33. cs. 31, 35. Whole to county S. P. C. A's. 1908, Ch. 118.
(N. M.)				
(N. Y.)	But work must not be duplicated in any county. C. & G., pp. 2290 <i>et seq.</i> , Secs. 70-72. 1905, Ch. 271. 1906, Ch. 489. Am. S. P. C. A. 1886, Ch. 469.	P. C. Sec. 668. After authorization by sheriff. C. & G., p. 2290.		P. C. Sec. 668.
(N. C.)				

38	39	40	41
	Political Code, Sec. 912.		P. C. : Penal Code of 1907.
			C. S. : Cobby's An- notated Statutes of 1903.
			C. L. : Compiled Laws of 1900.
	"Prescribed reading course." 1909, Ch. 49.		P. L. : Public Laws of 1901.
Proceeds of dog license fees go to dis- trict S. P. C. A. for sheltering dogs found at large, unlicensed 1908, Ch. 22.			G. S. : General Stat- utes of 1835.
			C. L. : Compiled Laws of 1847.
In cities over 80,000 Am. S. P. C. A. cares for dog licensing. In return for fees, required to keep a shelter for stray dogs and to bear costs of administering law. C. & G., p. 322 et seq. 1896, Ch. 115. 1897, Ch. 412. 1898, Ch. 474.	Agreement made by State with Am. Museum of Nat. Hist for materials for free instruction in natural history in normal and teachers' train- ing schools and in common schools, and for lectures to artisans and other citizens at fitting times. C. & G., p. 3048 et seq. 1886, Ch. 428. 1897, Ch. 37. 1898, Ch. 482.		P. C. : Penal Code. C. & G. : Cummings and Gilbert, General Laws.
			R. : Revision of 1905.

1	2	3
NORTH DAKOTA		P. C. Sec. 7560. Or hitch uncovered in cold, storm, or in night-time. All incorp. municipalities with water supply must furnish water in troughs, May 1 to Nov. 1. Diseased animals must not be watered at such.
OHIO	(a) (b) (d) R. S. Sec. 3721.	R. S. Sec. 6951.
OKLAHOMA		G S. Sec. 1466.
OREGON		B. & C. Sec. 1943.
PENNSYLVANIA		1860, Act of March 31. 1869, Act of March 29. 1903, Act of April 24. Dehorning of cattle legalized. 1895, Act of June 25.
RHODE ISLAND	(a) (d) G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 7.	G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 1. am. by 1898, Ch. 548.
SOUTH CAROLINA	(a) (d) Civil Code, Sec. 2126. Also Crim. Code, Sec. 630.	Crim. Code, Secs. 623-625.
SOUTH DAKOTA	(a) (b) (d) 1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 13.	1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 5. See also Civil Code, Secs. 1397, 2319. Also tight check-rein, and riding or working 6 consec. hrs. without food.
TENNESSEE	(a) (b) (d) Code, Sec. 2870.	Code, Sec. 2857. Also "any act in furtherance of cruelty." Code, Sec. 2863.

4	5	6	7
P. C. Sec. 7560. Or hitch uncovered in cold, storm, or in night-time. All incorp. municipalities with water supply must furnish water in troughs, May 1 to Nov. 1. Diseased animals must not be watered at such.	(a) (b) Officer may provide. P. C. Sec. 7560.		
R. S. Sec. 6051.	(a) (b) (c) R. S. Sec. 3725.		
G. S. Sec. 1466. To impounded animal. G. S. Sec. 1468.			(a) G. S. Sec. 1469.
			(a) B. & C. Sec. 1943.
			(a) (b) 1869, Act of March 29.
G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 1. am. by 1898, Ch. 548.	(a) <i>i. e.</i> , officer or agent of R. I. S. P. C. A. (b) G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 4.		(a) (b) <i>i. e.</i> , officer or agent of R. I. S. P. C. A. G. L. Ch. 114, Secs. 3 & 4.
Crim. Code, Secs. 603-605.			(a) Crim. Code, Sec. 606.
1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 5. To impounded animal. 1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 8.	(a) 12 hrs. (b) (c) 1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 8.		(a) 1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 7.
Code, Sec. 2857. See also Code, Secs. 2859, 2860.	(a) (b) (c) Code, Secs. 2859, 2860.		(a) (b) Code Secs. 2852, 2861.

	8	9
(N. DAK.)	Trains carrying live stock must maintain a minimum speed of 20 miles an hour. 1903, Ch. 144. Person bedding or feeding stock on cars must not be interfered with. 1901, Ch. 122.	
(OHIO)	A=24 hrs. R. S. Sec. 6951.	R. S. Sec. 6951.
(OKLA.)		(a) (d) (e) G. S. Sec. 1467.
(ORE.)	A=28 hrs. B=5 hrs. (a) (b) B. & C. Secs. 4306-4308.	B. & C. Sec. 1943.
(PA.)		Magistrate may appoint suitable persons to remove or kill. 1869, Act of March 29.
(R. I.)	A=28 hrs. B=5 hrs. (a) (b) G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 4.	G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 10.
(S. C.)	A=28 hrs. B=5 hrs. (a) (b) Crim. Code, Sec. 627. See also Civil Code, Sec. 2125.	Crim. Code, Sec. 626. (a) (d) (e) Crim. Code, Sec. 663, as amended by 1907, p. 484.
(S. DAK.)		1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 6.
(TENN.)		(a) Code, Sec. 2866. Officer may care for any animal of an arrested person and deliver same into proper custody. Code, Sec. 2867.



10	11	12	13
	P. C. Sec. 7560.		
	B. & C. Sec. 1943.		
1909, Act of May 6.			
	G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 2.		
	Crim. Code, Sec. 626.		
	1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 5.	1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 6.	

	14	15	16	17
(N. DAK.)	Another's. P. C. Sec. 7558.	Or torture or beat one's own. P. C. Sec. 7559.		
(OHIO)	R. S. Sec. 6852 See also R. S. Secs.	R. S. Secs. 3723, 6850, 6851. See also Secs. 4212-1, 4214. 4213, 6863, 6856-1.		
(OKLA.)	G. S. Sec. 1470.	G. S. Sec. 1856.	G. S. Sec. 1471.	
(ORE.)	B. & C. Secs. 1814, 1815.	B. & C. Secs. 1814, 1815.		
(PA.)	1903, Act of April 24.	1903, Act of April 24. This does not cover case of animal in act of killing another animal.	1905, Act of April 20.	1907, No. 261.
(R. I.)	G. L. Ch. 279, Sec. 22.	G. L. Ch. 279, Sec. 22.	1896, Ch. 318.	G. L. Ch. 111, as am. by 1897, Ch. 453.
(S. C.)		Includes injuries to another's animals in one's own unenclosed fields. Crim. Code, Secs. 170-174, 180.		
(S. DAK.)				
(TENN.)	Code, Secs. 6508- 6511.	Code, Secs. 6508- 6511.		



18	19	20	21
			To wound or trap birds in a public bury- ing ground. P. C. Sec. 7564.
R. S. Secs. 4212-4215.			
Sheep. G. S. Sec. 433.			
B. & C. Secs. 4108, 4109.		R.R. agents at ex- tremities of section must immediately be notified. B. & C. Secs. 5141, 5142.	To cut off more than half of ear of domestic animal. B. & C. Secs. 2078, 2079.
G. L. Ch. 111, as am. by 1897, Ch. 453.			
Sheep. Civil Code, Secs. 2351, 2352.			
Political Code of 1903, Secs. 2056, 2057.			
Code, Secs. 2871-2873.			

	22	23	24	25
(N. DAK.)				(b) Spectators by implication only. P. C. Sec. 7561. Or maliciously instigate a fight between animals. Officer must arrest offender if bidden by a citizen. P. C. Secs. 7562, 7563.
(OHIO)	R. S. Secs. 4200-41, 6951.		R. S. Secs. 4200-41, 6951.	(a) (b) R. S. Secs. 6952, 6952-1.
(OKLA.)				(b) Spectators included by implication. G. S. Secs. 1740, 1741.
(ORE.)			1909, Ch. 237.	
(PA.)				(a) (b) Spectators not included. 1869, Act of March 29. 1872, Act of April 3. 1876, Act of April 17.
(R. I.)				G. L. Ch. 114, Secs. 11-16, am. by 1900, Ch. 747, Sec. 2. Officers have right of entry. (a) Proceeds from sale of birds go to S. P. C. A. involved. See also G. L. Ch. 283, Sec. 15.
(S. C.)				<i>i. e.</i> , cock-fighting within 3 miles of any chartered inst. of learning. Crim. Code, Sec. 208.
(S. DAK.)				(b) 1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 9. Officers may enter where a fight or preparations for one are in progress. <i>ibid.</i> Sec. 10.
(TENN.)				(b) Code, Sec. 2858.



26	27	28	29
R. S. Sec. 6952-2.		(Or pulling of hairs from mane or withers. (b) R. S. Sec. 6951-1.	
			(a) G. S. Sec. 6645.
1905, Ch. 76.			
			(a) 1905, No. 41.
Also use of premises for such purposes. G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 17			
		1903, Ch. 9, Sec. 5.	(a) Political Code, Ch. 22, Sec. 144.

	30	31	32	33
(N. DAK.)				
(OHIO)				Officer or agent of member of humane society may interfere to prevent cruelty. R. S. Sec. 3720.
(OKLA.)				
(ORE.)	(b) On issuance of warrant. B. & C. Secs. 1705, <i>et. seq.</i>			
(PA.)		1891, Act of June 20. And may remove a sick or disabled animal from any street car.		
(R. I.)	No search may be made after sunset un- less authorized by magistrate on satisfac- tory cause. G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 6.	1900, Ch. 747, Sec. 1, amending G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 5, as am. by 1898, Ch. 548.	G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 8.	
(S. C.)	(b) On issuance of warrant. Crim. Code, Sec. 629.	Crim. Code, Sec. 628. Animals must be cared for and owner notified. Expense chargeable to owner and lien on animals.	Crim. Code, Sec. 631.	
(S. DAK.)				
(TENN.)	On issuance of war- rant. Code, Sec. 2869.			



34	35	36	37
Ohio Hum. Soc. with local and county branches. R. S. Secs. 3714. Local Societies. R. S. Secs. 3717, 3718.			R. S. Secs. 6908, 6958.
			1891, Act of June 9.
1907, Ch. 1446.			G. L. Ch. 114, Sec. 1.
			One-half to S. C. S. P. C. A. Fines, etc., etc., are a lien on animals law level. Crim. Code, Secs. 610, 611.
1903, Ch. 9, Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4.			
Code, Sec. 2874.			Fines collected in cities and towns of over 25,000 pop. may be turned over to any S. P. C. A. 1907, Ch. 310. Also in heading. Code, Sec. 130.

(N. DAK.)	38 Gov. auth. to appoint a person to supervise enforcement of cruelty laws and to org. hum. societies. No salary. Expenses paid. Political Code, Secs. 1586, 1587.	39 2 lessons of 10 min. each per week. 1905, Ch. 108.	40	41 P. C.: Penal Code of 1899.
(OHIO)	Member may require any peace officer to arrest offenders, take and deliver animals to society. R. S. Sec. 3722.			R. S.: Revised Statutes of 1906.
(OKLA.)		Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. per week. G. S. Secs. 6663, 6664.		G. S.: General Statutes of 1908.
(ORE.)				B. & C.: Ballinger and Cotton, Codes and Statutes, 1901.
(PA.)		Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. per week, up to and including 4th grade. 1905, No. 41.		
(R. I.)	No recognizance for costs required of any agent of R. I. S. P. C. A. G. L. Ch. 229, Sec. 14, am. by 1896, Ch. 421.			G. L.: General Laws of 1896.
(S. C.)				Crim. Code: Criminal Code of 1902.
(S. DAK.)	1909, Ch. 161 amends 1903, Cl. 9, Sec. 11.	Code, Ch. 22, Sec. 144.		Code: Code of 1903.
(TENN.)	Counties of 70,000 to 90,000 pop. may pay \$50 per mo. to any officer of any S. P. C. A. for his services. 1907, Ch. 57.			Code: Code of 1896.



1	2	3
TEXAS		Reads: "Willful killing or wounding or poisoning or abuse of any animal." P. C. Art. 287, am. by 1901, Ch. 221.
UTAH	(a) (d) C. L. Sec. 4459.	C. L. Sec. 4453. See also C. L. Sec. 4458.
VERMONT	(a) (d) P. S. Sec. 5801.	P. S. Sec. 5809. Anti-cruelty laws apply to unorganized towns and towns, 1908, Act No. 164.
VIRGINIA		Code, Sec. 3796a, cl. 1. Reckless driving of a hired horse. Code, Sec. 3797
WASHINGTON	(a) (b) (d) Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.	Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411. Cutting off more than half of ear or ears of a domestic animal. Ball. Code, Sec. 7410.
WEST VIRGINIA		Code, Sec. 4375.
WISCONSIN		S. & S. Sec. 4445.
WYOMING	(a) (b) (d) R. S. Sec. 2287.	R. S. Sec. 2274. See also Sec. 5118. Dehorning cattle not cruelty. R. S. Sec. 2288.

	4	5	6	7
(TEX.)				
(UTAH)	C. L. Sec. 4453. Animals on the range specifically excepted.		In any case of cruelty peace officer may take and deliver animals to poundmaster. Owner is chargeable for expense. C. L. Sec. 4456.	C. L. Sec. 4455.
(VT.)	P. S. Sec. 5809.			(a) P. S. Secs. 5809, 5810.
(VA.)	Code, Sec. 3796a, cl. 1.	(a) Agents of society may. (b) Notice must be given before sale. Agent may take charge of any cruelly treated animal. Code Sec. 3796a, cls. 6, 7, 8.		(a) Code, Sec. 3796a, cl. 1.
(WASH.)	Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411. Also when impounded. Or cruel plucking or killing of fowl. Ball. Code, Sec. 7407.	(a) After 24 hrs. (b) (c) Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.	Driving with too tight or chafing harness or with check rein, or at night after 6 consec. hours without food. Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.	(a) (b) Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.
(W. VA.)	Code, Sec. 4365. Also when impounded.		In case of any animal cared for by soc. or indiv., expense involved is a lien on animal, vehicle, etc., which may be sold after proper notice. Code, Secs. 501, 502.	(a) Code, Sec. 4365. (b) Officer of W. Va. Hum. Soc. Code, Sec. 497.
(WIS.)	S. & S. Sec. 4445.			(a) S. & S. Sec. 4445.
(WYO.)	R. S. Sec. 2274. To impounded animal. R. S. Sec. 2275.	(a) After 12 hours. (b) (c) R. S. Sec. 2276.	See R. S. Sec. 2282, covering matter of expenses of humane agent in cruelty case.	(a) R. S. Sec. 2274. (b) In any case of cruelty. R. S. Sec. 2280.

8	9
	<p>C. L. Sec. 4455.</p> <p>(a) C. L. Sec. 4455a. <i>f. e.</i>, If value is appraised at not more than \$5. Owner must be reimbursed, unless killing is necessary because of cruel treatment, by the Utah Hum. Soc., and appraisers paid.</p>
<p>A=20 hrs. B=5 hrs. (a)(b) P. S. Secs. 581a, 581j.</p> <p>R.R. must supply covered yards for live stock, and running water between May and November.</p> <p>P. S. Secs. 4479-4475.</p>	<p>P. S. Secs. 5809, 5810.</p>
	<p>(a) If the two disagree, they must name a third, whose judgment is final.</p> <p>Code, Sec. 3706a, cl. 5.</p>
<p>A=40 hrs. B=5 hrs. (a) (b) Ball. Code, Sec. 7403.</p> <p>This is either repealed or supplemented by Ball Supp. Sec. 7411.</p>	<p>Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.</p> <p>(a) Officer must do this on his own initiative. This covers case of animal in enclosure, when owner cannot be found.</p>
	<p>Code, Sec. 4365.</p> <p>Officer of W. Va. Hum. Soc. may take charge of abandoned or cruelly treated animal, and care for same. (c)</p> <p>Code, Secs. 494, 495.</p> <p>(a) (c) Code, Sec. 500.</p>
<p>Following provision only: Live stock in transit in mixed lots must be properly separated. Railroad must feed and water unloaded stock detained more than six hours.</p> <p>S. & H. Sec. 1792a.</p>	<p>S. & S. Sec. 4445.</p>
	<p>(a) (b) (d) (e) R. S. Secs. 2274, 2281, 2283, 2284</p>

	10	11	12	13
(TEX.)				
(UTAH)		C. L. Sec. 4454.		
(VT.)				
(VA.)				
(WASH.)		Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.		Such animal must not be allowed to run loose more than 3 hrs. after owner has knowledge. After that interval considered abandoned. Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.
(W. VA.)				
(WIS.)		S. & S. Sec. 4145.		
(WYO.)				



14	15	16	17
See "general" provision. P. C. Art. 787, am. by 1901, Ch. 121.	See "general" provision. P. C. Art. 787, am. by 1901, Ch. 121. See also P. C. Art. 786.		
C. L. Secs. 4427, 4428.	C. L. Secs. 4427, 4428.		
P. S. Sec. 5815.	P. S. Sec. 5815.		P. S. Secs. 5633-5638.
Or one's own to prevent possession by another. Code, Sec. 3724.	Or one's own to keep possession from another. Code, Sec. 3724.		
Ball. Code, Sec. 7150. When poison is exposed for noxious animals, notice must be given neighbors. Ball. Code, Sec. 7270.	Ball. Code, Sec. 7150.		
Code, Sec. 4265. Dogs not included.	Code, Sec. 4265. Dogs not included.		
S. & S. Sec. 4445.	S. & S. Sec. 4445		
	1902, Ch. 4. See also R. S. Sec. 5025.		

	18	19	20	21
(TEX.)				Dogs may not be killed when worrying stock where fence is insufficient. P. C. Art. 799.
(UTAH)		C. L. Sec. 70.		
(VT.)				Traps must be visited once in 48 hours. P. S. Sec. 5330.
(VA.)	Sheep, Code, Secs. 2192, 2193.			To shoot at homing pigeon. Code, Sec. 3711a.
(WASH.)				
(W. VA.)	"Sheep, lambs, 1907, goats, kids." Ch. 14.			
(WIS.)	S. & B. Secs.	1619-1622, 4445c.		Wanton failure to milk a cow. S. & B. Sec. 4445a.
(WYO.)	R. S. Sec. 2014.			



22	23	24	25 (a) (b) 1907, Ch. 76.
		C. L. Secs. 742, 746a 25.	(a) (b) C. L. Secs. 4454, 4457.
			Forbidden in Alex- andria Co. Code, Sec. 3730. Between man and animal. Code Secs. 3793, 3794.
		1907, Ch. 234, Sec. 5.	(b) Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.
Code, Sec. 4165			(b) Code, Sec. 4375.
		S. & S. Secs. 4672, b	S. & S. Sec. 4465. (b) Spectators not in- cluded. S. & B. Sec. 4445b.
			R. S. Sec. 2277. (b) Keeper of fight- ing place specified only.

	26	27	28	29
(TEX.)				
(UTAH)			(a) C. L. Secs. 4459x-4459x2.	
(VT.)	P. S. Sec. 5811.			
(VA.)	1906, Ch. 254.			
(WASH.)			Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.	(a) Ball. Supp. Sec. 2457. (b) "Regularly incorporated college or university of state." Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.
(W. VA.)				
(WIS.)			S. & S. Sec. 4445d.	
(WYO.)				



30	31	32	33
(a) (b) On issuance of warrant. C. I. Sec. 4457.			
P. S. Sec. 5817.	P. S. Sec. 5816. Owner must be notified and animals cared for at owner's expense.	P. S. Sec. 5818.	
(a) (b) On issuance of warrant. Code, Sec. 3796a, cl. 4.			
(a) (b) Warrant necessary except where animals are being fought. Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.			Members, agents and officers of humane society may prosecute. Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.
			Any officer or agent of Wyo. Hum. Soc. may interfere to prevent cruelty. R. S. Sec. 2274.

	34	35	36	37
(TEX.)				
(UTAH)				To Utah Hum. Soc. Less expenses of prosecution. C. L. Sec. 4459 ²³ .
(VT.)				
(VA.)	Code, Sec. 3796 ^a ,	cl. 2.		One-half. But name of officer involved must be endorsed on warrant. Code, Sec. 3796 ^a , cls. 10, 13.
(WASH.)	Only one entitled to privileges of act in each county. Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.		Ball. Supp. Sec. 7411.	County Hum. Soc.
(W. VA.)		W. Va. Hum. Soc. Code, Secs. 495, 496.		
(WIS.)		S. & B. Sec. 1636k.		
(WYO.)	Members of Wyo. arrests, take possession and agents are allowed R.	Hum. Soc. may also of animals, and deliver to usual fees. S. Secs. 2285-2286.	require officers to make proper officers. Officers	To Wyo. Hum. Soc. R. S. Sec. 2278.

38	39	40	41
	"Once each week." 1907, Ch. 169.		P. C.: White's Annotated Penal Code of 1901.
Hum. Soc. may designate county agents to be app. by sheriff as dep. sheriffs without compensation. C. L. Sec. 4458.			C. L.: Compiled Laws of 1907.
			P. S.: Public Statutes of 1906.
			Code: Code of 1904.
	"Ten minutes each week." 1909, Ch. 97, Title III, Sec. 2.		Ball. Supp.: Supplement of 1903 to Ballinger's Code of 1897. Ball. Code: Ballinger's Code of 1897.
W. Va. Hum. Soc. is a State Board for protection of children and animals. Code, Sec. 15J, am. by 1907, Ch. 90.			Code: Code of 1906.
			S. & R.: Sanborn and Berryman's Revised Statutes of 1894. R. & S.: Sanborn and Sanborn's Revised Statutes (1899 1906).
Wyo. Hum. Soc. constituted a State Bureau of C. & A. Protection. 1907, Ch. 8a.	Two lessons not less than 10 minutes each per week. 1901, Ch. 8.		R. S.: Revised Statutes, 1899



TABLE II
SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS FOR
CHILD PROTECTION

	OFFENSES AGAINST	
	GENERAL	ABANDONMENT, DESERTION, NON-SUPPORT
1 STATE OR TERRITORY	2 To wilfully cause or permit. (a) Life or health of any child to be endangered. (b) Or unnecessarily expose to weather. (c) Or cruelly torture or punish. (d) Or neglect or deprive of necessary food, clothing and shelter.	3 (a) Abandonment. (b) Or wilful failure to provide food, care, shelter, etc., to minor. (c) Sentence may be suspended under bond to observe conditions imposed by court. (d) Failure to comply with such conditions leads to execution of sentence.
ALABAMA		
ARKANSAS		
ARIZONA	(a) 1907, Ch. 12.	(a) (b) Of child under 16. It is deemed abandonment to send a child to saloon or house of ill fame. P. C. Secs. 240, 241.
CALIFORNIA	(a) (c) P. C. Sec. 273a.	(a) Under 14, or falsely obtains admission for such to an asylum (b) 1905, Ch. 568.
COLORADO	(a) (b) (c) Mills Supp. Sec. 411.	(b) (c) (d) Mills Supp. Secs. 3021b, c, d.



CHILDREN FORBIDDEN UNDER PENALTY

EXHIBITIONS AND EMPLOYMENTS	OBSCENE LITERATURE
<p>4</p> <p>(Not child-labor). To apprentice, exhibit or use any child under — years.</p> <p>(a) In any place where intoxicants are sold.</p> <p>(b) As gymnast, acrobat, dancer, etc.</p> <p>(c) For obscene or immoral purposes.</p> <p>(d) For begging.</p> <p>(e) In any business or exhibition dangerous to life or limb.</p> <p>(f) For peddling.</p> <p>(g) At rag-picking, junk-gathering, etc.</p> <p>(h) Exception made of church, school, musical or other entertainments for educational or scientific purposes.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>(a) To show, publish, give or sell literature, prints, etc.</p> <p>(b) Or permit a child to distribute such.</p>
	<p>(a) Code, Secs. 7487-7489.</p>
	<p>(a) S. & H. Secs. 1819-1821, 1824.</p>
<p>(a) Or allow to loiter. 1907, Ch. 13.</p> <p>(d) Or exhibitions in a public street by child under 16. P. C. Sec. 242.</p>	<p>(a) P. C. Secs. 283-286.</p> <p>Indecent language before a minor. P. C. Sec. 274.</p>
<p>(b) (c) (d) (e) (h) P. C. Secs. 272, 273.</p>	<p>(a) P. C. Secs. 311-314.</p> <p>Or uses indecent language before child. P. C. Sec. 413.</p> <p>See also Sec. 368.</p> <p>Or indulges in lewd practice before child. 1907, Ch. 413.</p>
<p>Under 14 (a) (b) (c) (e) (h). Mills Supp. Secs. 409, 410</p>	<p>(a) Mills, Secs. 1304, 1307, 1308.</p>

OFFENSES AGAINST CHILDREN FORBIDDEN UNDER

	ADMITTANCE TO RESORTS	SALES TO MINORS
	6	7
	<p>(a) Unaccompanied by parent or guardian. (b) To place where intoxicants are sold. (c) Where obscene plays are performed. (d) Where game of chance or playing for wager is in progress. (e) To theatre, dance-hall or show-place.</p>	<p>(a) Unaccompanied by parent or guardian. (b) Of intoxicant. (c) To pupil in school or college of state. (d) Of cigarettes. (e) Of candy containing liquor or flavor of same. (f) Of hand-explosive contrivances or toy cannon for use of dangerous explosives. (g) Of toy pistols.</p>
(ALA.)	<p>(d) To loiter or play in a pool or billiard estab. Code, Sec. 7992. Gambling with a minor, or allowing him to bet at one's gaming table. Code, Sec. 6989.</p>	<p>(b) Parent has right of action. Code, Sec. 2467. Or furnish, except by consent of parent on prescrip. of phy. Misrep. age punishable. Code, Section 7354. (d) Or furnish; or materials for such. Code, Sec. 6466. Dangerous weapons. Code, Sec. 6896.</p>
(ARK.)	<p>(b) To play any game therein. S. & H. Secs. 1810, 1811. Or gaming with a minor. S. & H. Secs. 1808, 1809.</p>	<p>(d) Or tobacco in any form. S. & H. Secs. 1812, 1813; and 1899, No. 75.</p>
(ARIZ.)	<p>(a) (b) Under 16. P. C. Sec. 269.</p>	<p>(b) Under 16; or give without consent of parent or guardian. P. C. Sec. 270. (d) Under 16. Tobacco in any form. Or furnish. 1905, Ch. 36. See also R. S. par. 273.</p>
(CAL.)	<p>Send or direct a minor under 18 to saloon, gambling or immoral place. 1907, Ch. 294. See also 1905, Ch. 568. (b) Or permit minor under 18 to visit. 1905, Ch. 514.</p>	<p>(b) Under 18. 1905, Ch. 514.</p>
(COLO.)	<p>(a) (b) (c) (d) Or any place dangerous to morals. Mills, Sec. 1352.</p>	<p>(a) (b) Mills, Sec. 1353. (d) Or gift of tobacco in any form to minors under 16. Mills Supp. Secs. 411a, b. (f) 1905, Ch. 102.</p>



PENALTY—Continued		DISPOSITION OF DEPEND- ENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN
CARNAL ABUSE		
8 Of female child under — yrs. of age a felonious offence of high degree, punishable under extreme provisions for rape.	9 Miscellaneous.	10 Under — yrs. of age may be separated from those in control and committed by court to (a) state home, (b) county home, (c) proper private family home, (d) if necessary to hospital for care and treatment. (e) Or placed in family home by children's agency. (f) Or by such to proper private inst. (g) Bound-out children must be guarded from neglect and cruelty by those responsible for binding out.
Girl under 18 by male over 16. Code, Sec. 7699. Girl between 18 and 24. Sec. 7670. See also Sec. 6211		
Girl under 16. 1890, No. 12 See also S. & H. Sec. 1456		To reform schools or to suitable homes by County Court. 1907, No. 277.
Male over 14 with girl under 17 P. C. Secs. 230, 231 See also Secs. 226, 238		At discretion of Court. 1905, Ch. 16
Girl under 16. P. C. Sec. 261. See also P. C. Secs. 262, 266, 277		At discretion of Court. P. C. Sec. 272d (g) 1905, Ch. 418.
Male over 18 with girl under 18. If male is under 20, sentence may be commuted to com- mitment to State Ref. or Indus. School. 1907, Ch. 164. See also Mills, Secs. 1325, 1326, 1330, and 1905, Ch. 94.	Insurance of children under 14. Guilty com- pany forfeits right to do business in State. 1907, Ch. 103, Sec. 32	(a) Mills Supp. Secs. 4220-4227.

	INSTITUTIONS CARING FOR CHILDREN	INFANT BOARDING HOUSES	SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. (OR HUMANE SOCIETIES)
	11	12	13
	Permitting life or health of child to be endangered. (a) May have children removed from custody by proper authority. (b) Such authority may dispose of such children at discretion. (c) Any improperly conducted institution or home may be closed as a public nuisance.	(a) Must be licensed and inspected. (b) S. P. C. C. must be notified of such by State Board.	(a) May be appointed by court guardian of minor under — yrs. cruelly treated or neglected. (b) Society may receive custody of such on application to court. (c) Officer may not arrest without a warrant. (d) Fines from cases prosecuted by a society go to such society.
(ALA.)			
(ARK.)			
(ARIZ.)			
(CAL.)			(d) P. C. Sec. 273d. Such corporations operate under same arrangements as do S. P. C. A.'s (q. v.).
(COLO.)	(a) (b) (c) Mills Supp. Sec. 412b.		(a) Under 14. Col. Hum. Soc. (b) But may not be required so to act. Mills Supp. Sec. 412b. For powers, etc., of Col. Hum. Soc. See Table I.



PARENT OFFENDERS		JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND CHILDREN'S COURTS	
14	15	16	17
Parent or custodian responsible for or contributing to (a) Delinquency of a child. (b) Or for dependent or neglected condition, is punishable. (c) Court may suspend sentence under bond.	(a) Special court for children under 17 yrs. (b) Children may be placed under supervisory care of probation officers. (c) In no case may a child be sent to common jail but to a special place of detention. (d) Court has wide discretion as to commitment.	(a) Offenders under 17 yrs. of age may be committed to state school during minority. (b) May be committed to private subsidised institution.	(a) Offending minor over 17 yrs. of age may have sentence suspended on conditions made by court. (b) Court may at any time enforce or remove sentence
(a) Code, Sec. 6460.	(a) Under 14 (b), (c) May be so placed if captured for felony, in night-time, or in exceptional cases for safe-keeping until home can be found. (d) Code, Secs. 6450-6463.	(a) Also neglected and abandoned between 6 and 18 years. Convict children to be kept separate. Code, Secs. 1954-1970.	
	(a) Also for dep. and neg., under 16 (b) (c) but no child under 12 may be committed to Terr. Indus. School unless this seems best after probation. (d) 1907, Ch. 78.		
	(a) Also for dep., under 16. (b) (c) under 12. Others must be kept sep. from adults. (d) 1907, Ch. 407. See also 1905, Ch. 610, Ch. 588, Ch. 434.	(a) Boys bet. 7 and 16, girls bet. 7 and 18. 1905, Ch. 84.	
(a) (c) 1907, Ch. 155. (b) (c) 1905, Ch. 82, 126.	(a) Under 16. (b) (c) Under 14, (d). Mills Supp. Secs. 4070-4201. See also Mills Supp. Secs. 4070-4077, and 1907, Chs. 149, 166, 170, 225.	(a) Boys bet. 10 and 16 to Boys' Inst., Girls bet. 6 and 18 to Girls' Inst. Mills Supp. Secs. 4174, 4202, 4203. See also Sec. 384h.	(a) Over 16. (b) Sentence must not be stayed for period longer than 6 yrs. Mills Supp. Sec. 11164-11168.

1	2	3
CONNECTICUT	(b) (c) (d) G. S. Sec. 1160.	(a) Of child under 6. G. S. Sec. 1158. (b) (c) G. S. Sec. 1343.
DELAWARE	(a) (c) R. C. Vol. 16, Ch. 150, Sec. 1.	(a) (b) R. C. Vol. 18, Ch. 229, Sec. 1.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	(c) Child under 18, or expose child under 14 with view to abandonment. Code of 1905, Sec. 814.	
FLORIDA	(c) (d) R. S. Sec. 3236.	(a) (b) R. S. Secs. 3228, 3236, 3569.
GEORGIA	(c) (d) Code, Sec. 708.	(a) Code, Sec. 114.
IDAHO		(a) Under 6. P. C. Sec. 4693. (b) P. C. Sec. 4692.
ILLINOIS	(a) (b) or endanger morals. S. & C., pp. 1262-1264.	(a) (b) Under 12. S. & C., p. 1226. (c) (d) Also J. & A., p. 160.
INDIANA	Cruel treatment or overworking. Burns, Sec. 2622.	(a) Burns, Sec. 2622. See also Sec. 2635.

4	5
(a) Minor, on pain of revocation of license. G. S. Sec. 268a. (c) (d) (e) (h) G. S. Sec. 1163.	(a) G. S. Sec. 1325. See also Secs. 1476, 1477.
(b) (c) (d) (e) R. C. Vol. 16, Ch. 130, Secs. 2, 3.	(a) R. C. Vol. 18, Ch. 229, Sec. 6.
18. (b) (d) (e) Code of 1903, Sec. 814.	
(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (h) R. S. Sec. 3237.	(a) Or marking of school places in obscene way by others than pupils. R. S. Secs. 3540, 3541, 4083.
(b) (c) Code, Secs. 706, 707.	(a) Code, Secs. 394, 395.
(a) Employ child under 14. J. & A., p. 223, Sec. 1. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (h) Under 14. S. & C., pp. 1262-1264.	(a) Show or give to minor. (b) S. & C., pp. 1312, 1313. See also p. 1335.
Under 15 (a) (b) (c) (d) Burns, Secs. 2623-2627. Suspected place may be searched.	(a) Sell or expose for sale. 1909, Ch. 33. (b) Criminal news or stories. Burns, Secs. 2359-2361.

	6	7
(CONN.)	(a) (b) (d) (e) G. S. Secs. 1360, 1395. Unlawful for minor to loiter about a saloon. 1907, Ch. 217.	(b) And minor punishable for misrep. of age. G. S. Secs. 2696, 2711. (d) G. S. Sec. 1361. Use of tobacco in public place by minor under 16. G. S. Sec. 1362. Gift devices involving chance. G. S. Sec. 1404.
(DEL.)	(a) (d) R. C. Vol. 18, Ch. 237 (p. 957). (a) (b) (c) (e) Where liquor is sold, children under 18. R. C. Vol. 18, Ch. 229, Sec. 3.	(b) Or procure for. 1907, Ch. 145. (d) Or furnish, or materials for such, to minor under 17. R. C. Vol. 19, Ch. 783 (p. 958).
(D. C.)		Dangerous weapons. Code of 1905, Sec. 857.
(FLA.)	(d) To permit a minor to play. R. S. Sec. 3575.	(b) R. S. Sec. 3552. (d) Or furnish or procure, or materials for such, for minor under 18. R. S. Sec. 3608. 1907, Ch. 5716. Furnish with deadly weapon without consent of parent or guardian. R. S. Sec. 3627.
(GA.)	(d) To allow minor to play in such. For adult to play with minor. Father has right of action against such person. Code, Secs. 402, 3872. Minor may not play billiards nor ten-pins in resort without consent of parent or guardian. Code, Sec. 413.	(b) Father has right of action against person who furnishes without his permission. Sale forbidden without permission of parent or guardian. Code, Secs. 3871, 444. (d) Or furnish, or materials for such. Code, Sec. 497. Sell or furnish deadly weapon. Code, Sec. 344.
(IDAHO)	(b) Under 16. P. C. Sec. 4694. To house of prostitution. P. C. Sec. 4691.	(b) Or give. P. C. Sec. 4716. (d) Or give, or materials for such. P. C. Secs. 4767, 4768. Poison to minor under 16, except on written order of adult. 1905, p. 324, Sec. 13.
(ILL.)	(a) (b) Dance hall. 1907, p. 305.	(b) Or give, without order of parent or physi- cian, or buy or procure for, without such order. S. & C., pp. 1590, 1592. (d) Under 16, or tobacco in any form without written order of parent or guardian. S. & C., p. 1349. Or furnish to, or permit minor between 7 and 18 to smoke on one's premises, or for such minor to smoke in public. 1907, p. 265.
(IND.)	(b) Male under 16, female under 17. Burns, Sec. 2488. (d) Or billiard or pool room, or allow to play in such. Burns, Secs. 2475-2477.	(b) And misrep. of age punishable. Burns, Secs. 2486, 2487. Loitering in saloon not to be permitted. Burns, Secs. 8328, 8329. (d) Or furnish, or materials for such. 1909, Ch. 28, or tobacco in any form to minor under 16, or to advise to use. Burns, Secs. 2478, 2479. (f) (g) Or dangerous weapons. Burns, Secs. 2346, 2347.

8	9	10
See G. S. Secs. 1149, 1310, and 1907, Ch. 175.		Between 4 and 18. (b) until transferred to private home or to orphan asylum. G. S. Secs. 2788-2795, 2805, and 1307, Ch. 108. Dependent minors must not be kept in almshouses. G. S. Secs. 2792, 2793.
Under 18. 1805, Ch. 127. Under 7. R. C. Ch. 127, Sec. 10. Lasciv. playing with girl under 16. 1805, Ch. 126. See also 1905, Ch. 203, R. C. Vol. 18, Ch. 209, Sec. 4. Harbor a girl under 15 for prostitution. R. C. Vol. 18, Ch. 666 (p. 918).		Guardian, asylum or home. R. C. Vol. 16, Ch. 150, Sec. 4. Also Vol. 18, Ch. 229, Sec. 2.
Under 16. Code of 1895, Sec. 808. See also Secs. 812, 813.		Probate Court may bind out. Code of 1905, Sec. 411.
Under 10. R. S. Secs. 3221, 3222. See also Secs. 3521-3523, 1537.		(e) (f) Child under 16, until 16. R. S. Sec. 3158. May be bound out by county judge. R. S. Secs. 2360, 2640. (g) R. S. Sec. 2636.
See Code, Secs. 93, 94, 98.	Indigent orphan may be separated from guardian if cruelly treated. Code, Sec. 2543. Corporal punishment of minor by employer. Minor so punished may claim damages. Code, Sec. 2620.	To charitable society, institution or guardian Code, Secs. 2501-2505. Between 4 and 14, to undenominational home. 1904, p. 93. See also Code, Vol. 11, p. 209, Sec. 5.
Under 18, by male over 14. P. C. Secs. 4911-4914. See also P. C. Secs. 4649, 4651. Under 15, by male over 17. 1907, p. 264. See also 1914, pp. 179, 184, and J. & A., p. 420.		
Under 14. Burns, Sec. 225. See also Secs. 2354-2356.	Inducing a minor to gamble. Burns, Sec. 2468.	Under 15, to guardian or institution. Burns Sec. 2628. Association for care of such, before incorporation must be approved by State Board of Charities. Burns, Sec. 2639.

(CONN.)	11	12 (a) By Conn. Hum. Soc., Selectmen and State Boards concerned. G. S. Ch. 152. 1903, Ch. 22.	13 Conn. Hum. Soc. deals with both children and animals.
(DEL.)			(d) R. C. Vol. 16, Ch. 477, Sec. 2. State subsidizes the Del. S. P. C. C. R. C. Vol. 18, Ch. 229, Sec. 6.
(D. C.)			
(FLA.)			(c) Child offender under 16 may be arrested without warrant by any peace officer. S. P. C. C. agents have powers as peace officers. May arrest without warrant. Appt. must be approved by proper local official. R. S. Sec. 3158.
(GA.)			
(IDAHO)			
(ILL.)			(d) S. & C., pp. 1413, 1414.
(IND.)		(a) State Board of Charities. 1909, Ch. 154.	(a) Under 15. Officers have police powers. (b) Burns, Secs. 2629-2632. See Table I. for "Humane Officer" arrangement.

14	15	16	17
(a) (b) (c) 1907, Ch. 69.	(a) (b) 1905, Ch. 142, am. by 1907, Chs. 1, 172.	(a) Boys' Inst. G. S. Ch. 170. Girls' Inst. G. S. Ch. 171. See also 1907, Ch. 48.	(a) (b) Minors, under supervision of Conn. Prison Ass'n. 1905, Ch. 142.
		(a) Boys between 9 and 16, 1905, Ch. 110; 1907, Ch. 137. Girls be- tween 12 and 21. R. C. Vol. 19, Ch. 637 (p. 360). Boys under 16 may be committed to Pa. House of Refuge. R. C. Vol. 17, Ch. 210, (p. 605).	(a) (b) 1895, Ch. 129.
	(a) (b) (c) (d) Under 16, 1905 (Ez. Sess.) p. 1107. See also 1905, p. 107.	(a) (b) Under 16; or bound out during min- ority. 1901, p. 82.	
(a) (b) (c) 1905, p. 210, am. by 1907, pp. 231, 232.	(a) Under 16, (b), (c) under 14, (d). 1905, pp. 106-113.	(a) 8 to 18. 1903, pp. 10, 20, am. by 1905, p. 432.	
(a) (b) (c) 1899, Act of April 21, am. by 1905, p. 86.	(a) (b), (c) Under 12, (d). Also dep. and neg.; males under 17, females under 18. J. & A., pp. 175 of sup. 1905, p. 86. 1907, pp. 60, 70.		
(a) (b) (c) Burns, Secs. 1645- 1649.	(a) (b) (c) (d) Boys under 16, girls under 17. Burns, Secs. 1630- 1649.	(a) Boys 8 to 16, Burns, Sec. 1600. Girls 10 to 16, and may be placed in homes on trial by trustees of school. 1909, Ch. 171.	

1	2	3
IOWA		(a) (b) (c) (d) Code, Sec. 2220. 1907, Ch. 170.
KANSAS	(a) (b) (c) (d) Boy under 14 or girl under 16. Search warrant may be issued and child removed. G. S. Secs. 4397, 4398. Under 18, Secs. 4434.	
KENTUCKY	(a) (b) Under 16. Stat. Sec. 3254.	(a) Under 6. Stat. Sec. 3256. (b) Under 14. Stat. Sec. 3255.
LOUISIANA		(b) (c) (d) R. L., p. 335.
MAINE		(b) (c) (d) 1907, Ch. 42.
MARYLAND		(a) (b) (c) (d) P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 69, 70, as am. by 1908, Ch. 604.
MASSACHUSETTS		(a) Under 10. R. L. Ch. 83, Sec. 10, am. by 1905, Ch. 269.
MICHIGAN	(a) (b) (c) (d) Officer may search on issuance of warrant. C. L. Sec. 11507.	(a) (c) (d) Under 15. If parent is imprisoned, earnings if any shall be paid to family. 1907, No. 44.



4	5
	(a) Or introduce into home, or give to minor, or use phonograph for indecent songs, etc. Code, Secs. 4951-4958.
(b) (d) (e) Under 14 R. S. Sec. 4434 Under 15, in any hypnotic or mesmeric exhibition G. S. Sec. 4433.	R. S. Secs. 9345-9350. Minors must be excluded from trials where vulgar evidence is produced. R. G. Sec. 4384.
(c) (d) (e) (f) Under 16 Stat. Sec. 3852.	(a) Or giving account of crime. Stat. Secs. 3767-3768.
(a) (b) (c) (e) R. L., p. 991 Also 1908, No 301, Sec. 1.	(a) R. L., p. 400.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) 1925, Ch. 121, Sec. 9	(a) (b) R. S. Ch. 125, Sec. 15.
(b) (d) (e) Under 14 P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 318, 413 (a) Under 16 P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 310, 301 No street vendor nor performer may have a child under 8 P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 302	(a) And reports of criminal deeds. P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 338-340.
Under 14 in any public exhibition (b) R. L. Ch. 116, Secs. 45, 47 (d) R. L. Ch. 112, Sec. 52 See also Sec. 24.	
(b) (c) (d) (e) Under 17 C. L. Sec. 5553	(a) Sell or furnish to minor. C. L. Secs. 5557, 5558 See also Secs. 5570, 5587 (a). (b) Use obscene lang before a child. C. L. Secs. 5577, 5578.

	6	7
(IOWA.)	(b) Code, Sec. 2448. Any place where pool, billiards or ten-pins is played, or for minor to play same in such place. Code, Sec. 5002.	(b) Or give to, or procure for, except on order of parent or physician. 1907, Ch. 22. (d) Under 16, tobacco in any form. Sale of cigarettes forbidden. Code, Secs. 5005, 5006. (g) Or other pistol. Code, Sec. 5004.
(KANS.)		(b) Treating or giving by any but parent, guardian or physician. G. S. Sec. 3763. (d) Tobacco, opium or narcotic in any form G. S. Secs. 4428-4430. (g) Or furnish any dangerous weapon. Possession by minor punishable. G. S. Secs. 4431, 4432. Drugs. G. S. Sec. 2346.
(KY.)	Any pool or billiard room, without permission of parent or guardian. Stat. Sec. 3577.	(b) Without order of parent. Stat. Sec. 3663. (d) Under 18; or furnish such or materials for such, or counsel to smoke. Stat. Sec. 3589. Or poisons to child under 15 without consent of parent or prescription of physician. Stat. Sec. 3588.
(LA.)		(b) Or furnish or obtain for, or allow to loiter in saloon. 1906, No. 93. (d) Or materials for such. R. L., p. 394. Dangerous weapons which may be concealed. R. L., p. 915.
(ME.)	(b) (c) (d) Under 16. 1905, Ch. 123, Sec. 7.	(b) 1905, Ch. 123, Sec. 8. (d) Or give. R. S. Ch. 129, Sec. 25. (g) Or sell or give or have in possession. R. S. Ch. 129, Sec. 19.
(MD.)		(d) Under 15; tobacco in any form without permission of parent or guardian, unless acting as agent of employer. Other person may not purchase for. P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 325-327. (g) Or sell or give deadly weapons, except rifles and fowling pieces. P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 328, 398. (b) Ibid, Sec. 324.
(MASS.)	Under 14, to any resort, after sunset, unaccompanied by adult. R. L. Ch. 102, Sec. 184. Under 17, to any dance hall or skating rink unaccompanied by adult. Proof of age rests with minor. School or church dances excepted. 1906, Ch. 384.	
(MICH.)	(b) (c) (d) (e) Under 17. Or billiard or ten-pin room; or for minor to remain in; School pupils included. 1907, No. 55.	(d) Or furnish tobacco in any form to minor under 17, except on order of parent or guardian. C. L. Secs. 11534, 11535. (f) (g) Under 13; or for such to have in possession. C. L. Secs. 11530-11532.

8	9	10
<p>Under 18. Code, Sec. 476a.</p> <p>For lewd act of person over 18 with child under 13, see 1907, Ch. 173.</p>		<p>Bound out as apprentice to proper person. Code, Secs. 3246-3248.</p> <p>(g) Code, Secs. 3235, 3236.</p>
<p>Under 18.</p> <p>G. S. Sec. 2107.</p> <p>See also G. S. Secs. 2108-2112, 2307, 4435.</p>		
<p>Under 12.</p> <p>Under 16 and over 10, lighter penalty.</p> <p>Stat. Secs. 3770-3773.</p>		<p>Under 16, at discretion of court. Stat. Sec. 3753.</p> <p>(e) (g) By county boards of children's guardians. (Also "vicious and incorrigible.") Stat. Secs. 3274-3280, 5193.</p>
<p>Between 12 and 18 by male over 17.</p> <p>1908, No. 84.</p>		<p>At discretion of court. R. L., p. 1055.</p>
<p>Under 14; also between 14 and 16, lighter penalty.</p> <p>R. S. Ch. 110, Sec. 17.</p>		<p>At discretion of court. 1905, Ch. 123, am. by 1907, Ch. 43.</p>
<p>Under 14.</p> <p>Also male over 18 with female between 14 and 16.</p> <p>P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 362a, 375.</p>	<p>False representation of age by minor or misrepresentation in aid of same by another.</p> <p>1906, Ch. 58a.</p>	<p>(f) Under 18. 1908, Ch. 686.</p> <p>At discretion of court. P. G. L. Art. 42, Sec. 20.</p> <p>For powers and authority of juvenile institutions and societies.</p> <p>See 1904, Ch. 77, am. by 1906, Ch. 78.</p>
<p>Under 16.</p> <p>R. L. Ch. 207, Sec. 23.</p>	<p>Bound-out girls from industrial school are discharged from all obligation for service if misused or cruelly treated.</p> <p>R. L. Ch. 86, Sec. 42.</p>	<p>Truant officers and officers of poor must make diligent search for such and make temporary provision. 1904, Ch. 356.</p> <p>(c) Not to be kept in almshouse in any but exceptional cases. R. L. Ch. 61, Secs. 5-7, 28.</p> <p>(g) R. L. Ch. 155, Sec. 10.</p>
<p>Under 16.</p> <p>C. L. Sec. 1146a.</p> <p>See also C. L. 11403.</p> <p>Male over 14 with girl under 14.</p> <p>Also to debauch a male under 14, or take girl under 17 to house of pros.</p> <p>C. L. Secs. 11719, 11725.</p>		<p>Not to be kept in almshouse. C. L. Sec. 11516.</p> <p>(a) Under 16; or with guardian or indentured with family. C. L. Secs. 5563-5567.</p> <p>See also 1901, No. 143, am. by 1907, No. 301.</p> <p>(g) May be returned to mother or sent to state inst. if ill-treated. C. L. Secs. 5568-5570.</p>

	11	12	13
(IOWA.)			(a) Societies for care of "friendless children." Powers may be revoked at any time if trust is abused. Under supervision of State Board of Control. Code, Ch. 8, Title 16, am. by 1902, Ch. 133.
(KANS.)			On application of S. P. C. C. court may appoint "agent" for protection of children. Public officials must aid society in enforcing laws. G. S. Secs. 4436-4439.
(KY.)			(a) (d) Officers of S. P. C. C. have regular police powers. Stat. Secs. 3257, 3258.
(LA.)			La. S. P. C. C. auth. to conduct proceedings against parents. (R. L., p. 1055. And officers may serve as peace officers within municipal corporations. (a) (d) 1908, No. 83.
(ME.)			"Agents" of S. P. C. C. may serve in counties for which appointed by court. They shall investigate all cases of cruelty. (a) (c) 1905, Ch. 123, am. by 1907, Ch. 43.
(MD.)	For powers See	and authority of juvenile 1904, Ch. 77, am. by	institutions and societies. 1906, Ch. 78.
(MASS.)	Any agent of State Board of Charities may enter a place where child is kept not under parents' care and remove if abused. R. L. Ch. 83, Secs. 26-28.	(a) R. L. Ch. 83, Secs. 1-19.	"Agents" may be appointed by gov. for a 3 yr. term. (c). 1903, Ch. 333. (a) Under 14. R. L. Ch. 83, Secs. 29-35.
(MICH.)			May be formed with power to appoint agents who have power to make arrests. In incorporated cities must be auth. by police officials. C. L. Sec. 8418. See also Secs. 8419-8425.

14	15	16	17
	(a), (b) delinquent, (c) under 17, (d). If possible child must be placed in private home. Dep. neg and del. under 16, 1904, Ch. 11, am. by 1907, Ch. 7. See also Code, Ch. 5, title 3.	(a) Code, Secs. 8708 et seq., am. by 1900, Chs. 100, 101. Under 16, may be sent to city house of refuge, if one, or, over 16, to house of correction. Code, Sec. 734.	
(a) (b) (c) 1907, Ch. 177	(a) (b), (c) Except in case of felony, (d). Dep., neg., del. under 16. G. S. Secs. 4412-4417. See also Secs. 4302-4306, 4400, and 1907, Ch. 177.	(a) Under 16. G. S. Secs. 7783, 7784, 7807.	
	(a) (b), (c) Children at jails must be looked after by matron. Dep. and neg. must be kept apart from del. (d). Boys under 17, girls under 18. Court may appt. advisory children's board in counties to visitists and co-operate with court. Stat. Secs. 3350-3360, 5193 et seq. and 803.		
	(a) (b) (c) (d). Neg. and del. under 17. 1908, No. 81. See also R. L. Sec. 1006.		
		(a) Boys bet. 8 and 16, girls bet. 6 and 16. R. S. Ch. 143.	
	Baltimore. - (a) (b) (c) Under 16, "vagrant, dep. and vicious." 1904, Ch. 521; 1906, Ch. 27, amending provisions of Code of Public Local Laws. See also 1904, Ch. 807.		
	(a) (b), (c) Lock-up or house of detention to be avoided, whenever possible. (d) Bet. 7 and 17. 1904, Chs. 413, 480. (e) Under 18, except for offense, ordinarily punished by death or life imp. 1904, Ch. 314.		
(b) (c). C. L. Sec. 11507. (a) (c). 1907, No. 314.	(a) (b), (c) Under 18, or with adults if under 17. May be sent to hospital, if necessary. Dep., neg. and del. under 17. 1907, No. 6, 1903, No. 221; 1901, No. 110; C. L. Secs. 2188-2191, 2260-2266.	(a) Girls bet. 10 and 16, boys bet. 10 and 17. 1892, No. 75.	

1	2	3
MINNESOTA	(c) Under 16. Or compel to labor more than 20 hrs. per day. R. L. Sec. 4940. (a) or morals. R. L. Sec. 4935.	(b) Under 15. (c) (d) R. L. Sec. 4934. (a) Under 15. R. L. Sec. 4933.
MISSISSIPPI		
MISSOURI		(a) Under 12. A. S. Sec. 1861.
MONTANA	(c) (d) P. C. Sec. 8348.	(a) Under 12. (b) P. C. Secs. 8345, 8346.
NEBRASKA	(a) (c) (d) Or endanger morals. C. S. Secs. 1744-1746.	(a) (b) C. S. Sec. 2375a. (c) (d) 1905, Ch. 196.
NEVADA		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Habitual cruelty. Under 14. P. S. Ch. 265, Sec. 1.	(a) (b) (c) 1905, Ch. 108. See also 1907, Chs. 1, 71. Under 4.
NEW JERSEY	(a) (c) 1903, Ch. 59.	(a) (b) (c) With supervision by probation officer. Hum. Soc. must go on bond. 1905, Ch. 203; 1904, Ch. 166. See also 1904, Chs. 178, 202.

4	5
Under 18. (b) (c) (d) (e). R. L. Sec. 4936. Or outside of home bet. 6 P. M. and 7 A. M., or as messenger to house of prostitution.	(a) (b) Or show in public to minor. R. L. Secs. 4954-4957.
	(a) Code, Sec. 1292.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (h) Under 14. A. S. Secs. 2116-2192. 1207, p. 86. See also A. S. Sec. 2153.	(a) Or criminal news to minors. A. S. Secs. 2177, 2180, 2181, 2182.
(d) (h) Under 16. Or street exhibitions. P. C. Sec. 8347.	(a) (b) Or criminal news to minor under 16. P. C. Secs. 8391-8393.
(c) (e) 1907, Ch. 7, Sec. 13.	(a) C. S. Secs. 2370, 2370. Or criminal news to minor. (b) C. S. Sec. 2372. See also Secs. 2373, 2374
(a) 1903, Ch. 103.	
(b) (h) Under 14. P. S. Ch. 263, Sec. 3.	(a) (b) P. S. Ch. 263, Secs. 6-8.
(b) (c) (d) (e) Under 18. G. S., pp. 1117, 1118, Secs. 27-31.	(a) G. S., pp. 1057, 1058, Secs. 44, 45, p. 1056, Sec. 251.

	6	7
(MINN.)	To play game of chance in resort. R. L. Sec. 4936. Or pool, billiards, etc., in resort. R. L. Sec. 4937. Admit or invite minor under 18 to house of ill fame. 1907, Ch. 320.	(b) Or pupil, except by licensed pharmacist. R. L. Sec. 1534. Also Secs. 1537, 1539. And 1907, Ch. 247. (d) Furnishing tobacco, or allowing about premises to smoke. R. L. Sec. 4939. (d) Tobacco to minor under 18 or to pupil. 1907, Ch. 386. Firearms to minors under 18. R. L. Sec. 4996.
(MISS.)	Betting or gambling with minor or permitting at one's tables. Code, Secs. 1211, 1212.	(b) And minor punishable for false representation of age. Code, Secs. 1758, 1775. (d) Or furnish tobacco in any form to minor under 18 without consent of parent. Code, Sec. 1082. Deadly weapon. Code, Sec. 1107. Or for father to allow son under 16 to carry. Code, Sec. 1108. Poison. Code, Sec. 1328.
(MO.)	To play on billiard or other table without consent of parent or guardian. A. S. Sec. 439. See also Sec. 3428. To permit female under 18 to enter or remain in bawdy house. A. S. Sec. 2202.	(b) Without permission of parent or guardian. A. S. Sec. 2179. See also Sec. 2995. (d) Or furnish, or materials for such, to minor under 18. A. S. Sec. [2779-] 1.
(MONT.)	(a) (d) Or stop or resort in such places. P. C. Sec. 8379.	(b) Or give. P. C. Sec. 8380. (d) Or give tobacco in any form. P. C. Sec. 8381.
(NEB.)	To play billiards or remain in billiard saloon. C. S. Sec. 2311.	(b) Or give. Misrep. of age is punishable. C. S. Secs. 7157, 7158. (d) Give or furnish tobacco in any form to minor under 18. C. S. Secs. 2361, 2362. Sale of cigarettes forbidden. 1905, Ch. 198. Poison. C. S. Sec. 2098.
(NEV.)	(b) Loiter in. C. L. Sec. 5074. (d) Or gamble with. C. L. Secs. 4946-4949.	(b) And false rep. of age punishable. 1903, Ch. 103. (d) Or give; or cigarette paper. C. L. Sec. 1250. Tobacco in any form to minor under 18, except on order of parent or guardian. C. L. Secs. 4822-4824.
(N. H.)	(a) (b) (c) (d) Under 18. P. S. Ch. 265, Sec. 2.	(b) 1903, Ch. 95, Sec. 15. (d) P. S. Ch. 265, Sec. 5. Giving tobacco to minor under 18. 1895, Ch. 7, Sec. 1. (g) P. S. Ch. 265, Sec. 4. Fire crackers over 6 in. x 1 in. or potash dextrine explosives. 1907, Ch. 87.
(N. J.)	(a) (d) Under 16, loiter or play in. 1903, Ch. 255. (b) To play games. G. S. p. 1110, Sec. 325. (b) Under 18. "Frequent." (a) (e) Under 16. 1908, Ch. 185. Not to be allowed to play in pool or billiard rooms. Fines go to poor fund. 1903, Ch. 122.	(b) 1906, Ch. 114, Sec. 20. Or give, under 18. 1908, Ch. 185, Sec. 3. (d) Under 18; or furnish; or paper for such. 1908, Ch. 17. Under 14, tobacco in any form. 1904, Ch. 163. (g) Or any firearms, except in presence of father or guardian or for use in school drills. 1903, Ch. 169.



8	9	10
<p>Under 10; 10 to 14; 14 to 16. R. L. Sec. 4927. See also R. L. Secs. 4926-4932.</p>	<p>Use of tobacco in public place by minor under 18 or minor pupil. R. L. Sec. 4919. Minor not to play billiards, pool or cards in public place. R. L. Sec. 4937.</p>	<p>(a) Temporary. Then placed in homes. Under 15. (d) (e) (f) Under 16. R. L. Secs. 1941, 1947, 3017-3124, 3018, 3019.</p>
<p>Under 12. 1924, Ch. 171. See also Code, Secs. 1003-1011.</p>		
<p>Under 14. A. S. Sec. 1837. Between 14 and 18. A. S. Sec. 1838. See also Secs. 1839- 1841, and 1917, p. 222.</p>	<p>Masters punishable for neglect of appren- tices. A. S. Sec. 1857.</p>	
<p>Under 16 by male over 18. P. C. Secs. 8336, 8339. See also Secs. 8341, 8342, 8344.</p>		
<p>With chaste girl under 14, by male over 18. C. S. Sec. 2461. See also Secs. 2270, 2272.</p>		
<p>Under 14 by male over 15. C. L. Sec. 4658.</p>	<p>Not to be allowed to play nickel-in-slot ma- chines. 1927, Ch. 212.</p>	<p>(g) By county commissioners. C. L. Sec. 628.</p>
<p>Enticing female child P. S. Ch. 272, Sec. 8.</p>		<p>Orphans to be found homes. 1924, Ch. 116, Sec. 2, 3. Dep between 3 and 15 not to be supported in almshouse for more than 60 days, unless mentally incapable or sentenced for crime, or by order of State Board of Charities. 1845, Ch. 116, Sec. 1. (a) (f) 1845, Ch. 61, Sec. 1. (c) (d) (e) (f) Under 17. 1927, Ch. 124, Secs. 13, 14.</p>
<p>Under 16 1925, Chs. 157, 159. See also 1926, Ch. 65.</p>	<p>Junk not to be pur- chased from minor. 1925, Ch. 255.</p>	<p>To guardian or children's society. 1926, Ch. 84. State Board of Children's Guardians places children in homes. 1899, Ch. 165, am. by 1926, Ch. 165.</p>

	11	12	13 See provision for Minn. S. P. C., Table I.
(MINN.)			
(MISS.)			
(MO.)			(a) (b) (c) (d) Neg. and del. under 16. Officer of hum. soc. may act as probation officer. 1907, p. 217. Also A. S. Secs. [5251-3]-[5251-24]; [5251-25]-[5251-49]; [5251-50]-[5251-56].
(MONT.)			
(NEB.)		1905, Ch. 99.	(a) Temporarily. C. S. Secs. 1747-1749.
(NEV.)			
(N. H.)			(a) (b) (c) P. L. Ch. 178, Secs. 15, 16, 17.
(N. J.)			(a) (b) (d) G. S. pp. 1718-1720, Secs. 33-40. May be incorporated to prevent cruelty, establish schools, erect and maintain asylums, receive custody of children, enforce laws, etc. G. S. pp. 1720-1722, Secs. 42-49.



14	15	16	17
(a) (b) (c) Under 17. 1907, Ch. 92.	(a) (b) (c) Under 14; bet. 14 and 16, to be sep. from adults, (d). Dep. neg., del. under 17. R. L. Secs. 5406-5503, am. by 1905, Ch. 285; also 1907, Ch. 342.	(a) bet. 8 and 18. R. L. Sec. 1906, am. by 1905, Ch. 233. See also R. L. Sec. 4779.	
(a) (c). 1907, p. 231.		(a) Boys under 18. A. S. Sec. 7759. Under 16, Secs. 7761-7763. Girls 7 to 17. 1907, p. 304.	
(a) (c) P. C. Secs. 9433-9439.	(a) (b) (c) Under 14. (d) Under 16. P. C. Secs. 9433-9434.	(a) Bet. 8 and 18. P. C. Sec. 9802.	
	(a) (b) (c) Under 14; bet. 14 and 16 not with adults, (d). Dep. neg. and del. under 18. 1905, Ch. 52, am. by 1907, Ch. 45. Also 1907, Ch. 46.	(a) Under 18. C. S. Secs. 9736, 9737.	
	(a) (b) (c) Under 17. Applies to police or justice courts. During probation may be placed or boarded in other homes. Del. may be bound over under surety to next session of county court. In lack of surety, child may be committed to state indus. school. 1907, Ch. 125, Secs. 1-16.	See P. S. Ch. 284, Secs. 14-15.	
(a) (c) 1905, Ch. 160. (b) 1905, Ch. 203.	(a) (b) Under 14. May commit to any public ref. inst. or may suspend sentence. 1907, Ch. 212, 221. Shall be detention schools in counties with juv. courts. Private schools may serve. 1908, Ch. 307; 1906, Ch. 37. See also 1901, Ch. 219, am. by 1902, Ch. 236.	(a) Under 18 to public inst. in county or municipality 1902, Ch. 261. Girls under 19. 1905, Ch. 24. See also G. S., p. 2723, Sec. 36, p. 2724, Sec. 89.	

1	2	3
NEW MEXICO		(a) C. L. Sec. 1335.
NEW YORK	(a) Under 16, or morals. (N. Y. City excepted.) P. C. Sec. 289.	(a) Under 14. P. C. Sec. 287. (b) P. C. Sec. 287a. See also Sec. 288.
NORTH CAROLINA		(a) (b) R. Secs. 3355, 3356. See also Secs. 180, 181.
NORTH DAKOTA		(a) (b) (c) (d) Under 15. 1905, Ch. 1. See also P. C. Secs. 7172-7174.
OHIO	(a) R. S. Secs. 6984, 6985. (c) (d) R. S. Sec. 6984a.	(b) (c) (d) Under 16. R. S. Sec. 3140-2. (a) R. S. Sec. 6984a. See also R. S. Sec. 3110.
OKLAHOMA	(b) (c) (d) G. S. Sec. 692.	
OREGON		(b) (c) (d) 1907, Ch. 78.
PENNSYLVANIA	(a) (d) Infants and apprentices. 1860, Act of March 31. (c) (d) 1879, Act of June 11.	(a) (b) Under 16. 1907, Act of May 29. (c) (d) When separated from family. 1903, Act of March 13.



4	5
Under 16. (b) (c) (d) (e) (g) (h) P. C. Secs. 291, 292. Messenger boys must not be permitted to have any connection with saloons or disorderly houses. P. C. Sec. 272a.	(a) (b) P. C. Sec. 317.
	(a) R. Sec. 3731.
	(a) (b) Under 18. P. C. Secs. 7213-7216. See also Secs. 7206-7209, 7264.
(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (h) R. S. Secs. 6984, 6985.	(a) R. S. Secs. 7027; 7027-1, 2, 3, 4, 5; 7028; 7120.
	(a) G. S. Secs. 1667-1669. See also Sec. 2023.
Under 16, in any exhibition where fee is charged, without permission of judge of juv. court. 1909, Ch. 129.	(a) Or criminal literature. 1903, p. 67.
(a) (b) (c) (e) Under 15. 1879, Act of June 11. Under 18, in any exhibition without consent of parents. 1901, Act of May 16.	(a) Or give or show to minors. 1887, Act of May 6. See also 1860, Act of March 31. 1897, Act of May 12.

	6	7
(N. MEX.)	(d) Under 18; or pupil, to play game in any saloon, drug or tobacco store. 1901, pp. 18, 19; Secs. 2, 3. 1903, Ch. 119, Sec. 6.	(b) (d) Or give; or tobacco in any form. Minor under 18, or pupil, without consent of parent or guardian. 1901, pp. 18, 19.
(N. Y.)	(a) (b) (c); (d) Reputed house of ill-fame or opium den; Under 16. P. C. Sec. 290.	(b), (d) Tobacco; Under 16. P. C. Sec. 290. Minor under 16 not to smoke in public place P. C. Sec. 290. Sale of firearms, under 16. P. C. Sec. 409. Carrying same by minor under 16. P. C. Sec. 410.
(N. C.)	(b) Or billiard room, or bowling alley, when adverse notice has been served by parent or guardian. R. Sec. 3729. See also 1907, Ch. 953, under 18, as above, without consent of parent or guardian.	(b) To unmarried minor, or to make purchase for. R. Secs. 3523-3525. (d) Minor under 17; or aid in getting, or materials for such. R. Secs. 3804, 3805. Deadly weapons. R. Sec. 3832.
(N. DAK.)	Under 18, must not be permitted to play or be employed in pool, billiard, bowling or card room. 1907, Ch. 128. See also 1905, Ch. 137.	(b) Or give, or treat, except by order of parent or physician. P. C. Sec. 7617. (d) Or furnish tobacco in any form. P. C. Sec. 7338.
(OHIO)	(a) (b) R. S. Secs. 6943-6943-3. See also Sec. 4364-21. Minor must neither enter nor loiter. (d) Pool or billiards. R. S. Sec. 6998. Or house of ill-fame. R. S. Sec. 7025.	(a) (b) Or furnish. R. S. Secs. 6943-6943-3. (d) Or furnish, under 16. R. S. Sec. 4364-38. (f) Or firearms. R. S. Secs. 6986a, b.
(OKLA.)		(d) Or gift to anyone. G. S. Secs. 1454, 1455. See also Sec. 1865.
(ORE.)	(b) (d) Or loiter in, or play game. B. & C., Sec. 1977. For minor to visit, or to induce minor to visit house of prostitution. B. & C., Secs. 1924-1927.	(b) Deliver to, or allow to loiter. Penalty, loss of license. 1907, Ch. 21. Misrep. of age punishable. B. & C., Secs. 1977, 1979. (d) Under 18; or give tobacco in any form without consent of parent or guardian. Such minor may not smoke in public. B. & C., Secs. 1980, 1981. (f) Or firearms, or explosives other than fire-crackers. 1903, p. 309.
(PENN.)	(a) (b) Under 18; or any place dangerous to health or morals. 1885, Act of May 28. Under 18; pool, billiard or ten-pin alley. 1905, Act of April 18. To allow child under 16 in house of prostitution or opium den. 1907, Act of May 29.	(b) And misrep. of age punishable. 1854, Act of May 8. 1881, Act of May 10. (d) Under 16, tobacco in any form. 1901, Act of July 10. Or furnish cigarettes or paper to any minor. 1903, Act of April 4, am. by 1905, Act of March 16.



8	9	10
<p>Under 10. C. L. Sec. 1093, under 14, by male over 14. C. L. Sec. 1090. See also Secs. 1094, 1349.</p>		<p>"Indigent and orphan" may b homes, or in home-school at C.L. Secs. 1617-1602.</p>
<p>Under 18. P. C. Sec. 278. See also Secs. 280, 303.</p>	<p>Midwife or nurse caring for child under 8 weeks old must re- port redness of eyes to doctor. P. C. Sec. 288. Junk not to be pur- chased, nor goods re- ceived for pawns from a minor under 16. P. C. Sec. 290.</p>	<p>Under 16. Court may commit to institution. P. C. Sec. 291. Not to be sent to almshouse as committed to such or to jail, under 1 p. 607, Sec. 2; p. 2712, Sec. 56.</p>
<p>"Virtuous" female between 10 and 14. R. Sec. 3348.</p>		
<p>Under 18, by male over 14. 1903, Ch. 100. See also P. C. Secs. 7137, 7152, 7161, 7162, 7163-7167.</p>		
<p>Under 12. R. S. Sec. 6817. Under 16. R. S. Sec. 6816. See also Sec. 7022. Under 18. R. S. Sec. 6824.</p>		
<p>Under 14 by male over 14. Also female between 12 and 16 of previously chaotic character. G. S. Secs. 1818, 1819, 1821, 1822. See also Secs. 1825, 1826.</p>		<p>(b) and (c) R. S. Secs. 931-945. See also Secs. 3140, 1754.</p>
<p>Under 14 by male over 14. Also female between 12 and 16 of previously chaotic character. G. S. Secs. 1818, 1819, 1821, 1822. See also Secs. 1825, 1826.</p>		<p>Boys under 15; girls under 16. Secs. 687-698.</p>
<p>Under 16 by male over 16. B. & C., Sec. 1760. See also Sec. 1908, and 1907, Ch. 91.</p>	<p>Keepers of shops and resorts for amusement purposes may not allow minors to play games of chance therein. Mis- rep. of age is punish- able. 1909, Ch. 79.</p>	<p>(g) B. & C., Sec. 3322.</p>
<p>Under 16, of good repute. 1884, Act of May 28 1887, Act of May 14 Under 10. 1880, Act of March 31.</p>	<p>Junk not to be pur- chased from minor. 1840, Act of April 11.</p>	

	11	12	13
(N. MEX.)			
(N. Y.)		(a) And children's institutions. S. P. C. C. empowered to inspect. P. C. Sec. 288.	Enforcement of children's law in hands of local police and of any incorp. S. P. C. C. (d) P. C. Sec. 293. Officers are peace officers. P. C. Sec. 688.
(N. C.)			
(N. DAK.)			
(OHIO)			(a) R. S. Secs. 3725-1, 3725-2.
(OKLA.)			
(ORE.)			(a) Under 14. B. & C. Secs. 3605-3609.
(PENN.)			(a) (b) Officers have powers of peace officers. Cities of 1st and 2nd classes may aid by appropriations. 1879, Act of June 11, 1887, Act of May 25. Are subject to state inspection. 1903, Act of March 5.



14	15	16	17
Child may remain with imprisoned mother until 2 yrs. of age. 1907, Ch. 275.	(a) Under 16, as far as practicable. (b) Or may commit to inst. (c) No longer than necessary for purpose of transfer. Not with adults except in presence of proper officials. P. C. Sec. 291. Under 16 can be convicted only of misdemeanor. 1907, Ch. 417.	(a) Under 18. 1903, p. 5, Secs. 10, 11. Under 16, convicted of prison offence, may be committed to county jail, if term of imp. does not exceed 1 yr. C. L. Sec. 1057. See also Secs. 1476, 1477. (b) P. C. Sec. 291.	
		(a) Negroes between 7 and 14. Gov. may transfer those in chain gangs, etc. 1903, Ch. 817. Whites under 16, to "white" inst. Gov. may transfer from chain gangs, etc. 1907, Ch. 509.	
		(a) Under 18. Code of Crim. Procedure. Secs. 8581-8585.	
(a) (b) (c) R. S. Ch. 6b.	(a) (b), (c) Under 12, (d). Under 17. Special provision for counties containing cities of over 35,000 pop. R. S. Ch. 6b.		
	Gov. may contract with proper parties for care of G. S. Secs. 1723-1728. Such must be kindly treated. If possible apart from adults. Visits of parents to be encouraged. G. S. Sec. 2471. See also Secs. 1414, 4798.	(a) Under 16, guilty of State's prison offence, may be confined in county jail until state shall have a reform school. G. S. Sec. 2327.	(a) Under 16, (b) G. S. Secs. 1729-1730.
(a) (b) (c) 1907, Ch. 62.	(a), (b) Del., (c) under 14, and others must be kept apart from adults, (d). Dep., neg. and del. under 18. (Or under 14, peddling or singing on street. 1907, Ch. 34. See also 1904, Ch. 231, and H. & C. Sec. 244, am. by 1904, p. 311. See also H. & C. Sec. 1462.	(a) Bet. 10 and 16. H. & C. Secs. 2547-2549, 2569, as am. by 1903, pp. 310-314.	
	(a) (b) (c) (d). Dep., neg. and del. under 16. Under 12, not to be sent to any correctional inst. 1907, Act of June 7. 1904, Act of March 26. 1904, Act of April 3. 1903, Act of April 15.	(a) Under 16. 1904, Act of March 26.	

1	2	3
RHODE ISLAND		(a) (b) 1907, Ch. 1447, Sec. 2.
SOUTH CAROLINA	(c) (d) Enforceable as are laws for prev. of cruelty to animals. Crim. Code, Secs. 135, 136.	
SOUTH DAKOTA		(a) (b) Code, Secs. 340, 341.
TENNESSEE		(a) (b) Under 12. 1907, Ch. 56.
TEXAS		(a) (b) (c) (d) Under 12. 1907, Ch. 62.
UTAH	(a) (b) (c) (d) Boys under 14. girls under 16. C. L. Secs. 720x29, 720x30.	(a) Under 6. (b) (c) Under 16. C. S. Secs. 4224, 4225.



4	5
(d) (e) (f) In immoral places. (g) (h) under sk. as acrobat, gymnast, etc., permitted with written consent of mayor of city or pres. of town council. 1897, Ch. 473, Secs. 1, 2.	(a) 1900, Ch. 752.
	(a) Crim. Code, Secs. 806, 897.
	(a) Code, Secs. 371-374. See also Code of Criminal Procedure,
	(a) Code, Sec. 677a.
	(a) P. C. Art. 984.
	(a) C. L. Secs. 4047-4090.

	6	7
(R. I.)	(a) (e) Boys under 14, girls under 16. 1907, Ch. 1467. Indecent shows forbidden. 1900, Ch. 745.	(b) G. L. Ch. 102, Secs. 13, 48. Unlawful for minor under 16 to use tobacco in public. G. L. Ch. 281, Sec. 29. (f) Nor blank cartridges. 1905, Ch. 1244. Firecrackers of other than gunpowder to be neither sold nor used. 1896, Ch. 342.
(S. C.)		(b) Or furnish. 1907, pp. 470, 480, Secs. 15, 47, 49. (d) Or furnish; or materials for such. Half fine goes to informer. Crim. Code, Sec. 320. (g) Or caps or cartridges for same. Crim. Code, Sec. 610, am. by 1903, p. 123.
(S. D.)	(a) (b) Political Code, Sec. 2846.	(b) 1909, Ch. 247. Also Code, Sec. 748. (d) Sale or manufacture forbidden. Unlawful for minor to smoke in public, or for anyone to abet same. 1909, Ch. 42, amending 1907, Ch. 85.
(TENN.)	To play ten-pins, pool, or billiards without consent of parents. Code, Secs. 6825-6830.	(b) Or furnish, or entice to place where sold. 1903, Ch. 63. Also Code, Secs. 6785, 6786. (d) Tobacco in any form without consent of parents to minor under 17. 1905, Ch. 2; 1903, Ch. 208; 1897, Ch. 30; Code, Sec. 6793. Dangerous weapons. Code, Sec. 6792. Under 10; poison, without order of parent or guardian. Code, Sec. 6749.
(TEXAS)	Billiard or pool, ball or bowling alley; or for minor to play or loiter in without consent of parent or guardian. 1905, Ch. 75.	(b) Or give, without consent of parent or guardian. 1907, Ch. 116. Also P. C. Art. 400.
(UTAH)		(b) Or furnish or procure for. C. L. Sec. 1249. (d) Under 18; or furnish tobacco, opium or narcotic in any form. C. L. Sec. 4469. Such minor may neither accept nor have such. Sec. 4469x. (g) Or give to minor under 14, or any firearms. C. L. Sec. 4281. Such minor may not carry same. C. L. Secs. 4487x12, 4487x13.



8	9	10
Under 16. G. L. Ch. 261.		(e) (f) 1897, Ch. 473, Sec. 3.
Under 14. And under 16, by male over 14, after ab- duction. Crim. Code, Secs. 287, 288.		
Under 18. 1907, Ch. 11. By male under 14. Code, Secs. 306-334. See also 1909, Ch. 255.		
Under 12. Code, Secs. 6455-6458. See also Secs. 6459- 6466.		
Female under 15 by male over 14. P. C. Arts. 633-640. See also Arts. 632, 637, 640, am. by 1901. Ch. 136.		(c) (f) Under 16 1907, Ch. 64.
Between 13 and 18. C. L. Sec. 4221. See also Sec. 4223		(e) Girls under 16, boys under 14. C. L. Sec. 7222B9 (g) C. L. Sec. 77.

	11	12	13
(R. I.)		(a) (b) Infants under 2. 1897, Ch. 464.	(a) Under 16, "shall." Society may then deliver child under court order. G. L. Ch. 115, Sec. 8. See also Ch. 197, Sec. 1. State makes appropriation to R. I. S. P. C. C. G. L. Ch. 115, Sec. 8. (d) 1897, Ch. 475, Sec. 4. No recognizance for costs required of agent of R. I. S. P. C. C. 1896, Ch. 421.
(S. C.)			
(S. D.)			
(TENN.)			
(TEX.)			
(UTAH.)			All children's associations subject to county inspection and supervision. C. L. Sec. 720x36.

14	15	16	17
	<p>(a) (b), (c) Under 16, older ones at discretion of court.</p> <p>State probation officer may have custody of girl under 16, not longer than 6 mos.</p> <p>1905, Ch. 177.</p> <p>1822, Ch. 664, am. by 1903, Ch. 1116.</p>		
		<p>(a) Boys bet. 8 and 16.</p> <p>1906, pp. 136, 137.</p>	
<p>(a) (b) (c)</p> <p>1909, Ch. 273.</p>	<p>(a) (b), (c) Under 16, (d).</p> <p>Trep., neg. and del. under 18.</p> <p>Counties with over 50,000 pop. must provide detention rooms.</p> <p>1909, Ch. 298.</p> <p>Code, Secs. 3803-3814, also Sec. 800, and Code of Crim. Procedure, Sec. 774.</p>	<p>(a) Under 18.</p> <p>Code of Crim. Procedure, Secs. 707-719.</p> <p>Also 1905, Ch. 150, 1909, Ch. 94.</p>	
	<p>(a) (b), (c) Under 14, and not to be incarcerated except to guarantee appearance in court, (d).</p> <p>Under 16, or under 14 if in mendicant or immoral occupations.</p> <p>1904, Ch. 316; 1907, Ch. 110; 1901, Ch. 173.</p>		
<p>(a) (b) (c)</p> <p>1907, Ch. 109.</p>	<p>(a) (b) (c) (d).</p> <p>Under 16</p> <p>1907, Ch. 69.</p>		
<p>(a) (b) (c)</p> <p>C. L. Secs. 7803-7842.</p>	<p>(a) (c)</p> <p>Trep., neg. and del. boys under 16, girls under 16</p> <p>C. L. Secs. 7803-7842-48.</p>	<p>(a) Under 18, and incorrigible school pupils bet. 8 and 16</p> <p>C. L. Secs. 8140-8146.</p>	

1	2	3
VERMONT	(a) (c) (d) P. S. Sec. 5724. (c) (d) Of child under 10 by person over 16 having care of same. P. S. Sec. 5723.	(a) P. S. Sec. 5722. (b) P. S. Sec. 5726.
VIRGINIA	(a) (c) 1908, Ch. 282.	(a) (b) (c) (d) Code, Sec. 3795c.
WASHINGTON	(c) (d) Or compel to labor for unreasonable time. Ball. Code, Sec. 7071.	(b) (c) (d) Under 16. 1907, Ch. 103.
WEST VIRGINIA	(a) Or morals (c) (d) Code, Sec. 4218.	(a) Code, Sec. 4218. (b) (c) Sec. 4216.
WISCONSIN		(a) S. & S. Sec. 4587c.
WYOMING	(a) (b) (c) (d) R. S. Secs. 2291, 2293, 2298.	(a) (b) (c) (d) Under 15. 1909, Ch. 104.



4	5 (a) P. S. Secs. 5894-5895.
(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) Under 14. Code, Sec. 3795a, Ch. 2, 3.	(a) Code, Secs. 3791, 395a.
	(a) (b) Ball. Code, Secs. 7246, 686a.
(b) (d) Under 18. Code, Sec. 488a. (c) (e) Sec. 4819.	(a) Code, Sec. 436a.
(c) (e) Under 14. S. & B. Sec. 4587a. As paid musician, except with parent, and (f). 1977, Ch. 418.	(a) (b) criminal. S. & B. Sec. 459a. See also S. & B. Secs. 484a, 487a.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) Under 14. R. S. Secs. 2280, 2284, 237a See also Sec. 229a.	

	6	7
(VT.)	(b) P. S. Sec. 529a.	(b) P. S. Sec. 529a. (d) Under 16, or furnish tobacco without consent of parent or guardian. P. S. Sec. 5903. To furnish cigarettes or wrappers. P. S. Sec. 5904. (e) 1906, No. 50.
(VA.)		(b) (c) Or procure for. Code, Sec. 3828. Minor between 18 and 21 punishable for misrep. of age. Sec. 3828a, am. by 1908, Ch. 189, Sec. 19. (d) Under 16; or tobacco, pistol or dirk. Or toy firearms for use of powder or cartridges for child under 12, or procure for child. Code, Sec. 3828a.
(WASH.)	To allow minor to play cards in one's home without consent of parent or guardian. Ball. Code, Sec. 7314.	(b) Or give, without consent of parent or guardian. Minor between 18 and 21 punishable for misrep. of age. Ball. Code, Secs. 7313, 7315. (d) And of materials for such forbidden. 1907, Ch. 148. Or furnish tobacco in any form to minor. Ball. Code, Sec. 7317. Unlawful for minor to smoke cigarettes, or to counsel him to smoke. 1901, Ch. 61. (f) (g) Under 16. Ball. Code, Sec. 7324.
(W. VA.)	(b) Under 18, or any place dangerous to health or morals. Code, Secs. 4221, 4222.	(b) Unless by prescription. Or loitering about saloon. Code, Sec. 933. (d) Or opium; or furnish. Code, Sec. 4402. Weapons. Code, Sec. 4338. Tobacco, cigarettes or weapons to inmates of reform school. Code, Sec. 1787.
(WIS.)	(a) (b) Or girl under 17 to dance or ball. S. & S. Sec. 1657a. To billiard or bowling alley. S. & B. Sec. 4575.	(b) S. & S. Sec. 1557. Misrep. of age by minor over 18 punishable. 1907, Ch. 172. (d) Tobacco in any form. S. & B. Sec. 4608e. (e) Or drug. 1907, Ch. 168. Manufac. and sale of cigarettes forbidden. S. & S. Sec. 4608f. (f) (g) S. & B. Sec. 4397a.
(WYO.)	(c) Under 18, or harbor or employ in brothel. R. S. Secs. 2290, 2293.	(b) (d) Under 16. Or tobacco. R. S. Secs. 2292, 2293.



8	9	10
		Institute children may be sent to State indus. school on application of charitable institution. P. C. Sec. 6045.
Under 14. Code, Sec. 568a. See also Sec. 5678.	Minor convicted of misdemeanor may be punished by stripes in lieu of fine or imprisonment. Code, Sec. 3902a.	
Under 18. Ball. Code, Sec. 706a. See also 1907, Ch. 35.		
Under 14. Does not apply to male under 14 with female over 12 with free consent. Code, Sec. 4214. See also Sec. 4215, and 1906, Ch. 74.		
Under 18, previously chaste. S. & S. Sec. 458a.		(a) 1907, Ch. 82. See also S. & S. Sec. 405ab. (b) S. & S. Secs. 697-9-10. See also Secs. 697-18 31. (c) Under 14; as soon as possible. S. & S. Secs. 537a, aa, ab. Guardian may be appointed or (a) R. S. Secs. 423b-424a, 424, by 1904, Ch. 106. Cruelly treated children may be committed to guardian or to asylum, or, if possible and wise, may be returned to parents. R. S. Secs. 424, 4297.

	11	12	13
(VT.)			
(VA.)			<p>(a) Under 14. Dep., neg. or del. Code, Sec. 3795a, Cls. 4, 5, 6.</p> <p>Officers have powers of peace officers. 1908, Ch. 348.</p> <p>May control del. or neg. children during minority, or place in homes, or apprentice, or send to ref. inst. Code, Sec. 3795b.</p>
(WASH.)			<p>See Table I, for provisions applying to Humane Societies.</p>
(W. VA.)			<p>(a) Under 16. (b) Children remain in custody of W. Va. Hum. Soc. until placed in inst. or private home. Code, Secs. 489, 493. See also Code, Secs. 2619-2630, and 1907, Ch. 40.</p> <p>See Table I, for powers of W. Va. Hum. Soc.</p>
(WIS.)	<p>Officers shall be punished. S. & B. Sec. 4389.</p>		
(WYO.)	<p>(a) (b) R. S. Sec. 2300.</p>		<p>(a) Under 14. R. S. Sec. 2301. (d) Wyo. Hum. Soc. R. S. Sec. 2294.</p>



14	15	16	17
	Under 16, not to be sent to house of correction for first offense, but to state industrial school. P. S. Sec. 603a.		
(a) (b) Code, Sec. 3705a, Ch. 7.			Convicted minors may be committed on indeterminate sentence to care of Prison Assoc. of Va. during minority. Code, Sec. 417jd Negro minors to Negro Ref. Assoc. of Va. Code, Sec. 417je.
(a) (c) 1907, Ch. 11.	(a) (b), (c) Under 14, and none shall be placed with adults, (d). Del. under 17. 1905, Ch. 18, am. by 1907, Ch. 110.	(a) Boys bet. 8 and 16, girls bet. 8 and 16. 1905, Ch. 19.	(a) Under 21. 1905, Ch. 24.
(a) (c) S. & S. Sec. 498rl.	(a) Under 16, (b) (c) under 14, and between 14 and 16, not with adults. Details of law vary with size of jurisdictions. 1907, Chs. 7, 104, 515. See also S. & S. Secs. 501 d, 7, 104.	(a) Male under 16, female under 16. S. & H. Secs. 1547, 4061, 4066, 4069.	
		(a) Under 16, to school in another State. H. S. Secs. 4994, 4995, 4996. Under 14, to a reform school or to placing-out agency as guardian. 1907, Chs. 60, 64.	

INDEX

- Abandonment, 227-28; 256
- Abattoir system of Germany, 258-59
- Abattoirs, Methods of painless death in, 83-84; carrying animals to, 151
- Act for the protection of birds and their nests and eggs, 249
- Activities, Strenuous, not generally provided for, 2-4; statistics of, of American societies, 15, 64-67; direct, confined to states or localities, 18; more educational than penal, 66; for improving conditions, 76-89; educational, 89-119; toward the public, 106-12; through sermons, 106; prizes and medals, 107-9; work-horse parades, 109-12
- Acton (W.), Home of Rest for Horses at, 85
- Agencies, Governmental, 89
- Agents have powers of peace officers, 21; of American Society not public officers, 52-53; instructions to, 256-57
- Alberta, Starvation of cattle in, 72
- Ambulance, The, in New Jersey, 13, 153; in San Francisco, 27, 81; use of, by Amer. Soc., 64, 80-81
- American Anti-Vivisection Society, 122
- American Humane Association, 2; conditions for success stated by president of the, 3-4; list of humane societies, 9; Anti-cruelty statistics, 22-23; publicity campaign of, 24-25; activities of the, summarized, 28-29; on the painless killing of cattle, 83, 258-59; literature distributed by the, 97-98; Wm. G. Sprague Memorial Prize essay for 1908, 100; Mercy Sunday, 106; prizes, medals and diplomas offered by the, 107-9; literature, 112-13; recommendations on killing methods, 258-59; leaflet literature of, 314-16
- American Humane Education Society, Bands of Mercy under the, 97-98; Constitution of the, 218-20; By-Laws, 219-20; Certificate of incorporation of the, 221-22
- American Medical Assoc. on experimentation, 122-23
- American Museum of Natural History, Educational requirement from, 53; educational work of, 98; work of, for birds, 252
- American Ornithologists' Union, Committee on Bird Protection, 247-49; Bulletins, 249-50; discouraged, 251-52; model law, 249, 253
- American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals founded by Henry Bergh, 10, 33, 149; Century Fund of the, 27; empowered to license dogs and cats, 50-53, 67, 87-88; stopped salting of streets, 60; suppressed "swill milk," 62-63, 153; arrests and prosecutions by, 63; preventive work of, 64; disposition of small animals, 67; designs for drinking fountains, 78; maintains watering places, 78-79; ambulance service of the, 80-81; on street paving, 82; painless killing of cattle, 83; prize offered by, for slaughtering device, 84; Woman's Auxiliary and "Young

- Defenders," 98; case of Mary Ellen, 135; charter amended, 152; bequest of L. Bonard, 152-53; a one-man power under Mr. Bergh, 155; Charter, 200-202; By-Laws, 203-11; officers and managers, 204-8; agents, 208; meetings, 210; badges, 210; literature leaflets, 317
- Andrews, Ex-Chief Judge, Opinion of, on Fox case, 52
- Angell, George T., Activity of, 11; extract from will, 12; helps organize the Mass. Society, 12; aided in forming the Illinois Humane Soc., 13n; American Band of Mercy work, 97; favored separation of child and animal work, 137
- Angell gold medals, The, 107-8
- Animal behavior, Periodical articles on, 302-9
- Animal experimentation, Periodical articles on, 292-94
- Animal photography, Periodical articles on, 311-13
- Animal protection, Survey of work for, main purpose of report, 1; activities of American societies, 2; conditions of success of local organizations for, 3-4; Royal Society for, 5-8; foreign societies for, 9-10; first American society, 10-11; number of existing societies, 14; organization of societies, 16; legislation for, 30-58; expansion of sphere of, 32; by improving conditions, 76-89; aims of Humanitarian League, 120-22
- Animal psychology, Periodical articles on, 302-9
- Animal Refuge Assoc. of Baltimore has a rest farm, 85
- Animal Rescue League has a Home of Rest at Dedham, Mass., 85, 87; model boarding stable of, 105n; leaflets, 319
- Animal World, The*, 7, 114
- Animals abandoned, Laws relating to, 47-48, 63
- Animals, baiting or fighting, Specific laws against, 37; an old sport in New York City, 61-62
- Animals, diseased, disabled or worn out, Laws relating to, 47-50, 56; 63; 86-87; 228-30; cruelty to, 151
- Animals, draught, Prosecutions for abuse of, 66-67
- Animals, Malicious killing of, 50
- Animals, Proposed lectures on humane treatment of, 277-78
- Animals, transportation of live, Laws regulating the, 31, 43-47
- Animals, Wild, protected, 32, 33
- Animals' Defence Committee, 122
- Animals' rights, *see* Rights
- Anti-cruelty exhibits, 29
- Anti-Cruelty Society, Chicago, 74
- Anti-cruelty statistics, 22
- Anti-Docking Fund of Rochester Humane Soc., 27
- Anti-vivisection organizations, 122-27; Congress at London, 123, 126, 127. *See also* Vivisection
- Appendices, List of, ix-x
- Appleton, Mrs. Wm., and the Mass. Society, 12
- Appropriations, Municipal, 23
- Arizona, Cattle ranges in, 71
- Audubon, John James, 249
- Audubon Magazine*, 251
- Audubon millinery, 253
- Audubon movement a model, 2, 56; bird protection and the, 127-34; principles of the, 131-32; educational phase of the, 132; legislative work, 133; history of the, 247-55; A. O. U. committees and Bulletins, 247-50; Audubon Society, 249-51; state societies started, 252; dissemination of literature, 253; national organization of societies, 254; educational leaflets, 255
- Audubon societies, 195-99
- Audubon societies, State, 131
- Audubon Society for the Protection of Birds, 250
- Australasian states, Protective legislation in, 32

- Austria, Movement in, 10
- Badger-baiting prohibited, 6
- Baker, Dr. A. H., Lectures on care and diseases of horses, 103, 104, 105
- Band of Mercy, The*, 94, 114
- Band of Mercy Day, in Mass., 97
- Band of Mercy movement, 8; the first, 94; under A. S. P. C. A., 94-95; Rules, 95-96; Suggestions to members, 96-97; under G. T. Angell in America, 97-98; 113
- Barbarities of food and fashion, 122
- "Beautiful Joe," 113, 115, 116
- Behr pistol, *The*, 83
- Bergh, Christian, 147
- Bergh, Henry, at St. Petersburg, 10, 147; founder of American Society, 11, 148-49; lecture at Clinton Hall, 11, 148-49; protective laws in U. S. before activities of, 32; crusade of, 59; an organizer of A. S. P. C. A., 135; biography of, 147-56; protector of car horses, 151-52; lecture tour, 153-54; secured law for animals in transit, 154; death of, 155; as an author, 155n.
- Bergh, Henry, Letter of, on vivisection, 272-73
- Beringer, D. H., founder of Anti-Vivisection Society in Berlin, 9
- Berlepsch, Baron von, on preservation of birds, 93-94
- Berlin, Society formed in, 9; Anti-Vivisection Society in, 9
- Bibliography: Books and pamphlets, 282-90; articles in periodicals: general and miscellaneous, 290-92; animal experimentation, 292-94; the horse and large domestic animals, 294-96; the dog and small domestic animals, 296-98; wild animals, 298-99; birds, 299-302; animal psychology and behavior; nature interpretation and study, 302-9; game and sport, 309-11; animal photography, 311-13; special leaflets A. H. E. S., 313-14; leaflets A. H. A., 314-15; leaflets R. I. H. E. S., 316; leaflets A. S. P. C. A., 317; leaflets N. A. Aud. Soc., 318; special leaflets, 319
- Bide-a-Wee Home of New York, 16, 87
- Bird Day, An annual, 53; established, 252
- Bird law, *The first comprehensive*, 248
- Bird Lore*, 132, 254
- Bird protection and the Audubon movement, 127-34; should be extended to so-called enemies, 129-30; scientific study in interest of, 130; related organizations, 133-34
- Birds and game, Officials and organizations concerned with protection of, 173-99; National organizations, 189-90; state organizations, 190-95; Audubon societies, 195-99
- Birds, Five reasons for killing, 129-31
- Birds, live, Target-shooting at, 35-36
- Birds, Periodical articles on, 299-302
- Birds, Protection of wild, 32; National Reservations for, 133
- Bit burr abolished, 62
- "Black Beauty," 113, 115-16
- Block pavements a menace to horses, 81-82
- Bonard, Louis, Bequest of, to Amer. S. P. C. A., 152-53
- Boone and Crockett Club, 134
- Boston, Ambulance service in, 81
- Boston Work-horse Parade Association, 16, 111; course of free lectures, 105; circular of, 260-64; permanent agent, 262; lectures, 263
- Branch societies, Work for, 7
- Brewster, William, active for bird protection, 247
- Bristle bur, Use of the, 234
- Bruneau mask, *The*, 83

- Brutalities prosecuted by the Hudson District S. P. C. A., 242-46
 Buffalo stockyards, Erie County Soc.'s report on, 73
 Bull, Protection for the, 31
 Bull-baiting prohibited, 6, 31
 Bull-fighting in Mexico, 29
 Bureau of Biological Survey, Circular No. 70, 173-99; value of work done by, 248n
 Bureaus, State, 89
 Burns', Kit, Sportsmen's Hall, 62
 Cairo, Egypt, S. P. C. A., Work of, 76
 California law of transportation, 44; compulsory law for humane education, 54, 91-93
 California societies federated, 29
 California State Normal School, San Diego, Bulletin on humane education, 91-93
 Calves, Transportation of, 61
 Camp Fire Club of America, 133
 Canada, Officials in, for protection of birds and game, 186-89
 Canada, Protective laws in, 32
 Canadian law on transportation, 45
 Canadian Society's Inspectors' Report for 1907, 238-41
 Care, Neglect of, 224-25; 256
 Carrying of animals, 225
 Cats and dogs, Disposition of homeless, 67, 87-88
 Cattle ranging, Evils of, 69-72
 Cattle, Slaughtering of, 29, 83-84
 Cavanagh, T. J., Lectures on greatest good, coöperation, and ownership, 103, 104, 105
 Charter powers and limitations, 16-17
 Check rein and blinders, 112, 153
 Chicago, Union Stock Yards at, 74; drinking fountains in, 77; ambulance service in, 81
 Child and Animal Protection, 115
 Child and Animal Protection, Law creating Colorado Bureau of, 216-17
 Child-caring and child-helping agencies, 1
 Child-rescue work, Exclusive nature of, 138-41
 Children, Instruction of, in humane education, 90-100; textbook by E. K. Whitehead, 90n
 Children, Prevention of cruelty to, 135-46; separate societies, 136; combined with work for animals, 136-37; child-rescue work separate, 138-41; views of Mass. Society, 142-43; Penna. Soc., 143-45; preventive and remedial measures, 142-45; statistical reports, 145; Juvenile Court movement, 146
 Children, Proposed lectures on humane treatment of, 276-77
 Children, Protection of, included in Illinois and Minnesota societies' work, 14; and in that of others, 14-15; uplift work for, 16; in W. Va. and Colorado, 19-20; the Stillman gold medal for, 108
 Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 144-45
 Childs, George W., charter member of Pa. Soc., 13
 City Pound and Shelter Fund of Women's Pa. Soc., 27
 Cleveland Humane Soc., 65
 Club opinion, The power of, 274
 Cock-fighting prohibited, 6, 152
 Colam, John, Secretary of Royal Society, 11
 Colonies, British, Protective legislation in, 32
 Colorado Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, 69; for combined work, 137; Law creating the, 216-17; instructions to agents, 256-57
 Colorado Humane Soc. a State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, 19-20; gold medals offered by, to schools, 91n
 Colorado law against docking horses' tails, 37; on neglect, 41; on humane education, 53

- Colorado, Public administration of anti-cruelty laws in, 18-19; evils of cattle ranging in, 69-72
- Condemnation, Legal, 230-31
- Constables, Employment of, in markets and streets, 6
- Constitutions and by-laws, 17-18
- Consumers' League, Chicago, 74
- Contributions and dues main source of income, 23, 25; courted through special funds, 27
- Cooke, Jay, charter member of Pa. Soc., 13
- Cotton, J. S., Extract from Report on range management, 69-71
- Cows, The feeding of, 57; on distillery waste, 62-63; and care of, 233
- Criminal Law and Prison Reform Committee, 122
- Cruelties, Illustrative, 242-46
- Cruelty, prevention of, History and organization of, 5-29; Royal Society founded, 5; plan of, 5-6; number of societies for, 9-10; American societies, 10-14; statistics of activities, 15; scope of work, 16; organization of societies, 16; importance of crusade for, 29; Act for, 31; representative provisions of the New York law, 33-34; activities of societies, 59-119
- Cruelty to animals, Extracts from state laws for prevention of, 223-36; definitions, 223; killing, maiming, torturing, 223; neglect of feeding and care, 224-25, 256; carrying and transportation, 225-26; fights between animals, 227; disabled animals, 227-30; docking horses, 231-33; peace officers, 234-35; humane education, 235-36
- Cruelty to animals, Prosecutions for, 6, 23, 63; public, a misdemeanor under common law, 34; revolting forms of, 59-63, 151
- Cullen, Judge, Opinion of, in Fox case, 52
- Definitions, 223
- Delaware law for abandoned animals, 47
- Diplomas of honor for deeds of humanity, 109
- Directory of active humane societies in the U. S., 157-70
- Directory of officials and organizations concerned with protection of birds and game, 173-99
- Disabled animals, diseased, or unfit for labor, 228-29, 264
- District (county) societies in New Jersey, 13
- Docking horses' tails, Specific statutes against, 36-37; more laws needed, 56, 153; laws against, 231-33
- Dog, Periodical articles on the, 296-98
- Dog fighting stopped, 6, 152
- Dog pound, The old, in New York City, 87
- Dogs and cats, Homeless, 87-88
- Dogs, Humane killing of, 269
- Dogs, Protection for, 31; as draft animals, 38, 63; licensing of, 50-53; killing of, 67
- Domestic animals, Literature of care of, 116; periodical articles on, 294-98
- Dore, John C., a founder of the Illinois Humane Soc., 13n
- Dresden, Society organized in, 9; Anti-Vivisection Society in, 9
- Drexel, A. J., charter member of Pa. Soc., 13
- Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, 8
- Drinking fountains established from fees of junior members, 26; erection and maintenance of, 77-80; competition for designs for, 78, 151
- Education, humane, Active campaign for, 28; legislation for, 53-54; work for, 89-119; seven committees and societies for,

- 90; of children, 90-100; textbook in, 90n; San Diego Normal School Bulletin on, 91-93; broadening aims of, 99-100; training in care of animals, 100-6; for the public, 106-19
- Educational departments introduced in N. J., 13
- Educational leaflets, Samples of special, 265-71
- Eider duck, Only remaining colony of, 254-55
- Employees, Well-trained, paid, an element of success, 3
- Enthusiasts needed for successful work, 3
- Erie County Soc., 26, 27; special funds of, 27; efficient in securing funds, 24; activities, 65; report on Buffalo stockyards, 72-73; prizes for school essays, 94
- Erakine, Lord, asked justice for animals, 30
- Experiments on live animals, Laws regulating, 31, 38-39; Sir Thomas Watson's principles of, 124-25; results of, 125; claims of opponents of, 126-27
- Failure, Common causes of, 3
- Fallacies, Popular, combated, 116
- Farmington Humane Society of Maine, Work of, 74-75
- "Fashion's cruelty and bird protection," by J. A. Allen, 129n, 130n; 131
- Federal Act on transportation, 44-45
- Federation and unification of methods, 28-29; of state organizations, 29
- Feeding, Neglect of, 224, 256
- Fights, Instigating, between animals or birds, 227
- Financial management of societies, 21-24, 26-27
- Financial support, Causes of indifference, 3
- Fines as a source of income, 23
- Fiske gold medal, The, for protection of live stock, 108
- Florida law of transportation, 44
- Folke, Homer, on work of N. Y. S. P. C. C., 140n
- Food, water and ventilation for animals in transit, 31
- Forest and Stream*, Interest of, in Audubon movement, 247, 249-51
- Fürster, Dr., on vivisection, 126
- France, Movement in, 10; protective legislation in, 32; painless killing of cattle in, 83
- Funds, special, Income-getting advantages of, 27
- Fur-bearing animals, Laws relating to, 54-55
- Fur-trade, The, 121, 122
- Game and sport, Periodical articles on, 309-11
- Game birds so-called, 129
- Game laws omitted from consideration, 57
- Game, Officials and organizations concerned with protection of birds and, 173-99
- Games and amusements, Proposed lectures on humane ideals in, 278
- Georgia law for abandoned animals, 47
- German organization, The first in Dresden or Stuttgart, 9
- Germany, Protective legislation in, 32; government supervision of abattoirs in, 83
- Gerry, E. T., an organizer of A. S. P. C. C., 135; on child rescue work, 139-40; legal counsel for A. S. P. C. A., 152
- Gilder, R. W., charter member of N. J. Soc., 13
- Hamburg, Anti-Vivisection Society in, 9
- Hawks, owls and other "enemies" should be protected, 129-30
- Healey, Capt. C. C., Lectures on road rules and traffic handling, 103, 104

- Health, public, Defence of the, 48
 Heedlessness cause of needless hardships to animals, 112
 Herring gulls, Colony of, 254
 Hiesemann's, M., How to attract and protect wild birds, 93-94
 Home of Rest for Horses, 8, 84-86
 Horse, How to treat a, 265-68; humane killing of, 269; periodical articles on the, 294-96
 Horse race, Horses driven to death in a, 12
 Horses, Abuse of, 59-60, 64, 66, 148, 153; cards on care of, 101-2; lectures, 102-5
 Horses, Hospitals and homes of rest for, 84-86
 Hospital, The, introduced into New Jersey, 13, 84-86
 Hudson County District Society, Activity of the, 13
 Hudson District S. P. C. A., Offenses prosecuted by the, 242-46
Humane Advocate, The, 105, 114
 Humane education, 235-36; sample leaflets, 265-71; lectures proposed by Mrs. A. G. Spencer, 276-78
 Humane Education Committee of the California Club, Books recommended by, 99-100; interested in schools, 113
 Humane education organizations, List of, 171
 Humane federations, List of state, 172
Humane Journal, The, 114, 115
 Humane movement, Literature of the, nowhere collected and preserved, 1-2; circulation of, 5, 7-8, 12, 20, 24-25, 28; work of allied humane organizations, 120-34
 Humane officer on police force of cities in Indiana, 20; powers of a, 42
 Humane societies, 14; federation of, 28; Directory of, in the U. S., 157-70; Laws of Ohio, authorizing, 212-15
Humanitarian and Nature Student, The, and Our Animal Friends, 114n
 Humanitarian League, Principles of the, 117-19, 120-22; maintains rights of animals as a whole, 121; separate committees of the, 122
 Illinois Humane Society organized, 13n-14n; types of membership, 26; drinking fountains of the, 77; lectures to handlers of horses, 102-5
 Illinois law of transportation, 44; for humane education, 54
 Income, Sources of, 22-23; devices for getting, 27-28
 Indiana, Humane officer appointed from police force of cities in, 20
 Indiana law for abandoned animals, 47-48
 Indiana societies federated, 29
 Iowa law of transportation, 44
 James, William, Letter on vivisection, 274-75
 Jenkins, E. F., Supt. of A. S. P. C. C., 135
Journal of Zoophily, 115
 Junior Humane Society, 94
 Justices, Hostile, a mere incident, 3
 Juvenile Court movement, 146
 Kansas law of transportation, 44; cattle ranges in, 71
 Kelly, Justice, on powers delegated to the Amer. Society, 51-53
 Killing, maiming, and torturing, 223-24
 Killing methods, 258-59
 Knockers' Yards, Law for regulating, 31
 Krause, Mrs. Hugo, "Humane education," 100n
 Lamb, Protection for the, 31
 Law, general, Societies formed under a, 17

- Laws, A variety of, not dealt with, 57
- League of American Sportsmen, 134
- Lectures at Amer. Museum of Natural History, 98; in Chicago to men handling horses, 102-5
- Legislation, for the protection of animals, 30-58; the Martin Act, 30-31; various laws, 32; foreign, 32; Pennsylvania law of 1860, 32; first effective, in New York, 33; universal throughout U. S., 33; specific provisions in N. Y. law, 33-34; reasons for specific statutes, 35; examples, 35-40; in re neglect of animals, 41-43; on transportation, 43-47; on diseased, disabled or superannuated animals, 47-50; for protection of property in animals, 50-53; for humane education, 53-54; provision general, 55; more comprehensive needed, 56; summary of, in Table I, 56-58
- Legislation, humane, Promotion of, 29
- Leipzig, Society formed in, 9; Anti-Vivisection Society in, 9
- Literature, Circulation of educational, 5, 7-8, 12, 20, 24-25, 28, 29; general humane educational, 112-19
- Literature and Education, Ladies' Committee of Royal Society on, 7-8
- London Cart Horse Parade Society, 8
- Louisiana law for diseased animals, 49
- Magistrates, Hostile, a mere incident, 3-4
- Maine law of transportation, 44, 45; for humane education, 54; for fur-bearing animals, 54-55
- Maine S. P. A. suppressed cruelties to sheep, 67-69; inspection of live stock by, 73-74
- Management, A persistent, energetic, and aggressive in raising money, 3
- Map of states having Audubon societies, 128
- Map of states having model bird law, 128
- Martin, Richard, introduced Act in Parliament, 30
- Martin Act passed, 5, 30; amended, 6-7, 31
- Mary Ellen, Case of, 135
- Massachusetts Audubon Society, 253
- Massachusetts, Protective law passed in, 33; law for abandoned animals, 48; for diseased, 49; for humane killing, 86
- Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals incorporated, 12; local agents under, 18; ambulance service, 81; circular to policemen, 268-70
- Mass. Soc. P. C. C., Views and activities of the, 141-43
- Maxim noiseless gun, 64
- Medals and prizes, 29, 107-9
- Membership dues and contributions, 23
- Membership list, Expansion of, 25, 27
- Membership, Varying types of, 25-27
- Merwin, H. C., "Work-horse parades," Extract from, 108-11
- Michigan law on vivisection, 39
- Michigan societies federated, 29
- Minnesota law against docking horses' tails, 36; of transportation, 44, 46; for clipped horses, 55
- Minnesota, Public administration of anti-cruelty laws in, 18-19
- Minnesota Society organized, 14
- Misdemeanor, Acts of cruelty constituting a, 33-34
- Money, Collection of, 3
- Monhegan Island, Cruelties to sheep on, 68

- Montana, Public administration of anti-cruelty laws in, 18-19; requirement for humane education, 53-54; neglected cattle in, 69, 72
- Morris Refuge Association of Philadelphia, 87
- Moulton gold medal, The, 108
- Mucklé, M. R., president of Pa. Soc., 13
- Munich, Society formed in, 9
- National Assoc. of Audubon Societies, 131-32; educational work of, 132; legislative work of, 133, 250; bequest to, 254; educational work of, 255; leaflet literature, 318-19
- Nature interpretation, Periodical articles on, 302-9
- Nature study, Periodical articles on, 302-9
- Nebraska law of transportation, 44; for abandoned animals, 47; cattle ranges in, 71
- Neglect of animals a misdemeanor, 41-43
- Nevada law of transportation, 44; for abandoned animals, 47
- New England country districts, Cruelties in, 75
- New Hampshire requirements in humane education, 54
- New Jersey, Protective law passed in, 33
- New Jersey Society incorporated, 13
- New York Anti-Vivisection Society, Purpose of the, 123
- New York Audubon Soc., 252
- New York City, Drinking fountains in, 78-79
- New York law, the first effective, 33, 150; specific provisions of, representative, 33-34; of transportation, 44, 46
- New York societies federated, 29
- New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 15n; organization of, 135-6, 154; exclusiveness of the, 138, 140, 144; Homer Folks on work of, 140n
- New York State, Target-shooting at live birds in, 35-36
- Newspapers give publicity to work, 24
- North Dakota requirement for humane education, 53; sufferings of cattle in, 72
- Nova Scotia Soc., Appeal of, 27
- Offenders, Warning and prosecuting, 59-76
- Offenses, Character of, 66, 245-46
- Ohio Humane Soc., Law creating the, 212-15
- Ohio, Laws of, authorizing humane societies, 212-15
- Oklahoma law prescribes humane education, 54; cattle ranges in, 71
- Organization of societies, 16-21
- Ornamentation, Personal, and the destruction of birds, 130-31
- Our Animal Friends*, 114
- Our Dumb Animals* sent to Bands of Mercy, 97, 113, 114
- Overloading animals, 33, 151; lectures on, 102, 103
- Parades, *see* Work-horse parades
- Paris Society organized, 10
- Patriotism, Literature on, 100
- Patrol, The uniformed, introduced into N. J., 13
- Paving, Objectionable, 81-82
- Peace officers, Powers and duties of, 234-35
- Pennsylvania Audubon Soc. organized, 252
- Pennsylvania law of 1860, 32-33; for abandoned animals, 47; for diseased, 49; for humane education, 54
- Pennsylvania societies federated, 29
- Pennsylvania Society P. C. A., incorporated, 12-13; charter members, 13; local agents representatives of, 18; activities, 65, 66; instructions to shippers of poultry, 270-71

- Penna. Soc. P. C. C., Views of the, 143-45
 Pennsylvania, Target-shooting at live birds in, 36
 Penny readings and lectures, 7
 Periodicals, List of special, 279-81
 Pets as members of societies, 26
 Philadelphia, Drinking fountains in, 78; ambulance service in, 81; block pavements in, 81-82
 Photography, animal, Periodical articles on, 311-13
 Pigeon-shooting illegal in New York, 36; provision for, in Pa., 36, 63, 121, 153
 Pine Ridge, a home of rest, at Dedham, Mass., 85
 Poisoning, 233
 Pole ax, Use of, in slaughtering, 84
 Policemen, Instructions to, 268-69
 Portland (Me.), Inspection of live stock at, 73-74
 Poultry, Carrying, 61; abuse of, 63; instructions to shippers of, 270-71
 Press, Appeals to public through the, 5-6, 7
 Prize essay competitions in schools, 98-99
 Probst, G. A., Lecture on teaming, 104
 Property in animals, Protection of, 50-53
 Prosecution for flagrant cruelty, 6; relatively small, 63; only an extreme measure, 76-77
 Prosecutions, Number of, 23, 63
 Protection of birds and game, Directory of officials and organizations concerned with, 173-99
 Providence, Ambulance service in, 81
 Public sentiment, A friendly, needed, 3; means for creating, 106-19; Merry Sunday, 106; prizes and medals, 107-9; work-horse parades, 109-11; literature, 112-19
 Publications circulated, 8
 Publicity, Methods of securing, 24-25
 Pulpit, Periodical discourses from the, 6, 7, 8, 106
 Queen, Patronage of the, to the Royal Society, 6
 Rabbit coursing abolished, 62; 121
 Range management, J. S. Cotton on, 69-71
 Red Acre Farm, a home of rest in Stow, Mass., 85-86
 Report, Annual, a vehicle for financial support, 26-27
 Rhode Island Humane Education Society, 113; leaflet literature of, 316-17
 Rights, natural, Question of, 91-92; H. S. Salt on, 118-19; of animals, as a whole, 121-22
 Rochester Humane Soc., 26; Anti-Docking Fund of the, 27; prizes for school essays, 98-99
 Rollin, Dr. J. H., State agent of Maine, 74-75
 Royal Buckhounds abolished, 121
 Royal personages, Support of, enlisted, 10
 Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals founded, 5; plan of, 5-6; difficulties in way of, 6; patronage of the Queen, 6; governed by a Council, 7; prospectus of Committee on literature and education, 7; work of Committee, 7-8; branch organizations, 8; Prince of Wales president, 10; secured amendments to Martin Act, 31; on vivisection, 39n; activity of, 63; chief occupation of, 121; American Society modeled on the, 148
 Runyon, Theodore, charter member of N. J. Soc., 13
 Russell Sage Foundation, Inquiries by the, 1
 Russian Society, Mother of the Czar protector of the, 10

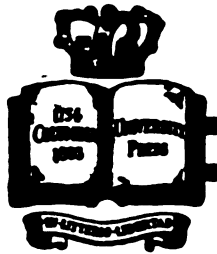
- Ryeras Infirmary, The, at Fox Chase, 85
- Salt, H. S., on "Animal Rights," 118-19
- Salting streets, 60, 152
- San Diego, Bulletin of State Normal School at, on humane education, 91-93
- San Francisco Society organized, 13; Ambulance Fund of, 27; activities, 65; maintains watering troughs, 79; ambulance service, 81; *Bulletin* of the, 115
- School children as junior members, 26
- Schools, Introduction into, of books on humanity to animals, 5, 12; visited, 8
- Science*, Supplement to, on bird protection, 249
- Scott, G. A. H., Lectures on laws relating to cruelty, 103, 104, 105
- Sea-birds, Protection of, 254
- Sermons, addresses, lectures, etc., 106
- Sheep, Cruelties practiced on, 67-69
- Shelter, The, introduced into New Jersey, 13
- Shoeing, Conference on, in Boston, 105
- Shooting-bolt weapon, 258
- Sick, Proposed lectures on humane treatment of the, 277
- Slaughter houses, Regulation of, 32, 63, 83
- Slaughtering, Humane, 258-59
- Societies for prevention of cruelty to animals, Whole number of, 9; German, 9-10; French, 10; American, 10-14; statistics of activities, 15; organization and management of, 16-28; local, independent or branches of state, 18; financial management of, 21-24; types of membership, 25-26; federation, 28-29; new, 29; annual conference of, 29; incorporation of, 57-58; practical activities of, 59-119; warning or prosecuting offenders, 59-76; activities of local, special, 67-82; work of, in improving conditions, 76-89
- Society for the Protection of Birds, 8
- South American countries, Protective laws in, 32
- South Bend, Ind., Free lectures at, 105
- South Dakota law of transportation, 44; for humane education, 53-54
- Spain, Painless killing of cattle in, 83-84
- Spencer, Mrs. Anna Garlin, Course of lectures in humane education proposed by, 276-78
- Sport, No society for reformation of, 121
- Sports Dept. of Humanitarian League, 121
- Sportsman, The, vs. cattle, 31
- Sprague gold prize, The, for essay on humane education, 108-9
- Stables, Inspection and care of, 262-63
- Stall, Rules for care of the, 101
- State officials for protection of birds and game, 175-86
- State organizations for protection of birds and game, 190-95
- Statistical inquiry blank, 237
- Statistics of activities of societies, 15, 65-67; financial, 22-23; collection of, 29
- Statutes, specific, Reasons for, 35
- Stillman gold medal, The, for child protection, 108
- Stock, live, Transportation of, 29, 31, 43-47; inspection of export, 73-74
- Stock, range, Sufferings of, 29, 69-72
- Stockyard abuses, 72-74
- Street paving watched, 81-82
- Striking-bolt instruments, 258
- Stuttgart, Society formed in, 9
- Suffering, The question of useless and cruel, 92, 93

- Sufferings, Removing and improving conditions of, 76-89
 Sunday, Animal, in Great Britain, 106
 Sunday, Mercy, 106
 Swill-milk cases, 62-63, 153
- Target-shooting at live birds, 35-36
 Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, 8
 Terns, Wholesale slaughter of, 247; again threatened, 254
 Texas, State Bureau organized in, 20; requirements in humane education, 54
 Thayer, Abbott H., Efforts of, for protection of sea-birds, 254
 Throwing substances injurious to animals in public places, 233
 Tracts, Circulation of suitable, 5; distribution of, 7; G. T. Angell's provision for, 12
 Training, Facilities for special, 100-6; pamphlets and cards of advice, 100-2; practical lectures, 102-5
 Transportation of animals, Laws regulating the, 31, 43-47; under British Board of Agriculture, 45-46; federal and state laws for intra-state shipments needed, 56; reform in, 61; extract from law, 225-26
 Trap-shooting, 233
- Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Cruelties at, 74
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: Bureau of Biological Survey, Circular No. 70, 173-99; nucleus of, 248; value of work done, 248n
 United States, Protective laws in the, 32-33
 Vermont law of transportation, 45; for fur-bearing animals, 54-55
 Vienna Society organized, 10; Archduke Rainer protector of the, 10
- Virginia law for abandoned animals, 48
 Vivisection, Forty-three German societies against, 9, 10n; laws regulating, 31, 32, 38-39; Royal Commission on, 32; provisions of English Act relating to, 39-41; world-wide movement against, 122; contentions for, 123-25; claims of opponents of, 126-27, 153
 Vivisection, Letter of Henry Bergh on, 272-73; letter of William James on, 274-75; periodical articles on, 292-94
 Vivisection Reform Society of Chicago, 123n
- Walcker, Dr. Karl, "Der Tier-schutz und die Tierquälereien," 10n
 War and peace, Proposed lectures on, 276
 Warnings and admonitions, 66, 75
 Washington Co. (Me.) Grand Jury, 68-69
 Washington Humane Soc., 65; maintains drinking fountains, 79
 Washington law of transportation, 44; for abandoned animals, 47; for humane education, 54
 Water used at drinking fountains and stations in New York City, 79
 Watering troughs, Erection of, 77-80
 Watson's, Sir Thomas, principles of experimentation, 124-25
 Weather, Protection from the, 55
 West Virginia, Public administration of anti-cruelty laws in, 19; law of short distance carrying, 46; law for abandoned animals, 48
 West Va. Humane Soc. a State Board, 19
 Whitehead, E. K., Text-book in humane education by, 90n
 Wild animals, Periodical articles on, 298-99

- Wild-birds, Protection of, 32, 249-50, 252; National Reservations for, 133
- Women's Auxiliary Board of Am. S. P. C. A., 98; Work-horse parade of the, 111
- Women's Pa. Soc., 27, 65; maintains drinking fountains in Philadelphia, 78, 80; the Ryerss Infirmary, 85; disposition of cats and dogs, 88
- Work, Educational, 89-119
- Work, Remedial, 76-89
- Work, Repressive, 59-76
- Work-Horse Parade, Circular of Boston, 260-64
- "Work-horse parades," by H. C. Merwin, Extract from, 109-11; cities having, 111
- World League against Vivisection and for the General Protection of Animals, 123; remarks of President Förster, 126
- Wright, John D., an organizer of A. S. P. C. C., 135
- Wyoming, Public administration of anti-cruelty laws in, 19; law for abandoned animals, 48; for humane education, 53-54; neglected cattle in, 69
- Young Defenders, 93; Bands of, 98

The Columbia University Press

Columbia University in the City of New York



The Press was incorporated June 8, 1893, to promote the publication of the results of original research. It is a private corporation, directly related to Columbia University by the provisions that its Trustees shall be officers of the University and that the President of Columbia University shall be President of the Press.

The publications of the Columbia University Press include works on Biography, History, Economics, Education, Philosophy, Linguistics, and Literature, and the following series:

Columbia University Biological Series
Columbia University Studies in Classical Philology
Columbia University Studies in Comparative Literature
Columbia University Studies in English
Columbia University Geological Series
Columbia University Germanic Studies
Columbia University Indo-Iranian Series
Columbia University Contributions to Oriental History and Philology
Columbia University Oriental Studies
Columbia University Studies in Romance Philology and Literature

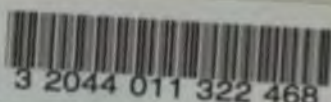
Blumenthal Lectures
Carpentier Lectures

Hewitt Lectures
Jesup Lectures

Catalogues will be sent free on application.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Agents

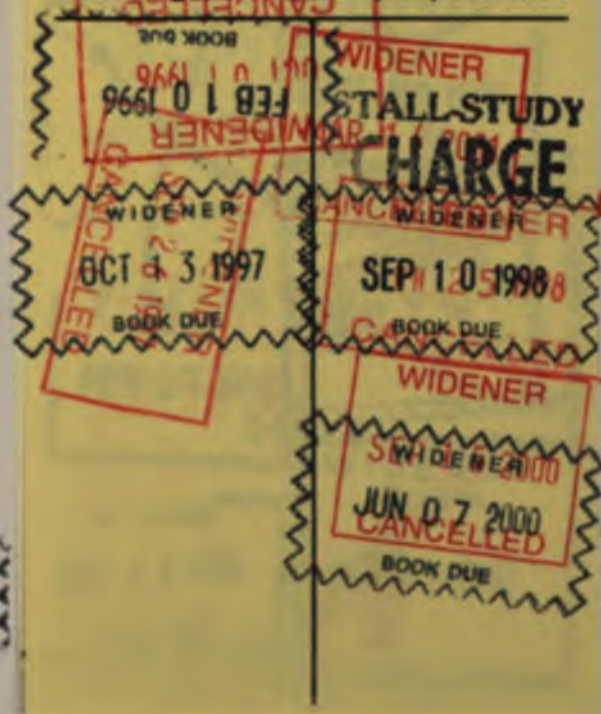
64-66 Fifth Avenue, New York



3 2044 011 322 468

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED
AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS
NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON
OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED
BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE
NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE
BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-2413



HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY - WIDENESS LIBRARY